

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

Records of the Government of India

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. CXCIH.

REPORT

OF

THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

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THE RAJPUTANA

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No. 44P., dated Mount Abu, 27th August 1883.

From—LT. COL. E. R. C. BRADFORD, C.S.I., *Agent, Governor General, Rajputana,*
To—*The Secretary to the Government of India, FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.*

I HAVE the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Rajputana Agency for the year 1882-83, with a few general observations.

2. The year under report has been uneventful, but a year unmarked by what are known as political events is usually a period of quiet progress. The year has been free from any of those breaks in the continuity of the Native Governments which follow too often on the death of a Chief; and the only two changes to record are the installations of His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore and His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholepore. The former comes into power under certain disadvantages owing to the fact of his having been raised from a state of life so different from that in which he now finds himself placed, whilst the latter has had the advantage of receiving a careful training under his guardian Colonel Dennehy. The arrangements made during the minority of both these Chiefs were such that it has been found possible to carry on the administration without any radical changes.

TOUR.

3. Owing to the lateness of my return from furlough, and in spite of my conviction that camping is the only way of really ascertaining the true state of things in a Native State, I deemed it advisable to adopt a quicker mode of travelling, and accordingly paid rapid visits to the different States by railway or by dâk.

4. On January 1st I arrived at Jeypore, when the Industrial Exhibition was formally opened. No pains or expense had been spared to render the event successful. The large number of visitors to the Exhibition, the sales effected, and the general interest shown in the experiment throughout Rajputana, are clear proofs of the usefulness of these institutions.

5. On my return from Calcutta I visited Ulwar, where I found everything in the most satisfactory condition. His Highness the Maharao Raja takes a genuine interest in the affairs of his State, and seems to be acquiring a real sympathy with his people. I learnt with pleasure that His Highness intended to make a lengthened tour of his State.

6. From Ulwar I went to Jeypore, where I stayed some ten days. His Highness the Maharaja has, since his installation, associated himself very closely with the details of administration, and he seems anxious to make up for his want of opportunities in the past by rapidly gaining experience in the present. During my visit the Shekhawut Chiefs came into Jeypore, and some misunderstandings which had arisen between them and the Durbar, not unlikely to have led to a permanent estrangement, were happily removed to the relief of both parties.

It is too early to express an opinion on the immediate future of Jeypore, but if the Chief continues to take the same interest in his State, and to show the same anxiety as to the efficiency of the departments that he now shows, it is safe to predict that Jeypore will keep pace with the more advanced Native States.

7. From Jeypore I went to Tonk, Deoli, Boondée, Kotah, Jhalrapatan, and Neemuch. The road from Jeypore towards

Tonk is in excellent order, and passes through good country, with strong healthy crops. At Tonk I saw His Highness the Nawab. My interviews with him convinced me that the reforms and retrenchment so necessary to the good government of Tonk, and so often promised, are still but promises, and my visit to Tonk afforded me very little satisfaction.

Leaving Deoli, the road through the Boondie territory, which has never been macadamized, is indifferent, and compares unfavourably with the perfect road which runs through the most picturesque parts of the Kotah and Jhallawar States. If some pains and money were spent on this portion of the road, Harowtee could boast of as fine a trunk road as any in the whole of India.

8. At Kotah I saw His Highness the Maharao, who is much improved in health. While at Kotah I heard the views of the principal merchants on the opium trade, and they were much concerned at the continued depression of the market.

9. On nearing Jhalrapatan I was pleased to see good signs of forest conservancy, for which I believe there is a great future in Rajputana. If once the system acquires popularity the rest will be easy, for large tracts are available, and in a rough way the agency is cheap and plentiful. Throughout my tour in these States, I noticed signs of prosperity which are unmistakeable.

10. On my return from Harowtee I proceeded to Dholepore for the purpose of investing His Highness the Maharaj Rana with powers. His Highness has made the most of the advantages offered by his guardian Colonel Dennehy, who has shown great tact and single-heartedness in his work, and has succeeded in bringing up a somewhat weakly child to be a strong, healthy, and amiable man.

Thoroughly conversant with English life, His Highness still remains constant to the customs and religion of his country, thus fulfilling the object Colonel Dennehy has always kept before himself. The installation passed off most happily, and the next day I left for Kerowlee, accompanied by His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholepore, from whom I parted near the border.

11. I found the Maharaja of Kerowlee well and quite satisfied with the arrangements made for carrying on the affairs of his State, in which I saw many healthy indications of progress.

Kerowlee is much shut off from the highways of traffic, and the country, with its deep ravines, renders road-making at present financially impracticable.

At Hindown the fine road made by the Jeypore State running to the Rajputana Railway commences, and a good road connecting Kerowlee with Hindown would greatly open out the Kerowlee State.

12. I next visited Bikaneer passing by the Salt lakes of Sambhur and Didwana. The track runs through deep sand with occasional villages until it reaches the hard ground on which Bikaneer is built. Water is obtained with difficulty, and the smallness of the traffic and the nature of the country preclude the idea of a good road being made.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaneer was in excellent health, but his isolation from his people and his ignorance of what passes outside the limits of his palace prevent his having any real grasp of the affairs of the administration.

During my visit His Highness resolved to hear petitions in person, and some good may be anticipated even from this faint dawning of interest in the concerns of his people, but very little that is satisfactory can be said of the administration of this State.

13. On my way to Mount Abu I visited Erinpura and inspected the Erinpura Irregular Force.

OPIMUM.

14. The depression of the opium trade was the common topic of conversation on the road and in the towns. Traders and cultivators alike were full of foreboding, and in Jhalrapatan the gloom was most noticeable.

Since the days of hundees the great bankers of Rajputana have turned to opium as a trade affording large profits and a certain amount of excitement. The large firms make advances to manotidars or to the village bohra, who in turn supplies the cultivator with money, the chief article of exchange between these three being opium. Those who can-

not engage directly in the opium trade find their excitement in betting on the numbers of the quotations on opium chests in Calcutta.

Society is more or less affected by the opium trade, and up to the present the area under opium cultivation has been rapidly increasing, poppy culture being nearly co-extensive with irrigation. Much land which, by reason of its unfitness for poppy, or by reason of its position far from the highway to Bombay, was formerly used for other purposes, has now been put under opium cultivation since the opening of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

15. The large traders in Rajputana seem utterly indifferent as to the questions of demand or over-supply, and I believe they attach a kind of unreal value to opium. They know the prices prevailing in Bombay, but are careless as to causes beyond the decrease in the Bengal output, the increase in China's home production, the increase in export from Persia, or the diminution in the purchasing power of China.

16. Past years have been so good that the traders cannot believe in a continued depression, and it is probable that some of the greater capitalists are staving off the crash for the sake of their stocks.

17. In the Kotah State prices had fallen so low that the State had thought of taking the revenue up to 2 lakhs in opium. The cultivators had been unable to get rid of their opium, but, directly it became known that the State intended to adopt this course, the traders came forward and took up all the opium. The traders have suffered loss in all the States. In Meywar the prices are less by one-third than any hitherto prevailing, and from June to December 1882 merchants lost on an average from Rs150 to Rs200 on each chest sold in Bombay.

18. During the past year only 2,809 chests passed the scales at Oodeypore as against 4,659 chests in 1881-82, a great decrease on the average weightment of the 11 previous years, which was 6,550 chests.

19. Of late years Kotah has sought a nearer market in Marwar, manufacturing for this purpose a cheaper and coarser kind of opium than that which finds its way to Bombay. This opium, known as Chota Battis, is generally

consumed by the people of Rajputana, and dries more rapidly than the better-class opium. The Chota Batti opium is worth some ₹40 or ₹50 per maund less than opium manufactured for the China market, and, while some 30 or 32 seers of good opium can be made from a maund of juice (*chick*), very nearly a maund of Chota Battis can be made from this quantity.

20. There is one consolation to be derived from the great extension of opium cultivation, namely, that it has led to a large increase of well-irrigation, and the area now under poppy cultivation may find its proper function in producing cereals and possibly in growing sugar-cane.

SALT.

21. There is nothing special to notice in regard to the working of the salt agreements, which has been on the whole very satisfactory.

22. During the year under report an agreement was concluded with the State of Kotah for freeing salt from all duties while in transit.

23. The late reduction in May 1882 of the salt duty from ₹2-8 to ₹2 has undoubtedly reached the people.

GENERAL CONDITION OF RAJPUTANA.

24. The agricultural results of the year may be considered to have been on the whole satisfactory. The harvests turned out fairly well, and the rainfall was an average one.

25. In Marwar the rainfall was scanty, but not so much so as to create scarcity, though the outturn of the year was below the average.

Excessive rain in Bhurtpore proved injurious to the kharif crops, but the deficiency was made good by the excellence of the rabi. In Meywar the rainfall, though below the average, was sufficient.

26. With the exception of a visitation of cholera in Meywar, Jeypore, Tonk, and Kotah, and the usual appearance of small-pox in several of the States, the general health of the province was remarkably good.

27. A statement (marked I), showing the meteorological observations taken in Rajputana during the year, is appended.

BHIL AFFAIRS.

28. The prominence given in last year's report to Bhil affairs, is happily uncalled for in the report of the present year, for the Bhils have generally settled down quietly. The result of the enquiries made by Colonel Blair and Major Probyn (officers intimately acquainted with the habits and customs of the Bhils) has been embodied in two reports, from which certain inferences may be drawn.

29. The Bhils are essentially a "clannish" people in the popular meaning of the word. They are impulsive and quick to resent injuries, real or fancied, and on very slight causes break out into disorder.

30. Prompt action on the part of the Durbar and a small police force are all that is needed to check a local outbreak and to prevent lawlessness spreading; but if this promptness is not shown, and if the Durbar neglects the maintenance of a proper system of intelligence, a petty and local rising may often lead to a general unsettling of the Bhils.

31. Colonel Blair and Major Probyn consider the Meywar Bhils physically superior to any Bhils in Western India, and they speak in high terms of their qualities as cultivators. This fact, that the Bhils are industrious, ought to render the work of the Meywar Durbar simpler than might be expected, and there is every reason to hope that the rules issued by His Highness the Maharana of Oodeypore for the better management of the Bhil tract, if worked with firmness and consideration, will materially benefit this peculiar people.

32. Colonel Blair and Major Probyn attach great importance to the influence exercised by Political Officers over the Bhils, and this influence is undoubtedly great. When it is used with tact and in co-operation with the Durbar, much good can often be achieved, as will be seen in the report of the Meywar Residency.

33. Colonel Walter by his personal influence has been able to induce a large portion of the Bhils to engage under solemn promises to abandon the practice of witch-swinging.

is to be hoped that the co-operation of Jeypore and Bikaner with the Punjab States will greatly diminish crime in the north. The location of police posts in convenient positions, the establishment of properly mounted sowars, and the arrangements for rapid communication between the posts, will materially change the condition of this difficult tract.

JUDICIAL AND POLICE.

42. A statement (marked II) is appended, showing the number and character of the cases adjudicated by the International Courts of Vakils. As compared with last year, there is an increase of seven in the number of offences against the person, the figures being 18 against 11.

As regards the number of offences against property, the Meywar Court has had 11 cases this year against 10 last year; Jeypore 137 against 136; Marwar 89 against 137; Harowtee 73 against 66. The total number of cases in the four Courts is therefore 310 against 349 last year. The chief decrease is observable in the Marwar Court.

43. In a statement (marked III) will be found the figures of the appeals instituted, including those pending from last year. Of the total number for disposal before the Upper or Appellate Court, 37 were disposed of, leaving 14 pending at the end of the year.

44. Many criminal cases, most of which were of a trifling nature and call for no remarks, were decided by the Railway Magistrates. Cases of obstructions and tampering with the line have been still fewer this year as compared with the preceding year and previous years. The accidents in connection with the working and running of trains are in excess of the number reported last year, being 258 against 245; of these 20 were attended with fatal results.

During the year under report 89 miles, *viz.*, from Rewari to Hissar, have been added to the railway, making a total of 844 miles under Railway Police supervision.

The annual report of the working of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police is being separately submitted to Government.

The office of the Superintendent was held throughout the year by Mr. Tregear, except from 1st April to 21st May

1882 and 29th December 1882 to 14th February 1883, when Lieutenant C. W. Ravenshaw and Mr. H. L. St. Barbe, C.S., held charge respectively.

Friendly relations appear to have existed between the Railway Police and the officials of the States through which the line passes.

THUGGEE AND DACOITY.

UPPER RAJPUTANA.

45. The office of Assistant General Superintendent was held throughout the year by Major Roberts.

46. As compared with the previous year, there has been a decrease in crime during the year under review, only 67 dacoities being reported against 90 cases in 1881. The arrests and convictions have been 48 and 41 against 39 and 16 respectively of the previous year; the amount of property plundered is less than half that lost in the preceding year, while only three persons were killed and 23 wounded in 1882 against 10 persons killed and 30 wounded in 1881.

Major Roberts attributes these satisfactory results to the increased interest taken by Native States in the repression of crime, and to the fear spread amongst habitual dacoits by the arrest of persons connected with the Dundri opium dacoity. The dacoities appear to have been committed mostly by Rajputs. It is hoped that the operations of the Thuggee Department will now be brought to bear on this class through the agency of Rajput approvers lately entertained.

Four cases of drugging are reported—2 from Jeypore and 2 from Jodhpore.

Forty-one arresting parties were sent out during the year. Only 5 parties were successful and 5 dacoits were captured.

The attitude of the Durbars has been friendly.

LOWER RAJPUTANA.

47. The office of Assistant General Superintendent was held from 1st to 4th January by Lieutenant Clements, from 5th January to 5th May by Captain Thornton, from 6th May to 5th June by Lieutenant Ramsay, from 6th June to 31st October by Captain Thornton, and from 1st November till the end of the year by Lieutenant Herbert.

The dacoities during the year under review are 61, as compared with 55 in the previous year. This increase is more than covered by the additional dacoities reported as committed in the Kotah and Boondée States during the year. Major Muir reports that in December the Boondée Durbar enlisted a body of the Minas for the purpose of tracing dacoits and recovering stolen property. The amount of property stolen is double that of last year; 15 persons were killed and 43 wounded in 1882 against 7 killed and 29 wounded in 1881: the increase under this head may be attributed to the violence of the outlaw bands of the Rewara and Lohiana Thakurs, the former of whom has been executed, while the latter has been deported to Jodhpore under surveillance. The number of criminals arrested during the year was 12 as against 3 in 1881. Only one case of poisoning is reported during the year. Three command parties were sent out: the first party arrested two registered dacoits; the other two were out for only a short time and made no captures. This decrease in the number of command parties sent out is due to the new system introduced by the General Superintendent, under which arrests are principally effected through the agency of the Durbars.

The attitude of the Durbars was friendly.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENTS.

48. The progress under this head has during the year been satisfactory.

In the cold season of 1882-83 boundaries were settled by Captain A. P. Thornton to the following extent between—

i. Chinpura of Kotah	Anandpura of Tonk.
ii. Atro of Kotah	Anandpura of Tonk.
iii. Durra Budeopura and Chutterpura of Kotah	Khari, Kheri, Soni, and Anandpura of Tonk.
iv. Durra of Kotah	Sagora of Tonk.
v. Papra of Kotah	Amli of Tonk.
vi. Pachlaora of Kotah	Ganeshpura and Radahpura of Parone, Gwalior.
vii. Rajpura of Indargarh.	Pipialda, Boondée.

At the close of the year Lieutenant Jennings, R.E., was deputed to settle the boundary disputes pending between Jhallawar and the adjacent States of Central India, but his work can be appropriately noticed in next year's report.

During the year under review a special officer was not available for continuing the work of demarcating the Meywar-Tonk border. Lieutenant T. C. Pears, Assistant Political Agent, Banswara and Pertabgurh, however, took up and settled one urgent case, *viz.*, that of Gulji Khera and Khera Metran of Meywar *versus* Nipali of Nimbahera in Tonk. The work of settling the Meywar internal boundaries has continued during the year under Colonel deKantzow; 242 disputes, in all, have been adjusted, representing the defining of 244 miles of boundary.

This officer entered upon his duties in the spring of 1878, and from that time up to the end of March 1883, the date on which he resigned his duties as Boundary Settlement Officer in Meywar, he has settled 1,123 boundary disputes; 235 of these quasi-external between Meywar and Shahpura, and the remaining 888 lying within the internal boundary of the State.

Captain W. Loch has performed excellent service in the settlement of 135 of the Marwar internal boundaries, and the outturn of his work has been most favourably commented on by Colonel Powlett, Resident, Western Rajputana States.

Nearly all outstanding disputes between Ulwar and the States of Jeypore and Bhurtpore were settled during the year under report.

EDUCATION.

49. The annual report of the Mayo College is appended. It shows the number of students to have increased from

62 to 66, there having been seven * admissions against three boys withdrawn during the year.

The following figures show the daily average number of pu-

- * 1 from Ajmere.
- 1 from Bikaner.
- 1 from Jeypore.
- 1 from Kotah.
- 2 from Marwar.
- 1 from Ulwar.

pils on the rolls, present and sick, from 3rd July 1882 to 30th March 1883, as compared with last year's figures:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
On the rolls	57.64	64.12
Present	49.36	54.58
Sick . . . . .	.98	1.51

While the boys have made good progress in learning, their health and physique have been excellent; only one case of serious illness having occurred, and this had its origin, not in the College, but in the boy's own home.

The Principal reports the gift of ₹1,000 to the College by the Rao of Junia, an old student, who left at the commencement of last term on attaining his majority.

A statement showing the financial position of the College accompanies the report. The receipts are put down at ₹29,000-2-11, which, with a cash balance of ₹6,345-6-0 from 1882, make a total asset of ₹35,345-8-11. Expenditure is estimated at ₹28,167-6-4, thus leaving a balance of ₹7,178-2-7 to credit.

50. Education in Rajputana generally has made fair progress, especially in the principal towns. In the College at Jeypore the number of pupils has increased, as also the daily attendance. Nine candidates from this College presented themselves for examination at the Calcutta University for the First Arts examination, of whom 3 were successful, and 10 for the Entrance examination, of whom 7 passed. For this latter examination 2 from Ulwar were also successful. These results are satisfactory, and creditable alike to the teachers and the taught. New schools have been opened at Jhallawar and Bikaner. In Oodeypore the arrangements have been put on a better footing, and the school is progressing favourably. No marked improvement can be reported in the Bhurtpore schools.

51. Save in Ulwar and Jeypore, female education cannot be said to be making progress. In Oodeypore there is a girls' school, but, owing to the difficulty of procuring a trained

schoolmistress, it has not as yet advanced so much as might have been desired.

52. In noticing education in Rajputana the moral and civilising effect exercised by the Presbyterian Mission deserves some notice, and I take this opportunity of acknowledging the quiet and unostentatious manner in which these gentlemen carry out their work.

LOCAL CORPS.

53. The Merwara Battalion, the Deoli Irregular Force, and the Meywar-Bhil Corps were inspected during the year under report by Lieutenant General Sir R. Phayre.

The Erinpura Irregular Force was inspected by Brigadier General H. James.

54. The reports are most satisfactory, indicating a thorough state of efficiency, not only in drill and discipline, but in interior economy as well. The returns of recruits show that the importance attached to local enlistment has not been lost sight of. Thus, in the Deoli Irregular Force and the Meywar-Bhil Corps, Minas and Bhils were principally enlisted. In the Erinpura Irregular Force a foreign element has been introduced in the Mers, who have been enlisted during the past year. This fact of the Mers seeking service in the Erinpura Irregular Force is due to a diminution in the recruiting, owing to the reduction of the strength of the Merwara Battalion from its war footing of 800 sepoy to its former strength of 600 men.

55. This necessity for seeking service abroad will in a measure cease by virtue of the orders of the Government of India relative to recruiting for the Merwara Battalion. It is very desirable to keep these local corps local in the strictest sense of the word—and though the railway has now brought Merwara within easy distance of Erinpura, the enlistment of a Mer in a Mina Regiment will, I hope, be rare and exceptional.

SANITATION, VACCINATION, DISPENSARIES, AND JAILS.

SANITATION.

56. Considerable sanitary improvements were effected during the past year in the cities of Oodeypore, Ulwar, Tonk,

and Jeypore, and efforts were made by His Highness the Maharao Raja of Ulwar to spread some knowledge of the laws of hygiene throughout the villages in his State. The registration of births and of the causes of death was more accurately carried out, and conducted on a larger scale, in the State of Jhallawar than in previous years. Before the commencement of the vaccinating season, each vaccinator's knowledge of the sanitary primer was tested, and he was instructed to take every opportunity of spreading information regarding the laws of health among the villagers with whom he came in contact.

VACCINATION.

57. The annual number of persons successfully vaccinated has more than doubled during the last decade, as shown by the following figures :—

	1873.	1882.
Number of successful primary vaccinations	51,826	105,642

The number of successful vaccinations in 1882 was larger than for any preceding year, and shows an increase of 23 per cent. on the results obtained in 1881. This increase which occurred in 10 out of 15 States is most conspicuous in Jeypore, Tonk, Ulwar, and Kotah. The average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator was 1,505, which is higher by 15 per cent. than in 1881. The percentage of success in primary vaccination, 92.49, shows an improvement of 1 per cent. over the previous year. The establishment was increased by four vaccinators, two men being added to the staff at Jeypore, while one additional vaccinator was appointed in each of the States of Ulwar and Kotah. The expenditure was larger by 8 per cent. than in 1881, the enhancement, mainly due to the employment of a larger number of vaccinators, being chiefly shown in Jeypore and Kotah under the heading "Pay of Establishment." The average cost of each successful case was 19 pies against 22 pies in 1881.

DISPENSARIES.

58. Four new dispensaries were opened during the year, *viz.*, three in Jeypore and one in Kotah. One was closed at the end of the year in Oodeypore, it being considered preferable to have one large hospital in the centre of the city instead of two dispensaries, both of which were inconveniently situated. The total number of these institutions in Native States was, on the 1st of January 1882, 61, and on the 31st of December 1882, 64.

NUMBER TREATED.

There was an increase of 8 per cent. in the number of out-patients, and a decrease of 3 per cent. in the in-patients treated during the year. An increase in the total number of cases took place in 11 States and 39 dispensaries, while fewer patients attended in 4 States and 22 dispensaries. In comparing the numbers with those for the previous year it must not be forgotten that four new dispensaries were opened in 1882.

Diseases.—Abscess, boils, and ulcer contributed 18 per cent. of the cases, malarial fever and spleen 17 per cent., respiratory affections 6 per cent., and bowel complaints 4 per cent., being in each instance one per cent. less than the figures recorded for 1881. These ordinary diseases being less prevalent corroborates the opinion expressed by most of the Agency Surgeons that, had it not been for the presence of cholera, the year would have been by no means an unhealthy one. Two hundred and seventy-nine cases of small-pox were treated at the dispensaries, 230 of these being shown in the return from Shahpura.

DEATHS.

Twenty-three per cent. of the deaths which occurred among in-door patients in these dispensaries was due to bowel-complaints, which is an increase of 1 per cent. on the previous year. Respiratory diseases and malarial fever and spleen caused 14 per cent. and 8 per cent. of the mortality—a reduction of 7 per cent. and 1 per cent. respectively on the numbers recorded for 1881. Seven per cent. of the death-

rate amongst in-door patients was contributed by cholera. Eight hundred and ninety-nine cases of cholera were attended at the dispensaries; of these 388 were treated at Oodeypore, 199 at Shahpura, 156 at Tonk, and 119 in Jey-pore. Forty-five in-patients received medical aid for this malady, and of these 19 died. The returns do not show the number of deaths which occur among out-door patients. The epidemic of cholera was extensive and prolonged, ranging over seven States and continuing from the 27th of March until the 8th of October. During that time the number of cases recorded was 3,462, of which 30 per cent. proved fatal.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure was larger by 11 per cent., the increase being most prominent under the head of Medicines, on which 34 per cent. more money was expended than in 1881. The additional cost is mainly due to the opening of four new dispensaries, and to a comparatively larger quantity of European drugs having been obtained by five States. The average cost of each case treated, 54 pies, was higher by 5 pies than in the previous year.

JAILS.

59. The daily average number of prisoners was 2,662, a decrease of nearly 5 per cent. on 1881. The total number of admissions to hospital and the average daily sick were less by 6 per cent. and nearly 5 per cent., respectively, while the mortality fell from 46 to 36 per thousand. The healthiest jails were those at Bikaneer, Kotah, and Ulwar, with death-rates of 13, 13, and 15 per mille. At Jhalrapatan, Bhurtpore, and Oodeypore, the fatal cases reached the high ratios of 74, 64, and 62 per thousand. No death occurred in the Shahpura Jail, but the daily average strength of prisoners was only 29. Thirty-six per thousand is the lowest rate of mortality yet recorded for the 13 jails in Rajputana from which returns are received.

DISEASES.

Malarial fever and spleen caused 34 per cent. of the sickness, a decrease of 6 per cent. on 1881. The percentages of the other diseases vary but slightly for the two years.

DEATHS.

Thirty-nine per cent. of the mortality in the jails was occasioned by bowel complaints and 16 per cent. by malarial fever, which shows an increase of 7 per cent. and 2 per cent. on the ratios given for the previous year. Respiratory diseases, rheumatism, and cholera each gave rise to fewer deaths by 3 per cent. than in 1881. At Tonk two prisoners were attacked by cholera, of whom one died. The Durbar promptly improved the diet, relaxed the labour, and reduced the number of the jail population.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Some sanitary defects have been remedied in the Jeypore Jail during the past year, and it is hoped that other improvements will follow. His Highness the Maharana has stated his intention of building a new prison at Oodeypore, and it is expected that the one mentioned in last year's report as having been sanctioned at Tonk will be commenced during 1883.

PUBLIC WORKS.

EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.

60. The expenditure on Public Works in the Province, exclusive of the Ajmir and Merwara Irrigation Works, has been as follows :—

	<i>Imperial.</i>	<i>R</i>
Military Works		1,95,880
Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services		2,80,543
<i>Imported Local Funds.</i>		
Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services		12,225
<i>Contributions.</i>		
Jodhpore Railway		12,493
Cantonment Funds, Nusseerabad		5,111
Other Contribution Works		94,788
State of Meywar		3,48,684
„ Jeypore		7,95,330
„ Ulwar		1,99,118
„ Kotah		3,22,553
„ Jhallawar		2,44,828
„ Dholepore		46,690
„ Kerowlee		12,738
		<hr/>
		25,70,981

The expenditure during the previous year was ₹24,27,462, so that during the past year there has been a slight increase.

MILITARY.

61. The work under this head was not considerable, as the buildings at Nusseerabad were practically complete, and no new works were commenced at Deesa, pending the decision regarding its retention as a cantonment.

A sum of ₹8,600 was spent during the year on the Danta Reservoir, which has been in course of construction for some years, the object of which is to supply the Nusseerabad Cantonment with sweet water.

An additional storage reservoir was sanctioned in February at a cost of ₹13,766, and this is being constructed at present. ₹1,453 were spent on the floors of the principal buildings of the Abu Sanitarium, and ₹2,808 have been spent on quarters for two native doctors and hospital servants; at Arna a rest-camp for soldiers coming from the station to Abu has been provided at a cost of ₹4,583. A hospital has been built for the Lawrence School, Abu, at a cost of ₹6,611.

Owing to a severe shock of earthquake on the evening of December 15th, 1882, considerable expense has been incurred at Abu and Deesa (more especially the latter) for repairs of walls and roofs.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

62. Progress on the Mayo College during the year has been as follows :—

	₹
Sanctioned estimate	3,81,696
Total expenditure	3,66,510
Expenditure of the year	56,725

The building is completed, with the following exceptions :—

- Masonry of tower.
- One-third ceiling of lecture-hall.
- Plastering of lecture-hall.
- Varnishing doors and colouring walls, &c.

The College will be opened in January 1884, and no effort will be spared to have everything complete by that time, but

great delay has been experienced in getting the finials and dome for the tower, and it is possible there may be some work to be completed after that date.

KOTAH BOARDING-HOUSE.

The Kotah Boarding-house has been steadily progressing, but unexpected difficulties have been experienced in obtaining the sand-stone from Bhurtpore; this has caused delay in execution and an increase in the cost, so that, in order to complete the building, further funds will be necessary.

TONK BOARDING-HOUSE.

The Tonk Boarding-house has been enlarged, Rs. 5,360 having been granted to provide accommodation for four more pupils; the work is now proceeding.

These formed the larger Civil Buildings; the smaller works commenced or carried out were certain additions to the Residency Buildings at Abu, a guard-room for same, and a post office at Kharari.

COMMUNICATIONS.

63. The hill road from Abu to Abu road station was continued, and certain of the Abu roads were improved. A road was also made from Marwar to Meywar territory direct at a cost of Rs. 934.

LOCAL (CANTONMENT) FUNDS WORKS.

64. The roofs of the Native Infantry pendalls at Nusseerabad were renewed; the estimated cost was Rs. 15,200, of which the total expenditure is Rs. 14,883; and during the past year the sum of Rs. 7,887 was disbursed; there still remain several pendalls to be re-roofed. For sanitary reasons several open drains were constructed in the Nusseerabad Sudder Bazar at a cost of Rs. 4,567.

JODHPORE.

65. The Jodhpore Branch Railway was opened to Pali in July. Up to the end of March it has paid expenses and about 2 per cent. on the capital expended, which amounted, when the line was opened, to about 5 lakhs. It has been determined to extend the line without delay as far as village

Chowan on the Luni. The length of the line now open is 19 miles. The extension will add 26 miles and bring the line to within 18 miles of Jodhpore city. It is hoped that the extension will be completed by the end of the year. Mr. Walter Home is Manager and Engineer of the line.

A good deal of money has been spent on dams raised for irrigation purposes, but nothing effectual has yet been done to provide a sufficient supply of water for the city of Jodhpore.

It is proposed to remedy this by placing all works of this class under Mr. Home.

MAYWAR.

66. The expenditure during the past year has been R3,48,684 (Imperial), and has been divided thus—

	R
Roads	90,247
Irrigation	12,726
Buildings	1,44,813
Gardens	95,162
Establishment	5,736
TOTAL	3,48,684

The chief work during the year has been the laying-out of the road connecting Oodeypore with Chitor and the railway passing through the eastern portion of the State. This was commenced in October 1882, and by December the embankments were all completed; there were 11 bridges to be built, and of these 10 will be completed before the rains, and the remaining and largest one, which will span the Bagan, will, it is expected, be finished next year; the cost of this road has been R33,277 up to the end of the year. At the Resident's suggestion the metalling will not be put on until the rains have fallen and consolidated the earthwork; it will then be seen whether metalling cannot be dispensed with in certain parts of the road.

At a cost of R24,851, the Eklinji Road has been made passable for carts; the work was a difficult one, and it is mainly due to the energy of Dr. Stratton that success has been attained.

A road from Oodeypore to Gogunda to connect the capital with the Western Rajputana Railway will soon be commenced.

The bridge over the Arrh, which was destroyed in 1875 by the floods, has been partially rebuilt, and it is hoped will be completed next year; the building of the abutments on the east side is likely to be troublesome.

The Oodey Saugar irrigation works have been finished and irrigation commenced; and the repairs to the Dheber Bund have progressed, and will shortly be completed.

The palace has been embellished and many improvements made; extensive alterations have been executed in the Residency Buildings; and an opium shed has been commenced at Chitor. The gardens have been greatly improved and a European gardener has been engaged.

JEYPORE.

67. It is impossible within the limits of a brief report to do justice either to the liberality of His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore in this department of his administration or to the energy of Major Jacob in carrying out that policy. The expenditure has been no less than ₹7,95,330, for the details of which I can only refer to the excellent report separately submitted. In addition to this Major Jacob has also superintended the expenditure of over ₹12,000 on account of the Kerowlee State. The work thus supervised probably exceeds in importance and variety any similar charge either in British or Native territory, and the manner in which it is conducted cannot be too highly spoken of.

A marked improvement has been shown in the last year's audit of accounts. This has hitherto been a difficulty experienced by the administration of Native States, and His Highness is to be congratulated that this difficulty has been overcome. Major Jacob alludes to the difficulty hitherto felt in arranging any satisfactory terms for the Kotputli irrigation project: it is to be hoped that this will gradually be overcome.

The Albert Hall continues to make good progress; it is a work of magnitude and importance, requiring careful thought and supervision in every detail. Several new roads have been made, and existing roads have been carefully maintained.

The water supply has been kept up and costly improvements introduced. The increased demand for water appears

to show that the popularity of the supply is increasing. It is to be hoped that the threatened scarcity will be successfully overcome.

The Public Garden continues to receive a large share of expenditure and attention, and, it may be added, with the most satisfactory results.

Under the head of Irrigation the work carried on and the results attained are more than usually interesting; any attempt to analyse them would be impossible, and indeed it is quite unnecessary; it may, however, be said that the political effect of this example on other States cannot be otherwise than important.

It is only necessary to add that some of the most important works, and the office of Major Jacob, were inspected by the Superintending Engineer during the year under review, and that the arrangements for carrying on work, the state of the accounts, and the general management of the office, were found to be unexceptionable.

ULWAR.

68. The report for this State deals with a period of 16 months, *viz.*, September 1st, 1881, to December 31st, 1882; hereafter the ordinary calendar year will be adopted. The expenditure during the period named has been ₹1,99,119, distributed as follows:—

	₹
Buildings	1,27,271
Irrigation	13,640
Roads	25,420
Workshops	30,345
Miscellaneous	2,443
TOTAL	1,99,119

The works under the first head, which have progressed during the period, are: His Highness' private railway station, the band-room, stables, and stud accommodation and sundry repairs; the School of Industry has been completed.

The irrigation works consisted merely of repairs to tank bunds.

The Khairtal and Tijara road has been completed, and the Ramgurh and Firozpore road is still in hand; the total

length of A class roads constructed within the 16 months was $86\frac{3}{4}$ miles and of the B or second class 285 miles.

In the opinion of the Political Agent, the work is too extensive to be fully superintended by the Raj Engineer Pundit Shimbu Nath alone, and the appointment of one or two good overseers is suggested.

KOTAH.

69. The total expenditure for the year has been Rs. 22,553, including Rs. 14,600 for supervision, or about 4.74 per cent. of the actual outlay, *viz.*, Rs. 3,07,953. No new works were commenced during the year; the expenditure was spread over the following heads, and in the following proportions:—

	R
I. Irrigation	1,18,657
II. Civil Buildings	64,435
III. Communications	55,979
IV. Repairs	54,223
TOTAL	3,07,953

The chief scheme in progress in the State is the Parbatti canal: this has so far progressed that irrigation may be commenced next cold season; the project, however, will not be carried out in its entirety at present, as it is desirable to see to what extent the cultivators will avail themselves of the supply given by the canal.

The most important road-work in hand was the Kali Sind causeway, which now approaches completion, and is already much resorted to by the carters as a means of crossing the hitherto very difficult river. Another useful road has been made from Bharagurh to the Shahabad road in the Jhallawar State; its utility would doubtless be further increased if the Gwalior Durbar would consent to carry on the Shahabad road to Sipri. Roads have also been made from Khampur to Badura and from Barar to Bopara, and also some roads to His Highness the Maharaja's hunting grounds, which will be of much convenience.

New State stables and stud stables have been commenced and are almost completed, the former being in use and only require some ornamental work to complete them.

A dispensary and quarters for the jail guards have also been put in hand. A serai is being built for travellers at Mokandarra and will be much frequented. The works have been in the charge of Mr. T. W. Miles, Executive Engineer, who is highly spoken of by the Durbar.

JHALLAWAR.

70. During the year the total expenditure was R2,44,828, distributed thus:—

	R
Civil buildings	96,799
Communications	74,947
Garden, &c.	1,763
Irrigation	22,942
Repairs	32,117
Miscellaneous	2,930
Establishment	13,330
	<hr/>
TOTAL	2,44,828

A new school was commenced in November, and will probably be completed before the rains; the cost will be R11,852.

The Accounts Office has been supplied with two record offices, one for the Revenue and one for the Appeal Department.

One serai has been completed, and a second is in course of construction.

Several tehsil kutcherries and Police thannas were in hand during the year; several were completed, and the remainder are progressing fairly.

One set of lines for sepoy is completed and two more will very shortly be handed over.

The Khailwara and Shahabad road was completed at a cost of R20,596, and R21,838 was spent on the metalling of the Raipore road.

Considerable progress has been made on river crossings: two are now in hand of rather large dimensions; one on the Alm river on the Kotah and Jhallawar road is 500 feet long, and will shortly be completed. On the Kali Sind there are two crossings of respectively 175 and 260 feet; these are expected to be ready before the rains.

The irrigation works were small; the works in hand are the Kandela tank and a new tank at Shahabad; the remain-

der of the money has been expended on the repair of old tanks.

The works are in the charge of Mr. Miles, Executive Engineer, and his services to the State are highly testified to by the Superintendent.

DHOLEPORE.

71. During the past year the sum of Rs46,690 has been expended on public works in this State, a considerable sum has been expended on the repairs of the kutchra road from Purani Chaoni to Bari, and on the forts, State buildings, tehsils, &c., which were rendered necessary by the very heavy rains last year.

Thirty-six wells have been constructed for irrigation purposes, and a tank bund is in course of construction near Chandpur, about 8 miles from Dholepore. The temple and cenotaph to the memory of the late Chief of Dholepore, has been in progress during the year, and will probably be completed next year.

The sanction of Government has been applied for, to allow Mr. Gahan, Executive Engineer of the Jhansi Railway Surveys, to take over charge of the public works in this State, and to superintend the working of the Government quarries.

KEROWLEE.

72. Very little work has been actually carried out in this State during the past year; but surveys have been made with a view to making some necessary roads and to carrying out extensive irrigation works.

Some necessary additions have been made to the Residency buildings, in accordance with designs prepared by Major Jacob, who has rendered the State much valuable assistance.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

GENERAL RESULTS OF WORKING DURING 1882.

73. The length of the line worked during the whole year was 1,115.56 miles against 740 during the last year; the increase being due to the amalgamation of the Rajputana and the Malwa systems.

The total capital expenditure on the line, exclusive of suspense accounts and cost of line under construction on the 31st December, amounted to Rs. 8,74,13,893, or Rs. 78,360 per mile.

During the year 3,744,254 train miles were run; the gross earnings amounted to Rs. 1,09,29,630, and the working charges to Rs. 58,00,377, or 53.07 per cent. of the earnings, leaving 46.93 per cent. thereof as net earnings against 39.6 and 30.31 per cent. respectively secured in the preceding two years. A trifle less than one-third of the total receipts were from coaching traffic, the remaining two-thirds being earned by the goods, excepting a small sum, representing a little above 1 per cent. of the total earnings due to Sundries. Details are as follows:—

	R
Total revenue earnings	1,09,29,630
„ expenditure	58,00,377
Net earnings	51,29,253
Interest charges	36,89,714
Balance excess of net receipts over interest charges	14,39,539

Taking by itself the first half of the year, the net profit over and above the interest charges amounted to Rs. 14,87,464, or a little above 1.5 per cent. on the capital outlay, exclusive of suspense accounts. This favourable result was due to increase both in the coaching and the goods traffic. In the former case it principally followed the increased open mileage and the consequent growth of traffic. The large increase on the latter was, however, chiefly due to the encouragement given to trade by the reduction in rates of the carriage of the chief staples, as well as to the growth of traffic and the extension of the line connecting Rajputana with Malwa.

The net revenue of the 2nd half of the year wanted only a sum of Rs. 11,925 to be able to cover the interest charges.

Compared with the 2nd half of the preceding year, the goods traffic, instead of any development, shows a small falling off, due chiefly to a very large decrease under grain and pulses, owing principally to the impediments to export trade raised by the war in Egypt, and in a small measure to the lengthy stoppage of through-booking due to breaches

both on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India and the Great Indian Peninsula Railways.

For the whole year 1882 a percentage of 5·63 was gained against 4·02 for the Rajputana and Holkar and Scindia State Railways taken together for the year 1881.

The working expenses formed 53·07 per cent. of the gross earnings of the year against 60·4 per cent. of the preceding.

The number of passengers increased from 29½ lakhs to about 50½ lakhs, and the weight of goods from 5,86,400 tons to 6,02,374.

ACCIDENTS.

74. There were 431 accidents during the year, only 21 of which were serious. The following statement shows the number of passengers, railway servants, and others killed and injured by the working of the trains :—

		Killed.	Injured.
<i>Passengers.</i>			
From causes beyond their control	. . .	...	...
Misconduct or want of caution	. . .	1	1½
<i>Servants.</i>			
From causes beyond their control	. . .	...	...
From misconduct or want of caution	. . .	1½	13
<i>Others.</i>			
Trespassing, including suicides	. . .	6	8
TOTAL	. . .	21	35
		—	—

REVIEW OF THE REPORTS OF THE POLITICAL AGENCIES.

MEYWAR AGENCY.

OODDEYPORE.

75. Dr. J. P. Stratton held charge of the Agency up to May 1882, when he was relieved by Colonel Euan Smith, C.S.I., who in turn was succeeded by Colonel C. K. M. Walter on 13th December 1882. Colonel Walter's report deals in an interesting manner with various subjects, and his account of the transactions with the Bhils of Bhorai and the gathering at Rukubdeo, paragraph 50 of the report, gives a vivid description of this wild and impressionable people. The Bhils of the Khalsa have solemnly bound themselves to give up the old practice known as witch-swinging, and their promise, engraved on stone, has been set at the entrance of the Rukubdeo temple.

During the year under report the Bhils have generally behaved well, and there seems to be a growing feeling that the Durbar is able and disposed to punish crime and to encourage the welfare of the Bhils. A school-house at Jawar for Bhil children is sanctioned, and allotments have been made for public works in the Bhil country. The season, in spite of the short rainfall, has been favourable on the whole, and the rabi harvest would have been very prosperous were it not for the depression in the opium trade.

The low prices now ruling, $\frac{1}{3}$ rd less than any hitherto experienced, will seriously affect a large proportion of cultivators in Meywar, where the growth of poppy is virtually co-extensive with the spread of irrigation. Owing to the high prices of former years, lands unsuited by nature to opium cultivation have been sown in poppy, but, unless there be a change in the present condition of the opium market, this abnormal state of things will create a larger area under cereals. The health of the capital, except as affected by the

cholera epidemic, has been good, and useful reforms have been effected in sanitary matters. The two city dispensaries have been replaced by a fine hospital.

The revenues of the year are stated to be about 24 lakhs Imperial currency, and the expenditure 28 lakhs. This excess in expenditure was due to extraordinary charges, and with the surplus of the preceding year there remained a deficit of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs Oodeypore currency, which has been met by a temporary loan.

The effect of the reduction in salt duty has been very marked in Meywar; prices have fallen, and importation has largely increased—4,68,140 maunds as against 3,25,675 maunds in the preceding year.

The settlement work is rapidly nearing completion, and one more cold season will finish Mr. Wingate's labours in the field. The total cost of the settlement work up to the close of the official year was ₹1,24,410 British currency.

The administration remains unchanged. An improvement is noticed in the working of the Courts, and recent enquiries into a large dacoity case have led to discoveries which will prove useful in the repression of this crime.

This notice would be incomplete without some reference to the birth to His Highness the Maharana of a son, who unhappily survived his birth only a few hours. For the last 5 generations there had been no direct issue to the Maharanas of Oodeypore, and the great and universal rejoicing of the nobles and people, soon followed by marked and sincere sympathy, shows the kindly feeling which exists between His Highness and his subjects. His Highness the Maharana's relations with the Resident continue of a most cordial nature.

DUNGURPORE.

76. The revenue of this State is reported as being ₹2,09,315 and the expenditure as ₹1,91,800, and His Highness the Maharawal manages his State in a satisfactory manner.

BANSWARA.

77. Little progress is reported in this backward State, and little progress can be looked for under a Chief who has not yet been brought face to face with the necessities of pro-

gress. The frequent change of Political Officers in charge of this State during the year is calculated to retard any real improvement in Banswara.

PARTABGURH.

78. Favourable reports come from this State, and a liberal arrangement has been made for the encouragement of cultivation.

In the case of Bhils a wise concession is made, rent-free leases for 5 years being granted.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES AGENCY.

79. Lieutenant Colonel P. W. Powlett held charge of the Agency during the year. His report contains most interesting facts in connection with the measures adopted for repressing dacoity, and, though the action taken is modestly styled by Colonel Powlett as nothing more than a good beginning, it is my opinion that the vigorous harrying of dacoits during the past year is the beginning of the end of systematic dacoity in these parts.

The elements for crime are unfortunately always present in the Western States with the Minas of Godwar and Sirohee, the Bhils of Bhinniall, and the Baoris of Sujeit, while the northern border adjoining Bikaner and Jeypore, the southern country towards Sindh and Guzerat, and the Jeysulmere country, will in their present condition afford a harbour to marauders. But the capture and execution of the celebrated Sadul Singh, followed by the scattering of his Rewara gang, and the stern and effective coercion of the Rana of Lohiana and his Bhils, will strike a panic among the Minas and Bhils. Simultaneously with these successes the Marwar Durbar has wisely resolved to encourage the criminal classes to engage in agriculture, and for this purpose rich land with good water is available.

Colonel Powlett in paragraph 15 of his Report attributes much of the success which has attended the measures against dacoity to the attitude of the Durbar towards those jagirdars who connive at crime and share in the profits. So long as the criminal tribes can find a patron or leader in Rajputs of position, so long will dacoity harass the Western States.

The execution of a jagirdar of rank, such as Sadul Singh, and the punishment inflicted on the Thakurs of Manana and Panchwa, will, I believe, prove more deterrent than the transportation of the rank and file of the dacoits.

Though I have alluded here only to the measures taken against Minas and Bhils, equal vigilance has been exercised by the Durbar in the other crime-affected tracts.

JODHPORE.

80. In October Maharaj Pertab Singh, C.S.I., was restored to office as Minister, his services in the repression of crime pointing him out as being the most fitted for the post. Satisfactory progress is reported in the administration of the courts and great activity has been shown in disposing of criminal cases.

During the past year a complete reform has been introduced into the Customs system of Marwar, which will result in the abolition of the numerous imposts which formerly choked trade and in the retention of the three universal dues, import, export, and transit.

The scheme contemplates a large enhancement of the opium duties and a corresponding reduction of the duties on more necessary articles, with an abolition of all duties on grain.

It is too early yet to pass an opinion on the working of this reform, but the soundness of the principles cannot be questioned, and the raising of the price of opium in Marwar, Sirolhee, and Jeysulmere will probably decrease the profits of opium smuggling into Guzerat and British territory.

The revenue of the Marwar State was R32,53,239, while the expenditure was R30,55,746. A loan of R4,54,778 on account of the Jodhpore Branch Railway is not included in this statement of expenditure.

The State debt is estimated at R13,78,000, which, in the opinion of Colonel Powlett, could be easily liquidated.

The Jodhpore Branch Railway has paid the working expenses and about 2 per cent. on capital expenditure, and it has been resolved to extend the railway to the river Luni, thus bringing the line to within 18 miles of Jodhpore.

Boundary settlement work has been pushed forward, and all the more difficult cases have been decided by Captain

Loch, the Boundary Settlement Officer, whose energy is highly spoken of by the Resident.

The rainfall was generally scanty, and the health fair. During the year under report the head-quarters of the Resident were moved from Erinpura to Jodhpore.

SIROHEE.

81. Munshi Niamut Ali replaced Ameen Mahomed as Diwan, and the change was marked by increased activity in suppressing dacoits.

The revenue is given as R1,49,236, and the expenditure is estimated at R1,30,410.

JEYSULMERE.

82. The Durbar's attention has been drawn to the bad character of certain villages, and endeavours are being made to establish a thana in Jeysulmere territory co-operating with a Marwar Thana and within striking distance of the villages named. There is no statement of the revenue and expenditure of Jeysulmere.

EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES AGENCY.

83. During the year under report Bhurtpore and Kewlee have been separated from this Agency, which now comprises Jeypore, Kishengurh, and the Chiefship of Lawa.

Dr. J. P. Stratton took over charge on 26th December 1882 from Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Prideaux, who had officiated as Resident from 18th March 1882.

Though the rains were not very favourable, the kharif harvest came up to the average; while the rabi gave only about three-fourths of a fair yield. The general health was good.

JEYPORE.

84. On 6th September 1882, His Highness the Maharajah was invested with authority, and since that event he has steadily applied himself to the work of administration aided by the Council of State. During the year the Council has lost three members, and it now consists of three nobles of Jeypore, a Rajput Thakur, and two foreign officials. The Council,

however, has been strengthened in the Judicial Department by the appointment of Pundit Maharajkishen, Extra Assistant Commissioner, whose services have been kindly lent by the Government of the Punjab.

It has now been settled that members of Council, nobles, and officials alike shall be remunerated for their services by yearly salaries, thus the Chief will be free from the embarrassment which attended the system of rewards.

Dr. Stratton notices the fact that the Government of Jeypore is less personal than in most Native States, and he attributes this to the activity of the Council, which he now considers naturalised in Jeypore.

It is satisfactory to learn that Thakurs and other persons of respectable local family are largely employed in the State Departments. This policy with the supervision of the central authority must prove beneficial.

Allusion is made to the larger feudatories of Jeypore and to their jealous regard for privilege. During the year under report, the Shekawati Chiefs became suspicious of the Durbar and entered a protest against certain orders which had been passed. Great excitement prevailed; but in January 1883, the Chiefs came in, misunderstandings were removed, and a reconciliation effected.

There are no crime statistics available, but the year under report is said to have been free from the more serious offences against life and property.

There is a special police force for the suppression of dacoity and violent crime, and the officer in charge of this force has been recently appointed to the charge of the border police of the Punjab-Jeypore frontier.

During the year further steps have been taken to render the police arrangements on the Jeypore-Punjab border more effective, and the Jeypore Durbar has shown great promptness and liberality in furthering this object.

It is stated that crime has decreased among the Meenas, while the Baorees, who are few in Jeypore, have been brought under the general scheme of control under the special Moghia Officer.

The revenue of the year is not yet known; but judging from the crops it will probably be below the average, while

the expenditure owing to the Chief's instalment and the cost of the exhibition will be rather above the average.

During the year all transit duties, with the exception of those on opium, on roads leading to the railway, have been remitted. This change, though involving an immediate loss of revenue, will do much to stimulate trade, as some 20 stations in a stretch of 150 miles will be freed.

The Salt Treaty has worked satisfactorily, and some illicit works which were discovered during the year were immediately closed, and the offenders were punished. The reduction of duty is perceptibly felt on purchases amounting to one rupee's worth.

The Public Works Department, under the efficient direction of Major Jacob, will be separately noticed; but the fact that over 8 lakhs have been spent during the year will show how fully the Jeypore State recognises the utility and profit derived from irrigation and other works. Dr. Stratton's remarks, paragraph 40, on the high percentage yielded by outlay on irrigation, are most interesting.

The population of Jeypore is stated in the census of 1881 to have been 1,25,785, the deaths during the year under report were 3,591, the births 3,839.

The hospital and dispensaries indicate a growing popularity; 72,269 persons were treated, showing an increase on the preceding year of 14,935.

Education is steadily progressing, the numbers at the Maharaja's College being 982 as against 886 in the preceding year. The school of art is doing much practical good, and received an impetus from the interest which the Exhibition attracted.

The Exhibition opened on 1st January 1883, and may be pronounced as eminently successful. The general management under Dr. Hendley was excellent, and His Highness the Maharaja is to be congratulated on a scheme, novel in Rajputana, which afforded pleasure to his subjects, and it may be hoped permanent benefits to artizans.

KISHENGURH.

85. The year has been a good one, and the administration, under the immediate supervision of the Maharaja, is

well spoken of. The coolness which existed between the Futtehgurh Raja and the Kishengurh Durbar has now passed away.

LAWA.

86. This small Chiefship continues under the management of Rai Singh, a relative of Chief Dhirat Singh. The rains were fair, and the revenues will be up to the average.

BHURTPORE AND KEROWLEE AGENCY.

87. During the year under report the political supervision of these two States, which since 1879 had been exercised by the Resident, Eastern Rajputana States, was again constituted an independent charge. Captain A. C. Talbot was appointed as Political Agent, and joined on December 1st, 1882, his head-quarters being fixed for the present at Kerowlee.

BHURTPORE.

88. The rains were good and the crops were decidedly above the average, while the general health was satisfactory.

The income of the State was R27,78,163, the expenditure being R23,51,515, leaving a surplus of R4,26,647. Of the sum expended R26,813 was devoted to roads and irrigation, and R1,27,805 was spent on the Public Works Department. A large item, R1,14,726, was given to religious and charitable grants. The Tuccavee amounted with Deorhi villages to R1,95,225.

Improvements have been made in the Jail accommodation; but the unhealthiness of Bhurtpore renders sickness very common. The prisoners are employed exclusively on extramural labor.

The working of the Judicial Court shows that the officials are diligent and expeditious, and indeed the close supervision exercised by His Highness the Maharaja in every department is a sufficient safeguard against indolence on the part of officials. From an inspection tour made in the Bhurtpore State by Salt Officers, it appears that attempts on a small scale had been made to revive the manufacture of salt; but this was at once checked by the action of the Durbar.

The reduction of the Government salt duty has apparently reached the consumers.

The rules for extradition between Bhurtpore and Ulwar have proved successful, and the delays which formerly attended the extradition of offenders is, to a great extent, removed.

His Highness the Maharaja paid a short visit to Simla in June 1882, and was honoured by His Excellency the Viceroy with a private interview. Colonel Walter, Officiating Agent to the Governor General, visited Bhurtpore in September 1882.

KEROWLEE.

89. The heavy rains, with timely breaks, brought an excellent harvest, and the general health has been very good.

The administration is carried on by a Council under the general supervision of the Political Agent, and his arrangement has been found to work well.

The Judicial and Revenue officials have been busy and have worked off large arrears, which had accumulated before the commencement of the year under report.

The State revenue amounted to ₹4,83,811, while the expenditure was ₹4,29,588. Both revenue and expenditure were much above their ordinary amount, being swelled in the one case by the payment of outstanding balances and in the other by the discharge of a large debt due on arrears of pay of establishments.

The summary three-years-settlement has fallen lightly on the cultivators, and the kharif instalments were collected with great ease.

The year has been so prosperous that the Council were able to pay off an instalment of the debt before it had become due. The debt now stands at ₹1,95,000.

Attention has been paid to roads and irrigation, and during the past year the feasibility of connecting Kerowlee and Hindown by a good road has been considered, while schemes for many useful tanks have been devised. Under the present system there is every hope that Kerowlee will prosper.

HAROWTEE AND TONK AGENCY.

90. Major W. J. W. Muir held charge of this Agency during the year under report, with the exception of the period

which elapsed between 24th August and 17th November 1882, during which time Colonel Clay held charge of the office.

The rains were heavier than had been experienced since the year 1876; but, owing to unseasonable weather in the winter months, the barley and wheat crops suffered from blight, while the opium harvest was much injured by hailstorms.

An epidemic of cholera visited the States under this Agency, and small-pox of a mild type and fever generally prevailed.

BOONDEE.

91. The health of the Maharao Raja has greatly improved, and a new zest and interest has been given to him in the marriage negotiations which have been carried on and consummated during the year under report. His Highness, accompanied by his family, left the capital on the 6th January, arriving in Jodhpore on 25th January 1883, and there his eldest son was married to the sister of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpore, while his two younger sons espoused nieces of the Maharaja. His Highness was much pleased with his reception and with the ceremonials observed. On his return he stayed at Ajmere, where he met the Agent to the Governor General, and thence proceeded back to Boondée. His Highness continues to take a great interest in the training of his three sons, aged respectively $13\frac{1}{2}$, 11, and 9 years, and, according to Boondée custom, a provision of £20,000 a year has been made for the two younger, while for one of them a residence is nearly completed, and for the second a house is being erected.

On the 29th July 1883 a fourth son, Rughobar Singh, was born to His Highness.

Owing to the more absorbing interests of his family affairs, His Highness' State administration has not been marked by any great changes.

The system of leasing out khalsa lands has not acquired popularity, and during the year only some 50 villages have been taken up on lease, making, with the total of last year, 150 villages. This fact is not altogether a matter for regret.

Police arrangements are still reported as being unsatisfactory; but it is gratifying to learn that His Highness has determined to establish a special force of 100 Meenas under a jemadar and two sub-jemadars for the suppression of dacoity. His Highness' relations with the Maharaja of Kapran, one of the principal Sirdars, have become strained, and His Highness has been forced to sequestrate two of the Kapran villages.

	R
The income of the State was	6,28,000
While the expenditure was	5,98,000
Leaving a surplus of	30,000

The changes made in the Customs Department noticed in last year's report have resulted in an increased income to the State of Rs80,000. It is a noticeable fact that most reforms in the customs tariff of a State are fraught with advantage to the people and to the Durbar. Owing to the cheapness of grain this year, a reduction has been made in the export duty of from 2 to 3 annas per maund.

The jail is favourably reported on, the health and condition of the prisoners being good.

Education is still in its infancy in Boondee, but a beginning has been made, and hopes are entertained for its success.

The small-pox epidemic of 1881-82 has at last led to the introduction of vaccination, and the necessary instruments have now been obtained.

TONK.

92. His Highness the Nawab of Tonk has not left his capital during the year. Several alliances of marriage have been made between members of His Highness' family and near connections.

Sahibzada Mahomed Obeidoollah Khan's services as Minister of the State have been very properly recognised by an increase in the salary of that office.

The judicial work shows satisfactory results. Of 4,921 cases instituted during the year, 4,767 cases have been disposed of, and measures have been taken to strengthen the Court of Appeal.

The jail, in spite of its inconvenient situation, is well reported on, and hopes are entertained that the new jail, which

is now in course of construction, will shortly be completed. Prompt measures were taken to prevent the spread of cholera in the jail, and only two cases occurred, one of which was fatal.

The state of finance is still unsatisfactory and the accounts show a large closing deficit of R1,51,996, and it is to be feared that there has been little real effort made at retrenchment.

In July an attempt was made to establish a State monopoly in rice, cardamum, betel, and tobacco, but happily the scheme proved a failure, and was abandoned in December.

Some R31,350 were expended on public works, out of which 17,500 went towards the new jail, and 2,025 towards the new school-house. This school-house will be a great improvement on the present arrangements, under which some 130 boys, chiefly Hindus, receive education.

The city of Tonk and the suburbs suffered greatly from cholera, and some 668 deaths were recorded. The epidemic appeared in the month of Ramzan, during which period the Musalmans fall an easy prey to cholera.

Owing to this visitation attention has again been drawn to the insanitary condition of the capital, but well-meant efforts on the part of the Durbar to effect some sanitary measures met with so general an opposition that the Durbar were forced to withdraw from the work.

The dispensary did excellent work during the cholera epidemic, and great praise is due to the Native Doctor Pirbhoo Lall.

An useful reform is contemplated in the proposed adoption of the Government standard of weight in the place of the many and varying weights and measures now in use in the several districts. Cultivation appears to be extending, and the number of new wells made during the year points to a healthy state of land tenure.

The Agent to the Governor General visited Tonk and met the Nawab in February.

SHAHPOORA.

93. This State suffered from cholera and fever, and it is noticed that the want of proper drainage renders the capital liable to regular visitations of fever.

The health of the Raja has improved, and he now personally carries on the administration of the State.

The income of the State for the year under report was R1,96,266, and the expenditure R1,95,930.

The jail and dispensary are well spoken of, but education appears to be languishing.

A cotton-press was started by private enterprise during the year; but, owing to defective machinery, it proved a failure. The railway which now lies at a distance of some 18 miles from Shahpoora, though a convenience for passengers, is rendered unavailable for goods-traffic by reason of the duties imposed by the Meywar State, whose territory separates Shahpoora from the railway. Perhaps this fact, and the existence of other cotton-presses in that part of the country, contributed to the failure of the local cotton-press at Shahpoora. It is hoped that some arrangement may be made to free local trade from these disadvantages.

The cotton produced in Shahpoora is estimated at 8,000 maunds. The education of the Raja's son is carried on by an English lady with satisfactory results.

The Raja visited the Agent to the Governor General at Deoli in February.

THE MEENA KHERAR.

94. The Meena Kherar comprises 21 Meywar, 14 Jeypore, and 11 Boondée villages, and the management of the Meywar villages is reported as being unsatisfactory, three dacoities having taken place in the Meywar portion during the year. No case of infanticide has been detected; but the proportion of girls to boys might suggest an unsatisfactory state of things.

There is great activity in sinking wells, and the rainfall of the year has stimulated cultivation.

Colonel Clay reports that it is more difficult to obtain recruits from the Meenas than it used to be, but can assign no reason. Probably the extension of cultivation is one of the causes.

ULWAR AGENCY.

95. Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Peacock has held charge of this Agency during the year.

The administration has been in every way most satisfactory, and His Highness the Maharao Raja continues to take an intelligent interest in the affairs of his State. He is greatly aided by his Members of Council and by Lalla Sri Ram, Private Secretary.

During the year a son and heir was born to His Highness, and the event was celebrated by a large remission of arrears of revenue, amounting to $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, and by a generous distribution of alms to the poor.

The crops, and especially the cotton crop, which alone is sufficient to pay the revenue, were good. It is noticed that an indigo factory has been started, and it is stated that the produce is of very good quality.

The reduction in the Government salt duty has reached the consumers, and the demand for salt is steadily increasing.

The financial statement shows an income of R23,85,192 and an expenditure of R20,08,916. The income of the year exceeds the income of the preceding year by nearly a lakh. The increase in expenditure is due to the large sums spent on public works, R1,65,553, and to the ceremonies observed on the birth of a son and heir. R800,000 has been invested in Government securities, and the estimated cash balance for 1882-83 is R18,40,512.

The Civil and Criminal Courts show good results, and the Police administration is efficient. Few serious offences are reported, and one attempt at suttee was prevented by prompt action on the part of the authorities.

Education has been well cared for by His Highness, and, in addition to the large grant, R36,338, given by the State, His Highness has practically encouraged education by finding employment for students. His Highness made a protracted tour of his territory, accompanied by the Political Agent, and much good is anticipated from bringing the Chief face to face with the condition of his people in their own villages.

These tours, even made ostensibly for the purposes of sport, may be turned to great advantage, and nothing is more important than that the Chief should see the instruments of administration at work in the districts. The Agent to the Governor General visited Ulwar in January 1883.

NIMRANA.

96. This State is now free from debt, and a revenue survey and settlement has been finished during the year under report.

The settlement is for 10 years, and it is expected that the Raja of Nimrana, who will come of age in about four years, will find his State in a prosperous condition. The Raja is at present a student at the Mayo College.

KOTAH AGENCY.

97. The administration of this State continues as before under the charge of a Council presided over by Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Baylay. There have been no changes of importance, and the chief work of interest, the settlement, is steadily proceeding.

The assessment of ten pergunnahs has been completed, two more are in progress, and, when these are finished, there will remain only three pergunnahs to be settled.

In nine of the ten pergunnahs which have been settled, the enhancement of revenue is about $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Great care has been taken with the settlement records and maps, and the work is in every way satisfactory and thorough.

The revenue of the year is R24,97,166, while the expenditure is R20,55,322. It is calculated that the State debt will be reduced to 3 lakhs by the 31st July 1883.

The work of the Civil and Criminal Courts is reported to be good, and the slight increase of crime is accounted for by the bad seasons of last year. It is satisfactory to learn that dacoity is decreasing. The new jail has proved a success and is well managed. The Kotah school is making fair progress, and the number of pupils has risen from 210 to 246. It is proposed to extend education in the districts.

The general health of the State has been good, and the sanitary arrangements of the capital are improving.

The administration of the Kotris calls for no remark.

The rainfall was plentiful, but the expectations of the rabi harvest were marred by cloudy weather, which seriously affected the gram and opium crops. This, with the pre-

vailing low prices of opium, renders the year unfavourable to agriculturists.

JHALLAWAR.

98. This State continues under the superintendence of Major H. B. Abbott, and in all directions steady progress is visible.

The young Chief has now completed his studies at the Mayo College, and will receive a practical induction into the affairs of his State.

The Council has undergone no changes, and, by dint of experience, the members of it are becoming more competent as advisers.

The state of finance is satisfactory, and the year closes with a cash balance of Rs5,30,361, or more than half a lakh increase on last year's balance.

The rainfall was above the average, and the crops were fair, while the general health has been good.

The chief trade of the State is opium, and, owing to large production, the market has been brisk, but the very low prices have precluded profit on the year's transactions.

The import of salt has fallen off owing partly to the presence of large stocks in the State and partly to the fact that the salt carriers have taken a new route from Sambhur and Pachbadra in the direction of Bhopal.

The work of land revenue settlement is well forward; the survey has been finished, and the assessments will be shortly announced; but the contraction in the opium trade will probably result in a revision of the irrigated rates.

The work of the Civil, Criminal, and Appellate Courts appears satisfactory, and cases are disposed of with sufficient promptness.

Crime has decreased, and the Police are becoming more efficient.

The revenue system of Jhallawar depends largely on the state of the opium trade, and the revenue collection becomes easy or difficult with the fluctuations of the opium market. The manotidars, or agricultural bankers, are middlemen between the agriculturist and the big trading firms; and when these large firms are pressed for money, as they are in the present condition of the opium trade, they cannot make

the usual advances to the manotidars, who, in turn, cannot supply the agriculturists with money for the payment of the State demand. If the opium trade continues as it is now, supervision, and probably remission of the revenue demand, will become necessary.

The expenditure on public works has been R2,44,828 during the year under report, of which R90,000 was spent on communications, a work to which the Jhallawar State pays great attention.

A new dispensary has been opened in the district, and another will shortly be started.

The interest in education is increasing, and a new district school was opened during the year.

SUJANGARH ASSISTANCY.

99. Major Roberts has held charge of this office during the year, and submits the annual report on the Bikaner State.

The administration is carried on by His Highness the Maharaja, assisted by a Council, and the only change during the year has been the appointment of Rao Jaswunt Singh to the Council in the place of his brother Maharao Hari Singh, deceased.

Since the visit of the Agent to the Governor General in March 1883, His Highness the Maharaja is said to have shown an inclination to work more directly with the people by hearing petitions in person. It is hoped that this change may improve the administration, as His Highness is milder, and consequently more in the hands of his officials, than the late Maharaja, while the country is of such a nature that His Highness knows but little of the actual condition of his people.

During the year a Committee, consisting of four Sirdars and four officials, assembled for the purpose of revising the assessment made in 1870, under which the Thakurs paid commutation for militia service to the Durbar at the rate of R200 per horse. This R200 included everything, except nuzzerana on accession to an estate.

The Committee decided on enhancing the rates, but their decision has proved distasteful to the Thakurs, and a rupture

between them and the Durbar has resulted. Negotiations have been set on foot to bring about a reconciliation, but so far they have not met with success.

The rainfall was good, and the crops fair; and, with the exception of a severe outbreak of small-pox in the capital, the health of the people was satisfactory.

Nothing accurate is known about the State of finances, as the Durbar has not furnished the usual Statement; but it is said that the revenue is about 12 lakhs, and Major Roberts believes there is a saving of over two lakhs in the year.

Crime has decreased, and good results are anticipated from the location of the Najib force at Sujangarh, while the action of the Durbar in co-operating in the capture of persons concerned in the great opium dacoity of Dundri and in the recovery of property to the value of Rs11,000 will have a beneficial effect on the predatory classes, who have hitherto counted on the apathy of the Bikaner Durbar.

There is room for improvement in the Civil and Criminal Courts of the State, and little appears to be known about Judicial work in the districts.

The two schools alluded to in last year's report were opened in Bikaner on 27th February 1883, and the institutions, the first of their kind, promise to be popular. Bikaner contains the houses of some of the most wealthy merchants in India, and nothing shows more clearly the indifference of natives to progress in their own homes than the fact that Bikaner has remained so long without public institutions of any kind.

It is interesting to notice that the two new marts, Doon-gurgurh and Lallgurh, the former on the Hissar road and the latter on the old road to Ajmere, have been founded and promise well.

DHOLEPORE AGENCY.

100. Colonel T. Dennehy has held charge of this Agency during the year.

The rainfall throughout the State was generally rather below than above the average, but was fairly distributed, and the harvest, on the whole, was a good one.

On the 19th February 1883 His Highness the Maharaj Rana was invested with governing powers.

The land revenue of Dholepore is reported to be in a healthy and satisfactory condition.

Rs. 1,25,000 of the Government loan to the State have been paid off during the year.

The working of the Courts and Police appears to have been, on the whole, satisfactory.

Five cases of murder, one of attempt at murder, and one of culpable homicide, took place during the year.

Cases of cattle-theft have decreased, and 35 of the most notorious cattle-raiders on the Dholepore-Gwalior border, arrested by the Police, were made to furnish security for good behaviour.

Relations between the officials of Gwalior and Dholepore have been placed on a better footing, and the Durbars of both States have expressed their readiness to co-operate in the suppression of cattle-theft.

APPENDICES.

Appendix

Statement showing such Meteorological Observations as have been

		ABU.						
		BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			RAIN-FALL.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Inches.
April	1882	25.963	25.866	25.914	85.9	67.7	76.6	0.3
May	"	25.931	25.871	25.901	88.5	69.7	79.	0.97
June	"	25.773	25.722	25.747	83.6	68.7	74.7	4.26
July	"	25.731	25.671	25.701	73.4	67.5	69.2	38.12
August	"	25.820	25.771	25.796	71.7	65.2	67.1	9.96
September	"	25.908	25.853	25.880	76.4	66.9	70.6	4.20
October	"	26.005	25.935	25.970	81.3	64.8	73.	0.12
November	"	26.069	26.000	26.034	73.7	56.4	65.	0.09
December	"	26.092	26.030	26.061	73.8	55.8	64.5	0.0
January	1883	26.057	25.984	26.020	67.1	51.3	58.6	0.47
February	"	26.055	25.985	26.020	69.5	52.3	60.2	...
March	"	26.025	25.953	25.989	76.2	59.1	67.2	0.36
TOTAL		311.429	310.641	311.033	921.1	745.4	825.7	58.58
AVERAGE		25.952	25.887	25.919	76.92	62.1	68.81	...

I.

obtained from Stations in Rajputana during the year 1882-83.

		DEESA.						
		BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			RAIN-FALL.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Inches.
April	1882	29·367	29·235	29·301	102·3	67·7	86·6	...
May	"			<i>Nil.</i>				
June	"	29·136	29·015	29·077	100·8	80·2	89·8	1·21
July	"	29·098	29·003	29·050	88·7	76·4	81·6	12·63
August	"	29·230	29·130	29·180	88·5	74·6	81·1	4·54
September	"	29·326	29·211	29·268	94·3	20·1	74·2	1·86
October	"	29·430	29·314	29·372	98·4	65·4	84·	...
November	"	29·553	29·434	29·493	90·	57·	75·9	...
December	"	29·589	29·474	29·531	88·5	54·7	73·4	...
January	1883	29·579	29·453	29·516	82·9	53·	68·9	0·14
February	"	29·567	29·438	29·502	84·7	70·5	74·8	...
March	"	29·484	29·356	29·420	92·3	63·5	79·	...
TOTAL		323·359	322·060	322·710	1011·4	683·1	869·3	20·38
AVERAGE		26·946	26·838	26·726	84·28	56·92	72·4	...

Appendix

Statement showing such Meteorological Observations as have been

		ERINPURA.						
		BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			RAIN-FALL. Inches.
		Maximum	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	
April	1882	28·76	28·50	28·63	102°	84°	93°	...
May	"	28·66	28·42	28·54	103°	88°	95°	0·65
June	"	28·56	28·14	28·70	102°	84°	93°	2·00
July	"	28·56	28·20	28·38	98°	69°	83°	8·40
August	"	28·60	28·30	28·45	88°	80°	84°	1·60
September	"	28·74	28·30	28·52	93°	80°	86°	4·85
October	"	28·78	28·50	28·64	93°	80°	86°	...
November	"	28·92	28·68	28·80	82°	68°	75°	0·08
December	"	28·96	28·70	28·83	80°	66°	73°	...
January	1883	28·98	28·52	28·75	79°	56°	67°	0·03
February	"	...	...	28·41	...	...	70°	...
March	"	28·94	28·60	28·77	96°	70°	83°	0·05
TOTAL		305·46	312·86	343·42	1016°	825°	988°	17·61
AVERAGE		28·68	28·44	28·62	92·4	75°	82·4	...

I—continued.

obtained from Stations in Rajputana during the year 1882-83—contd.

		AJMERE.						
		BAROMETR.			THERMOMETER.			RAIN-FALL.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Inches.
April	1882	28·468	28·174	28·301	104·0	...	...	...
May	"	28·374	28·084	28·218	105·0	...	...	0·62
June	"	28·282	27·837	28·069	106·0	...	...	0·33
July	"	28·212	27·898	28·162	94·0	...	...	16·24
August	"	28·276	27·924	28·137	89·0	...	...	5·82
September	"	28·436	27·894	28·248	93·0	...	...	3·20
October	"	28·474	28·136	28·375	93·0	...	...	...
November	"	28·624	28·324	28·462	88·0	...	...	...
December	"	28·662	28·438	28·512	88·5	...	...	...
January	1883	28·696	28·118	28·407	79·0	...	...	0·38
February	"	28·614	28·286	28·450	84·5	...	...	...
March	"	28·578	28·228	28·403	95·0	...	...	0·02
TOTAL		334·696	337·341	339·744	1115·0	...	...	26·61
AVERAGE		27·891	28·111	28·314	92·1	...	...	...

Appendix

Statement showing such Meteorological Observations as have been

		NUSSEERABAD.						
		BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			RAIN-FALL.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean 4 P.M.	Maximum 6 A.M.	Minimum 10 A.M.	Mean 4 P.M.	Inches.
April	1882	...	...	28·725	80	90	91	...
May	"	...	...	28·675	85	93	98	1·24
June	"	...	...	28·494	87	92	99	1·01
July	"	...	...	28·474	80	84	85	15·91
August	"	...	...	28·591	79	82	86	4·92
September	"	...	...	28·681	78	84	87	3·93
October	"	...	...	28·669	77	86	89	...
November	"	...	...	28·930	65	75	78	...
December	"	...	...	28·917	62	71	74	...
January	1883	...	...	28·896	57	64	74	0·25
February	"	...	...	28·929	57	63	73	0·04
March	"	...	...	28·836	67	78	85	...
TOTAL		...	...	344·817	874	962	1019	27·30
AVERAGE		...	...	28·734	73	80	85	...

I—continued.

obtained from Stations in Rajputana during the year 1882-83—contd.

		JEYPORE.						
		BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			RAIN-FALL.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Inches.
April	1882	28.462	28.187	28.337	106.9	81.7	94.39	0.08
May	"	28.453	28.050	28.250	110.0	74.9	97.46	0.45
June	"	28.274	27.886	28.080	110.7	78.9	95.83	1.75
July	"	28.273	27.877	28.075	94.7	73.2	83.95	12.27
August	"	28.376	27.973	28.197	93.7	76.7	85.40	3.61
September	"	28.545	27.955	28.297	97.5	74.6	88.22	4.87
October	"	28.557	28.143	28.413	95.7	84.7	90.10	...
November	"	28.671	28.434	28.547	88.5	74.7	81.20	...
December	"	28.769	28.420	28.596	83.6	65.4	75.05	<i>Nil.</i>
January	1883	28.802	28.194	28.498	81.7	38.4	59.55	1.22
February	"	28.712	28.376	28.556	80.5	54.4	69.90	...
March	"	28.661	28.298	28.454	96.9	68.20	81.89	0.21
TOTAL		342.555	337.793	340.300	1140.4	845.6	1002.94	24.46
AVERAGE		28.546	27.816	28.358	95.33	70.56	83.58	...

Appendix

Statement showing such Meteorological Observations as have been

		BHURTPORE.						
		BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			RAIN-FALL.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Inches.
April	1882							
May	"							
June	"							
July	"							
August	"							
September	"							
October	"			Nil.				
November	"							
December	"							
January	1883							
February	"							
March	"							
TOTAL								
AVERAGE								

I—continued.

obtained from Stations in Rajputana during the year 1882-83—contd.

		ULWAR.						
		BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			RAIN-FALL.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Inches.
April	1882	29·11	28·81	28·97	97	78°	88·12	...
May	"	28·94	30·61	30·77	101°	84°	93·57	0·30
June	"	28·74	28·40	28·58	103°	84°	94·00	2·35
July	"	28·85	28·62	28·74	92°	78°	85·00	14·71
August	"	28·88	28·67	28·77	90°	78°	84·93	4·98
September	"	28·95	28·72	28·87	92°	75°	85·16	7·25
October	"	29·15	28·86	29·00	91°	72°	84·00	...
November	"	29·44	29·19	29·31	79°	59°	70·00	...
December	"	29·60	27·65	29·47	73°	50°	62·51	0·17
January	1883	29·62	29·87	29·49	68°	47°	58·00	0·66
February	"	29·60	29·33	29·66	72°	27°	59·00	...
March	"	29·37	30·10	29·23	82°	39°	67·00	0·27
TOTAL		350·25	348·83	350·86	1040°	771°	931·29	30·69
AVERAGE		29·10	29·69	29·15	86·66	64·25	77·67	...

Appendix

Statement showing such Meteorological Observations as have been

		JODHPORE.						
		BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			RAIN-FALL.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Inches.
April	1882	...	...	...	...	...	92°80	...
May	"	...	...	...	...	...	98°10	0·37
June	"	...	...	...	...	...	98°00	0·16
July	"	...	...	...	...	...	89°00	5·06
August	"	...	...	...	...	...	88°00	2·73
September	"	...	...	...	...	...	87°26	1·93
October	"	..	...	...	...	...	83°59	...
November	"	...	...	...	...	...	78°99	...
December	"	...	...	...	...	...	74°00	...
January	1883	...	...	...	...	...	71°37	0·66
February	"	...	...	...	...	...	66°95	...
March	"	...	...	...	...	...	80°12	0·33
TOTAL		...	...	...	...	...	1008°180	11·24
AVERAGE		...	...	...	...	...	8 47	...

I—continued.

obtained from Stations in Rajputana during the year 1882-83—contd.

		BICKANEER.						
		BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			RAIN-FALL.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Inches.
April	1882	...	...	29·159	96·5	73·8	85·1	...
May	"	...	...	29·49	102·6	82·8	...	1·83
June	"	...	...	28·887	105·9	88·0	...	0·01
July	"	...	...	28·886	93·6	74·9	...	5·63
August	"	...	...	28·966	92·5	86·4	...	3·49
September	"	...	...	29·083	89·9	78·5	...	2·94
October	"	...	...	29·206	92·1	75·3	...	·0
November	"	...	...	29·319	80·2	62·1	...	·0
December	"	...	...	29·262	55·12	42·2	...	·0
January	1883	...	...	29·339	66·00	51·1	...	·0
February	"	...	...	29·312	68·1	52·6	...	...
March	"	...	...	27·97	78·7	82·6	...	...
TOTAL		...	...	347·567	1016·63	850·3	...	13·95
AVERAGE		...	...	28·962	84·72	70·86	...	...

Appendix

Statement showing such Meteorological Observations as have been

		JHALRAPATAN.						RAIN- FALL. Inches.
		BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Mini- mum.	Mean.	
April	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04
May	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·63
June	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·22
July	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·11
August	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·61
September	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·02
October	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	"	...	..	...	...	...	...	0·7
January	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·64
February	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	·0
March	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·39
TOTAL		...	...	...	...	...	...	41·25
AVERAGE		...	...	...	...	...	...	...

I—continued.

obtained from Stations in Rajputana during the year 1882-83—contd.

			OODEYPORE.						
			BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			RAIN-FALL.
			Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Inches.
April	1882	.	...	...	28.90	...	...	85.98	...
May	"	.	...	...	28.81	...	...	87.00	0.48
June	"	.	...	...	28.72	...	...	88.6	3.44
July	"	.	...	...	28.72	...	...	105.5	8.64
August	"	.	...	...	28.73	...	...	80.75	1.48
September	"	.	...	...	28.79	...	...	81.00	5.25
October	"	.	...	...	28.88	...	...	77.5	...
November	"	.	...	...	29.04	...	...	67.	...
December	"	.	...	...	29.3	...	...	67.6	...
January	1883	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	"	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	"	...	...	...	28.92	...	...	80.	...
TOTAL			...	...	288.54	...	...	811.95	19.29
AVERAGE			...	...	28.85	...	...	81.19	...

Appendix

Statement showing such Meteorological Observations as have been

		KOTAH.						
		BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			RAIN-FALL.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Mini- mum.	Mean.	Inches.
April	1882	...	...	29.06	...	...	89°	...
May	"	...	...	28.97	...	...	94°	0.43
June	"	...	...	28.78	...	...	94°	5.64
July	"	...	...	28.68	...	...	86°	13.99
August	"	...	...	28.84	...	...	83°	7.76
September	"	...	...	28.92	...	...	85°	2.82
October	"	...	...	29.5	...	...	85°	...
November	"	...	...	29.29	...	...	73°	0.50
December	"	...	...	29.19	...	...	69°	.0
January	1883	...	...	29.16	...	...	66°	0.48
February	"	...	...	29.14	...	...	66°	.0
March	"	...	...	29.10	...	...	75°	0.45
TOTAL		...	...	348.18	...	...	965°	31.67
AVERAGE		...	...	29.01	...	...	80.41	...

I—continued.

obtained from Stations in Rajputana during the year 1882-83—contd.

		DEOLEE.						
		BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			RAIN-FALL.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Inches.
April	1882	...	...	28.25	...	...	85.95	0.01
May	"	...	...	28.16	...	...	90.75	0.78
June	"	...	...	28.01	...	...	93.76	3.16
July	"	...	...	28.11	...	...	82.24	18.57
August	"	...	...	28.26	...	...	79.89	6.74
September	"	...	...	28.20	...	...	80.52	4.24
October	"	...	...	28.30	...	...	80.41	...
November	"	...	...	28.42	...	...	72.50	0.06
December	"	...	...	28.61	...	...	66.50	0
January	1883	...	...	...	...	...	60.	0.29
February	"	...	...	...	...	...	55.20	0.6
March	"	...	...	...	...	...	73.9	1.8
TOTAL		...	...	254.32	...	...	920.81	34.99
AVERAGE		...	...	28.26	...	...	76.73	...

Appendix

Statement showing such Meteorological Observations as have been

		TONK.					
		BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.		
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	RAIN-FALL.
							Inches.
April	1882	...	...	...	...	...	86.95 0.2
May	"	...	...	...	...	...	95.99 0.40
June	"	...	...	...	...	...	99.37 3.10
July	"	...	...	...	...	...	87.56 14.03
August	"	...	...	...	...	...	82.08 11.39
September	"	...	...	...	...	...	84.62 6.73
October	"	...	...	...	...	...	79.96 ...
November	"	...	...	...	...	...	65.50 ...
December	"	...	...	...	...	...	61. ...
January	1883	...	...	...	...	...	58.50 0.54
February	"	...	...	...	...	...	61. ...
March	"	...	...	...	...	...	77. 0.16
TOTAL		...	...	...	...	...	939.44 36.37
AVERAGE		...	...	...	...	...	78.2 ...

I—continued.

obtained from Stations in Rajputana during the year 1882-83.—continued.

		SHAH PURA.						
		BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			RAIN-FALL.
		Maximum.	Minimum	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Inches.
April	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.59
June	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.39
July	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.14
August	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.74
September	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.01
October	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
November	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.6
December	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
January	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.50
February	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.1
March	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.34
TOTAL		...	...	...	...	...	...	31.00
AVERAGE		...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Appendix II.

Statement showing the Number and Character of the Cases adjudicated by the International Courts of Vakeels.

	Meywar.	Jeypore.	Marwar.	Harowtee.	TOTAL.
OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.					
Murder	2	5	3	4	14
Assault with wounding . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1
Assault . . . . .	...	3	...	...	3
TOTAL .	2	9	3	4	18
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.					
Highway robbery with aggravated circumstances	...	3	5	2	10
" " without " " .	2	38	10	1	51
Gang robbery with " " .	2	...	7	1	10
" " without " " .	...	...	...	...	...
Theft with " " .	...	...	1	...	1
" without " " .	2	30	19	7	58
Cattle-lifting	2	21	6	24	53
Dacoity	1	13	15	9	38
Arson . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1
Burglary . . . . .	...	...	2	1	3
Counterfeit coining . . . . .	...	3	...	1	4
Criminal abduction . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1
Kidnapping . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	2	27	24	27	80
TOTAL .	11	137	89	73	310
GRAND TOTAL .	13	146	92	77	328

Appendix III.
Statement showing the Number of Appeals disposed of by the Upper or Appellate Court.

AGENCY.	Pending at the beginning of the year.	Instituted during the year.	TOTAL.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	Remaining at the close of the year.
Meywar	2	2	4	1	2	...	1
Jeypore	3	17	20	10	5	...	5
Marwar	3	3	6	5	...	...	1
Harowtee	6	15	21	8	3	3	7
TOTAL	14	37	51	24	10	3	14

MEYWAR RESIDENCY REPORT FOR 1882-83.

OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

No. 8P., dated Oodeypur, 30th April 1883.

From—COLONEL C. K. M. WALTER, *Resident, Meywar.*

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of this Residency for the year 1882-83.

Dr. J. P. Stratton proceeded on furlough to Europe in the month of May last, and was succeeded by Lieutenant Colonel Euan Smith, C.S.I., who held charge until the 13th of December 1882, when he was relieved by me.

SEASON 1882-83.

2. Mr. Wingate, Settlement Officer, Meywar, has kindly given me the following information :—

RAINFALL.

"The season, notwithstanding some drawbacks, has been favourable. The rainfall

	In.	C.	(20·76 inches), though below the average, was sufficient.
Oodeypore	20	76	Till the end of July prospects were promising, but during
Kherwara	20	73	August, instead of the normal fall of about 7 inches,
Kotra	23	28	hardly 1 inch was recorded, and this long break was

prejudicial to the "Mukki" or Indian corn-crop. In the hilly country of the west and south-west the season cannot be called favourable, for not only was about a third of the Mukki lost, but the tanks never filled and the rabi harvest was little better than the kharif. Over the greater part of Meywar the September rain was, on the contrary, so heavy as to injure the Mukki; tanks were filled and the rabi sowings unusually extensive, both on wet and dry lands. Mukki being the staple grain, the value of the kharif is generally estimated by that crop; otherwise, it was an exceptionally good year for *til* and the lighter rain crops.

"Wheat, barley, gram, and opium form the main constituents of the rabi. The grain crops have been fine, though in the northern districts, in places injured by hail, frost did a little harm to the gram, and wheat and barley have been in many villages attacked by rust. But the tanks filling so well, and rain falling so opportunely for sowing, the full area was utilised, and the rabi would have been a very prosperous time but for the depression in the opium trade, which caused a diminished area under the poppy, and a very low price for the

NOTE.—A statement giving the Oodeypore price current will be found as Appendix A.

juice. This loss has been partly compensated by the full grain harvest and the good prices for grain, which have been 20 to 25 per cent. dearer than for two or three years past.

"The railway has given a stimulus to the grain trade and also to cotton. But the loss in the opium has been severely felt. The ryots depend upon the opium for the repayment of the cash advances made to them, and the mahajans look to it for the quick return of their capital. This year not only is the price very low, but stocks of previous years, purchased by them at higher prices, are unsaleable even at loss. Much capital is thus locked up, advances for agricultural improvements are curtailed and trade generally very slack. The currency also is affected. The opium sales brought a large supply of the imperial currency to the relief of the limited local currencies: this year the relief is less and the local rupee much depreciated. Rs. 128, Oodeypore, for 100 imperial rupees represent about the average rate of exchange: lately Rs. 135 and Rs. 136 were being paid. This affects all imports.

"The fall in price will be more readily understood by a reference to the marginal table,

Whole-sale price per lb. of Opium Juice in Oodeypore.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1861-62	4	0	0
1862-63	4	14	0
1863-64	3	6	5
1864-65	3	8	5
1865-66	4	14	5
1866-67	4	9	7
1867-68	4	0	0
1868-69	4	3	2
1869-70	4	0	0
1870-71	4	6	5
1871-72	3	12	0
1872-73	3	12	9
1873-74	3	6	5
1874-75	3	6	5
1875-76	3	5	2
1876-77	3	7	2
1877-78	5	0	0
1878-79	4	9	7
1879-80	5	6	5
1880-81	3	6	5
1881-82	3	3	2

which gives the price in Oodeypore rupees per pound of the opium juice fixed between the mahajuns and the ryots of the Bhilwara Pergunnah to rule the season's transactions. The years 1877-78, 1878-79, and 1879-80 were years of unusually high prices. The average price for the 21 years is Rs. 4, Oodeypore, per pound, but in years immediately preceding the years of exceptional high price, and in the two years following, the price was about Rs. 3-6-0, Oodeypore, per pound, which allowed a fair profit. For 1882-83 no price has yet been settled, as the season has not closed, but Rs. 2, Oodeypore, is spoken of as the probable rate, a price more than $\frac{1}{3}$ rd less than any hitherto experienced. A smaller area was under

poppy last year, and this fact, and some little loss caused by rain and cloudy weather, during the collection of the juice, has reduced the outturn to probably what it was some years ago.

"The effect that high prices had in increasing poppy sowings is illustrated by the fact that in northern villages of Meywar, along the Ajmere border, where neither soil nor climate are so well suited to opium, and where opium-growing had never advanced (it has pushed its way from south to north), the villagers within the last few years have been teaching themselves how to grow opium, and but for the low price that checked the new product, this year would have seen a considerable proportion of irrigated lands transferred to opium that hitherto had been grain-producing tracts, which sent their surplus food-stocks to the Central and Southern zillahs, where poppy-growing has long extensively prevailed. Owing to the diminished export the stock of old opium in the godowns is above the normal, and this will eke out the smaller outturn of the current season's juice, but unless improvement is effected before the time for the next rabi sowings, a large reduction of the area under poppy and a proportionate increase of other crops may confidently be expected. On the other hand, with good prices the area will again increase.

"On the 25th January there was rain with occasional heavy showers lasting about 36 hours, followed by very cold weather. Soon after the middle of March the temperature rose rapidly, the hot season setting in early."

PUBLIC HEALTH.

3. The Residency Surgeon reports as follows :—

"With the exception of April and May 1882, during which period cholera was epidemic, the health of the city has been very good. The cholera lasted to May 12th, 1882, and during that period there were 1,739 cases reported, with 241 deaths, and the percentage of mortality during the whole epidemic was about one-fifth. Malarious fever was of a mild type and unusually prevalent.

"The sanitary condition of the city has been much improved; vacant plots have been set apart, in various places, to be used as public latrines and as receptacles for city refuse which is burnt and carried outside the city to be used for manure. A large staff of sweepers, under the control of a police officer, is employed to keep the streets and latrines clean. Vaccination has been steadily carried on in the city and surrounding villages."

THE SUJJUN HOSPITAL.

4. There were formerly two dispensaries at Oodeypore, known as the Main and the Branch; the former located outside the city walls, the

latter within the city, but in an inconvenient situation. In February 1882 the Residency Surgeon suggested the closing of these two buildings and the substitution, in a favourably-situated locality, of a larger hospital. The Maharana agreed to this proposal and a fine large building was made over by His Highness, who had it put into thorough repair and supplied with conveniences for in-patients. This building, now known as the Sujjun Hospital, was formally opened in December last, and is proving a real boon to the citizens of Oodeypore, as well as to those who come in for treatment from the villages. It is under the charge of the Residency Surgeon, who has taken a great interest in its establishment.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

5. The hospital for women, under charge of a lady doctor employed by the Durbar, is much frequented, and is proving most useful. The average monthly attendance for the past five months has been 153. The hospital is situated outside the city near the Golab Bagh. Could a suitable site be found in the city, the attendance would probably be larger.

6. The number of deaths in the city of Oodeypore during the year 1882 was 1,661, giving a death-rate of 47 per mille of population. A list of the diseases from which death ensued will be found in Appendix B.

7. Little is known regarding the health of Meywar generally, as there are no outlying dispensaries; but cholera prevailed in several villages, and supplies of cholera pills and other medicines were sent out.

BIRTH OF A SON AND HEIR TO THE MAHARANA.

8. In October last it was officially announced that the birth of a child to the Maharana might be expected in the month of February 1883. This announcement was received with the most lively feelings of joy throughout the State, as for the last four or five generations there had been no direct issue to the Meywar House.

9. On the 9th of February the younger of the two sisters of the late Maharaja of Indur, to whom the Maharana was married in December 1877, gave birth to a son. I was in camp at the time, and the fact was made known to me, even before I got His Highness' letter announcing the happy event by the guns of the ancient fort of Koomulmer, in the neighbourhood of which I then was, thundering forth a salute. The news spread with great rapidity, and every villager rejoiced as if a similar event had occurred in his own household. But the joy was only short-lived: the child survived its birth but a few hours, and the house of gladness was turned into one of deep mourning and grief.

10. I was told by one who was present that immediately after the birth was announced, the large courtyard of the palace was crammed with people; all the nobles, sirdars, officials of every class, wealthy merchants, &c., hastened to offer their congratulations and the presents usual

on such occasions. As each offering was received, whether gold-mohurs, rupees, shawls, or other costly presents, all were thrown by His Highness indiscriminately amongst the throng below.

11. As the people rejoiced with their Chief at the birth of the long-wished-for heir, so did they mourn with him in the loss His Highness had sustained. It was the season of weddings, and "*burats*," the name for the company attending marriage feasts, had assembled in several families where weddings were about to be celebrated. But immediately the sad event was known, one and all decided that no sign of joy or merriment should appear in their houses during the allotted days of mourning; and the marriage feasts were postponed, even although the Maharana, knowing the extra expense that would fall on many ill able to afford it by delaying the marriage ceremonies, personally sent word that he wished no change to be made. This in itself was a proof of the attachment of the people to their Rubran, attachment well merited, for the Maharana is ever most kind and just in his dealings with his people.

THE MAHARANA'S HEALTH.

12. The health of His Highness has again not been good during the year under report, but I am glad to say he has consented to put himself under European medical treatment, and may with confidence, I think, look forward to the mitigation of ailments, trifling in themselves, but apt to become chronic if not treated judiciously.

13. My relations with the Maharana continue of a most cordial nature. He is a constant visitor at the Residency, and in my interviews with him on official matters I always find him well acquainted with the subjects under discussion, and his judgment, as a rule, fair and just.

FINANCES OF THE STATE.

14. In the Sumbat year 1938, which closed at the end of June 1882, the total income of the State was about 30 lakhs of Oodeypore coinage, representing about 24 lakhs in Imperial currency. The normal annual expenditure is about 25 lakhs Oodeypore, ₹20,00,000 Imperial. But during Sumbat 1938, or from 1st July 1881 to 30th June 1882, this sum was exceeded by 10 lakhs Oodeypore (Imperial ₹8,00,000), leaving a deficit of 5 lakhs Oodeypore (Imperial ₹4,00,000).

15. The extra expenditure was accounted for in last year's report as being due partly to Bhil disturbances, but chiefly to large additional outlay on public works and at Chitor, on the occasion of the investiture of His Highness with the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

16. Fortunately there had been a surplus of $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs Oodeypore in the previous year, so that the actual deficit was only $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, which was met by a temporary loan.

17. Nine months of the Sumbat year 1939 have now passed. It is believed that the income from land-revenue will be in excess of what

is usually obtained, but there is said to be a large decrease in the customs receipts, much of which is owing to the depressed state of the opium trade.

OPIUM.

18. For the 11 years previous to 1881-82 the number of chests brought to the scales averaged, within a fraction, 6,550, which, at 50 rupees per chest, gave the Durbar an annual income of 3,27,500 rupees, whilst in 1881-82, 4,659 chests passed the scales, and in 1882-83 only 2,809. This subject has also been dealt with under head of season of 1882-83.

SALT.

19. The reduction of the salt duty from Rs 2-8 to 2, though announced in the last month of the previous year, enters properly into the transactions of the period under report. Steps were taken to diffuse as widely as possible the news of the abatement, so that the benevolent intentions of Government might be made known to all. And I am glad to be able to say that very appreciable benefit has followed the lessening of the duty, as will be readily ascertained from the subjoined comparative table—

Localities.	RATE PER RUPEE			
	Before the reduction.		After the reduction.	
	Seers.	Chs.	Seers.	Chs.
Meywar	10	14	11	12
Doongurporo	8	9	10	13
Banswara	9	1	11	1
Kushalgurh	9	12	11	14
Pertabgurh	8	7	15	...
Country about Kherwara	8	...	11	...
Ditto Kotra	6	9	8	12

20. The above shows that, on an average, salt has become cheaper by over 2 seers per rupee. The reduction of duty has also induced increased importation. Figures are only available for Meywar, and these show that, whereas 3,25,675 maunds of salt were imported in 1881-82, the quantity brought in during the year under report amounted to 4,68,140 maunds.

21. No salt passes have been issued from this Residency, the reason being that, with the opening of the railway running through the east of the State, and the establishment at all large stations of salt depôts, the needs and conveniences of the trade are now amply served.

22. The annual assignments due to the Durbar were disbursed as usual. The exact amount paid was Rs1,88,112-2-8.

23. Two complaints have been made of salt being taxed by the Meywar Customs officials at Bhilwara and Chitor, in contravention of article 3 of the salt agreement. The matter is under reference.

24. The salt depôt specially established at Rohera for the use of the Hilly tracts in Mewar has been withdrawn, as the demands of the tract of country mentioned are now being supplied by traders.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

25. Mr. Wingate has furnished me with the following notes of his work during the season of 1882-83, from which it will be seen that one more cold season will finish the settlement officer's labour in the field, and then the papers necessary for the introduction of a new assessment will be complete. The Durbar having accepted the principles which Mr. Wingate proposed to adopt in preparing a settlement, the work of assessment can now be taken in hand, and the results will hereafter be submitted for the information of Government. I have watched the settlement operations in Meywar from almost their commencement, and am, therefore, able to appreciate thoroughly the work that has been done, as well as the quiet unostentatious manner in which it has been performed. Living in their midst, as he has done, during cold and hot seasons alike, Mr. Wingate has obtained a thorough knowledge of the class of people with whom he has had to deal, *viz.*, cultivators and officials of the districts. In the early days of the settlement, both classes opposed him in a most sturdy and determined manner, but now all is changed, and complete confidence and friendly feelings exist where mistrust and doubt prevailed before. The total cost of the revenue settlement to the close of the official year, exclusive of Mr. Wingate's own salary, amounts to Oodeypore Rs1,55,513-4-6, representing in British currency about Rs1,24,410.

"In compliance with the request conveyed with your No. 196, dated 10th ultimo, I have the honour to submit the following notice on settlement of operations for the year 1882-83.

"The outdoor work preliminary to settlement is drawing to a close. The attestation of the khasrahs and rough jamahandies is complete in every zilla except three, and as the greater part of these three has been examined, it is expected that in two months more the whole will be finished. This is two months longer than was last year anticipated owing to the munserims leaving and the difficulty of supplying their places when so little work remains.

"A second copy of the map of each village has been made on tracing cloth, thus completing the required number, *viz.*, the original map and two copies of it. Pergunnah maps are in process of construction.

"Village classing by the settlement officer is finished in the zillahs of Choti Sadri, Chitor, Rasmi, Sara, and Bhilwara. The zillas of Rajnagar and Mandulgurh have been commenced, leaving the Girwa and Jehazpore zillas still untouched. Classing has progressed more rapidly than last year, and another five months' work ought to finish the remaining villages *i. e.*, one more cold season. It might have been very nearly completed this season, but that the settlement officer caught up the munserims working in advance of him. The head office and statistical establishment has been concentrated in Oodeypore, and will remain there

till the village papers are complete. In fact, after another two months, with the exception just stated of one more tour of the settlement officer, there will be no work outside Oodeypore. The papers for five zillahs are nearly ready, and by the close of the year the whole should be finished.

"A lengthy report was submitted to the Durbar, suggesting rules and principles for guidance in preparing a settlement, as it was found nothing could be done in the way of framing new assessments till the Durbar had intimated generally what their views and wishes were. That report was accepted and the settlement officer has now returned to Oodeypore, and expects shortly to supplement that report by a statement of the anticipated results of assessment prepared under the rules agreed upon. It was thought advisable not to submit the report officially till these statements are complete, so that Government might be in a better position for forming an opinion on the proposals made.

"The actual expenditure to the 31st March 1883, exclusive of the settlement officer's own salary, has been Oodeypore Rs. 1,52,181-13-0, of which Rs. 54,370-7-11 represents the expenditure of 1882-83. Before the arrival of the Settlement Officer Rs. 3,331-7-6 were expended by the Durbar, thus bringing up the total expenditure to Oodeypore Rs. 1,55,513-4-6."

ADMINISTRATION.

26. No change has taken place in the administrative working of the State since last report. There are now 19 members of the "Mahandraj Sabha," or State Council, of whom 8 or 9 are always present. The Judge of the chief criminal court is Rai Sohun Lall, who has the powers of imprisonment for three years and of fining up to Rs. 1,000, whilst the civil court is presided over by Buxshee Muntra Dass; appeals lie from both these courts to the State Council.

27. The hakims of districts have both civil and judicial powers in their own circles; cases beyond their control are committed to the courts at Oodeypore. A special police officer, named Abdool Kurim, has been appointed with a view of giving assistance to the local officials and police in their endeavours to put down dacoity in certain parts of Meywar.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

(1).—CRIMINAL CASES.

28. In Appendix C is given a translation of the return of criminal cases furnished to the Residency by the Durbar. Comparing this statement with that of the preceding year, I find the total number of cases instituted has been 1,130 against 1,025, or an increase of 105. The subjoined table will show in a convenient form under what head the excess has occurred amongst heinous crimes—

Offences.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Increase.
Murder	30	45	15
Highway robbery	40	56	16
Wounding	14	19	5
Forgery	22	43	21
Theft	137	221	84

29. The aggregate number of cases—including 590 pending from last year—the courts had to deal with was 1,720. Of these 1,320 were disposed of, convictions being obtained in 943 cases, while 377 were dismissed for various causes, leaving a balance of 400 at the close of the 12 months, being 190 less than last year. This result points to an improvement in the working of the court, as, though the calendar was a heavier one, the business transacted was considerably in excess of that for the previous year. There is still, however, much need for improvement in regard to the speedy settlement of pending cases under the more serious headings of crime. I am glad to see from the returns that no case of infanticide has occurred.

30. During the year two prisoners convicted of murder expiated their crime on the gallows. It is but rare that sentences of death are carried out in Native States. In this case, however, the murder was a most cold-blooded one, and the Maharana was determined that an example should be made. The principal criminal was hung at the village where the deed was committed, whilst the other underwent capital punishment at Oodeypore.

31. The searching enquiries which have been instituted during the year into the opium dacoity case, of which mention was made in paragraph 28 of last year's report, have given much valuable information to the Durbar. A regular organised system for the perpetration of dacoities and the disposal of stolen property would appear to have been long in existence, and there can be little doubt that crimes of this nature, by means of which much wealth was obtained at little risk, have had the secret countenance of men of position in the State, as well as of underlings; but I am very hopeful that when matters are fully unravelled,—for enquiry is still going on,—severe punishment will follow, and the crimes of dacoity and highway robbery considerably decrease.

(2).—CIVIL CASES.

32. Appendix D shows the working of the civil court at Oodeypore. Altogether 671 cases were instituted, being 141 more than last year. Though suits for debt have increased by 101, yet the value of the claims have diminished by R13,542-12-3. Cases connected with the registration of documents have risen from 8 to 42, while disputes affecting land and immovable property have more than doubled. On the other hand, suits relating to Durbar land and property have diminished by 33, miscellaneous cases also show a slight decrease. The total number of cases was 1,010. Of these, 550, or only a little over half, were disposed of, leaving 460 pending at the close of the year. In the latter number are comprised 136 suits for debt, representing the adjustment of claim to the value of R3,30,724-13-9.

(3).—COURT OF VAKILS.

33. Appendices E and F are statements dealing with the working of the Court of Vakils attached to this Residency. Thirteen cases were

instituted during the year, making, with 8 remaining over from last year, a total of 21; of these, 17 were disposed of, leaving 4 for adjudication during the present year. Three appeals were preferred against the court's decisions, and as there was an equal number pending from last year, the total references numbered 6; 3 of these were disposed of: the proceedings of the lower court being upheld in 2, while in the third the decision was reversed. The awards made were Imperial R3,055-7-1 and Oodeypore R900. In two cases fines of R500 Imperial each were imposed.

SAFETY OF GOVERNMENT MAILS.

34. There was no attack, properly so called, on the Government mails during the year under report. On one occasion, however, *viz.*, on the 4th March last, a mail-runner is said to have been stopped near Ghati Sagwara in Dungurpore territory by a party alleged to consist of 15 men, who took possession of the post bag he was carrying, but on finding that it contained only letters, they returned it to the runner and allowed him to proceed. A report was also received that the runners on the Kotra-Kherwara line had incurred the hostility of the Bhils in those parts, who threatened to stop the mails and burn the runner's huts. The post-carriers being also Bhils, the likelihood is that some petty differences have arisen to occasion disagreement between the parties, as the locality in question is quite free from disturbance. Enquiry is being made in both cases.

JAILS.

35. There are 118 prisoners confined in the Oodeypore Jail, 66 of whom are sentenced criminals, the remaining 52 being persons under trial. The difference between this and the total of 219 returned last year is explained by the fact that 141 prisoners were freed from confinement on the occasion of the birth of a son and heir to His Highness.

THE MAHARANA'S SCHOOL.

36. In June 1882 Mr. Baird, the former head master, proceeded to England on leave. During his absence the want of system in the school forced itself to notice, and steps were at once taken to remedy the defect by procuring for the institution a competent head master. Correspondence ensued with the Educational authorities in Bombay, the North-Western Provinces, and the Central Provinces, and finally a selection was made in the person of Mr. Dwarka Nath Sarcar, Assistant Professor in the High School at Jubbulpore, and a loan of his services was obtained for six months from the Central Provinces Administration. The period of his stay has, however, been prolonged, and there is every probability that Mr. Dwarka Nath will remain permanently in Meywar. He joined the school about the middle of October, and since then has

been busy in remodelling the institution on the system in vogue in the province from which he came.

37. The average number of pupils on the rolls during the year under review was 430 against 421, being a small increase of 9. On the other hand, the average daily attendance has diminished from 310·74 in the year 1881-82 to 292·98 in the one just concluded. This falling-off is owing, no doubt, to the greater discipline now obtaining in the school, as compared with the laxity formerly prevalent, which allowed the names of irregular students to remain in the register for several months, instead of being struck off at once. Under the operation of the same rule, the attendance at the girls' school has decreased 50 per cent. A female school teacher was procured from Ajmere, but as she proved incompetent, her services had to be dispensed with, and no one has yet been found to supply her place. Without the aid of a trained school mistress, the female school must remain in a backward state. Foreigners object to coming to an out-of-the-way place like Meywar, and the only plan that suggests itself is to endeavour to train up three or four natives of the State as female teachers. The number of girls under instruction at the close of the year was 45 only.

38. The total spent on the school during the year was R10,001-3-9, being an increase of R1,055-7-9 on last year's expenditure, while the cost of educating each pupil amounted to R22-0-6, as against R20-7-5 in the preceding year. The increase under both heads is due to the addition in the cost of establishment, which included, besides the leave allowances of the former head master, the salary and travelling expenses on joining of the present incumbent, whose emoluments, moreover, are higher than those received by his predecessor. The number under instruction at the end of the year was 374, distributed as follows :—

Main School	67
Kushalpur Branch School	173
Brahmapuri do. do.	89
Girl's School	45
Total	<u>374</u>

39. The annual tabular statement furnished by the head master is attached, and will be found among the Appendices, marked G.

MAYO COLLEGE.

40. There are 7 boys from Meywar at the Mayo College. Three are now spending their holiday at Oodeypore, and every one remarks how much they have improved. All the boys thoroughly like their college life, and the parents, especially the Rao of Bedla and Raj of Dilwara, are much pleased with the progress their sons are making, and with the care and attention paid to them at the college. There are many more boys of an age to go to Ajmere, but the prejudice against sending them away

from their homes is still strong. I hope, however, that I shall succeed in getting some more pupils by the time the college re-opens in July. I think the institution has now got a fairly good start, and its advantages are beginning to be appreciated. Those now serving in Rajputana will now, perhaps, be eye-witnesses of the advantages that must follow the right training and education of the young aristocracy of the province. It is the next generation that will be the gainers, for the boys of to-day, appreciating the benefits they have gained, will need no pressure to have their own children educated, and thus the good seed now being sown should, in after-years, yield a rich and beneficial harvest to the whole of Rajputana.

PUBLIC WORKS.

41. The report on the subject has been sent to the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General in the Public Works Department.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENTS.

(1).—INTERNAL BOUNDARIES.

42. The work of settling internal boundaries has continued during the year under Colonel DeKantzow; 242 disputes in all have been adjusted, representing the defining of 244 miles of boundary. This outturn of work shows an increase of 20 per cent. over that for last year, for which the figures were as follows:—

Cases settled	. . . . .	202
Mileage	. . . . .	206

43. The total expenditure amounted to Rs11,070, giving an average cost per village of Rs22-13-11.

44. There were three appeals from Colonel DeKantzow's decision. One of the references was in the famous Kataria-Lungatch case, in which the boundary officer's settlement was upheld: in the remaining two instances final orders have not yet been issued.

45. With effect from the 1st April 1883 Colonel DeKantzow was gazetted to reversion to military duty, but he has been detained beyond this date in winding up the business of his office. Colonel DeKantzow entered upon his duties in Meywar in the spring of 1878, and from that time up to the end of March last, comprising a period of a little over 5 years, he has settled 1,123 boundary disputes; 235 of these were quasi-external cases, *i.e.*, disputes between Meywar and Shahpura, the remaining 888 lying within the internal boundary of the State. It has been calculated that an average of 1 mile to $1\frac{1}{4}$ is the general mileage per case. On this computation the length of boundary demarcated by Colonel DeKantzow amounts roughly to some 1,300 odd miles. And if an average be struck, commencing from the date Colonel DeKantzow took up his duties down to the end of March last, the cost to each village of having its boundaries defined comes to a

fraction over Rs14, a very small sum to pay for the final settlement of cases, many of which have been pending perhaps for generations and been the cause of frequent quarrels and, may be, bloodshed: to say nothing of the gain to cultivators by being now allowed to bring under the plough often large tracts of land, which have long lain fallow, owing to disputes. Colonel DeKantzow is to be congratulated on the success which has attended his boundary settlement operation's in Meywar.

(2).—EXTERNAL BOUNDARIES.

46. During the year under review a special officer was not available for continuing the work of demarcating the Meywar-Tonk Border. But at the instance of Mr. Wingate, C.I.E., Settlement Officer, Meywar, Lieutenant T. C. Pears, Assistant Political Agent, Banswara and Pertabgaurh, was deputed to settle two urgent cases which were seriously impeding the progress of Mr. Wingate's revenue settlement. Lieutenant Pears was however only able to dispose of one case, leaving the other unsettled; and in the settled case an appeal has been preferred against his decision.

47. When Captain (now Major) McRae, who was employed for three seasons continuously on this border, closed work in the hot season of 1880, he estimated that there were 127 miles of boundary still to be demarcated. In March 1881 Mr. Crawford, Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, took up the continuation of Major McRae's duty, and, before his transfer to Hyderabad in June 1881, succeeded in adjusting 16 cases. This number, with the one settled by Lieutenant Pears, will have reduced the total length of undemarcated boundary by about 20 miles, leaving in round numbers about 100 miles still to be defined. At present there is a list of 50 cases on the file awaiting the arrival of a boundary officer to settle them. But this number will doubtless be added to by other disputes cropping up in the course of the boundary officer's operations on the border.

FOREST OPERATIONS.

48. There is little to record under this head. Tree-planting is chiefly occupying the attention of the forest officer, but nothing seems yet to have been accomplished in the way of putting a stop to the great destruction of forest trees by fire. Ever since the hot weather set in, the hills around have been in a perpetual blaze, and much damage must have been done to forest timber.

BHIL MATTERS.

49. I am glad to say that the prominence given to this subject in the reports for the last two years is not needed on the present occasion. The Bhils have, with some few exceptions, behaved well. And in cases

where crimes have been committed, punishment has followed and the ability of the Durbar to deal with this wild class of its subjects made sufficiently clear; whilst the earnest desire of the Maharana to rule over them with justice has been fully made known to, and acknowledged by, them. I marched through the Khalsa portion of the Bhil country during the past cold season, and at His Highness' request took in hand the settlement of the Bhorai question, which was noticed in last year's report. Ever since the occupation, by the Durbar troops, of this stronghold of the tribe, the inhabitants have been scattered over the country, behaving, it is true, fairly well, but at the same time causing anxiety and trouble to the rest of their brethren, who, although they could not, with the strong clannish feeling they possess in common with hill tribes, refuse to give them shelter or allow them concealment in, or in the vicinity of, their *pals*, yet well knew that in so doing they were disobeying the orders of the Durbar, and acting contrary to their own agreement, and that sooner or later they would suffer in consequence. To allow such a state of matters to continue was very inadvisable; I therefore talked the matter over with the Maharana, who agreed to leave it in my hands to deal with as I thought best on the spot. I, therefore, sent for (under promise of safe conduct) the two *Gomaitis*, or headmen, of the scattered pal. They were not long in replying to my summons, thus showing that they were not living at any great distance, and the result, which has been fully reported, was that the inhabitants were allowed to return and re-occupy their holding under certain conditions, the chief being that the offenders were to be delivered up for punishment, and that failing this within a given time, the two headmen were to be sent to the Oodeypore jail, and that in the meantime one out of the two was to remain in confinement as a hostage until the engagement was fulfilled. The period allowed has not yet elapsed (an extension of a month having been granted), and I am very hopeful that the guilty men will be produced. One has already been arrested, while another very notorious character was shot when attempting to escape after capture in the act of committing a theft.

50. At Rukubdeo I had a most successful meeting of all the *Gomaitis* and a vast number of the Bhils belonging to the Khalsa villages. The gathering was a remarkable one, for it was the first that had taken place in the presence of a British officer since the disturbances of 1881. The headmen, on entering the shamiana, threw down their turbans at my feet, and said that, as their misdeeds had now been pardoned by their own Durbar, they trusted that I, as the representative of the British Government, would also forgive them. I replied that I had no wish to revert to the past beyond telling them that they had acted in a most misguided and disloyal manner, and that any repetition of their former conduct would meet with condign punishment. My main object in assembling the Bhils was to tell them that the crime of witch-swinging must be put down. Eventually, after several hours' discussion, an agreement was

come to. This agreement was reduced to writing, then engraved on a stone, which on the following morning was, with much ceremony, placed firmly in the ground on the right-hand side of the entrance door of the temple. The agreement was thus worded:—"We, the Gomaitis (headmen of pals) and Banjgurries (headmen of hamlets), both for ourselves and for all the pals of the Magra, do, for our own advantage, agree that we shall never kill a woman on the plea of her being a witch. If we have any suspicion of a woman being a witch, we will complain to the sircar, who will punish the woman. We will not ourselves kill witches, and this determination will go down from generation to generation. If we break this pledge, may 'Kalaji' (the deity at Rukubnath) deal with us! Let the Raj punish any one who disregards the terms engraved on this stone. We, all combined, have, of our own free-will, consented to the embedment of this inscriptional slab, and will hold it as binding. Should any ruffian or reprobate secretly commit the crime of witch-killing, we will hand him over to the Raj for punishment. In this there will be no deviation. We have caused the embedment of this stone of our own free-will, and regard the inscription on it as binding on us."

The act of engraving any stipulation or agreement on a stone (locally known as *agát*) is considered as most binding. The meeting and its result has, I believe, had a good effect on the minds of the Bhils, and I trust that it will really be the means of putting a stop to the atrocious crime of witch-swinging to which this ignorant tribe still cling.

51. A strong fort, capable of containing from 300 to 400 men, is being built on a hill overlooking the Bhorai pal, and will shortly be completed. The garrison that will in future occupy this fort with that at the cantonment of Sarara, the head-quarters of the Local Hakim, should be quite sufficient to put down any future attempts at rebellion by the Bhils.

52. Owing to the partial failure of the crops due to scant rainfall in that portion of the country, it was found advisable to give remissions of rent to the amount of Rs2,600. A sum of Rs4,000 was also sanctioned by the Durbar to be spent on public works in the tract. A small *gurhi*, or fortalice, capable of accommodating 60 or 70 men, is being built at Dehpore near the Narthara pal, at a cost of Rs1,000, and Rs450 is to be expended on a school-house at Jawar for Bhil children, whilst small sums have been allotted for other works. A young man brought up in the school at Oodeypore has volunteered and been selected as a teacher amongst the Bhils, and I hope in time some progress may be made in introducing the elements of education amongst this hitherto totally ignorant class.

CONTROL OF THE MOGHIAS.

53. Captain Martelli, the Superintendent of Operations for the Control of the Moghias in Rajputana and Central India, made a tour in Meywar

in this cold season, and subsequently visited Oodeypore, where, in conjunction with the Maharana's chief officer, Rai Mehta Punna Lal, and myself, arrangements were made for the supervision and proper control of this class in Meywar. As Captain Martelli will have doubtless submitted his own report on the matter, it is unnecessary to deal further with the subject in this report.

THE HILLY TRACTS.

54. Lieutenant Colonel Temple has held the appointment of Political Superintendent of the Hilly Tracts since June 1882, when Lieutenant Colonel Conolly went on furlough. His report is annexed. I was unable to visit Kherwara during my cold-weather tour. There is nothing of importance to record. Border courts were held in February and March for the settlement of cases between Doongurpore and Banswara, and Doongurpore and the Rewa Kanta. Of the Bhoomia chiefs under this superintendency, Jawas still owes to the Meywar Durbar a sum of about R22,500, which is being liquidated annually by instalments of about R6,000. Para is doing well, and the Rao deserves much credit for the activity shown by him in arresting 13 out of 14 of the perpetrators of the mail robbery which occurred during the Bhil disturbances in 1881. A more favourable account of the Madri estate is given this year, Colonel Conolly having succeeded, by a conference between the son of the Rao and the Gomaitis, or headmen of the Bhil Pals, in disposing of the differences that had arisen between the Rao and his tenants.

DOONGURPORE.

55. His Highness the Maharawat came to visit me at Rukubdeo whilst I was on tour in that portion of Meywar. He continues to manage the affairs of his State in a satisfactory manner. I observe that the finances show a surplus of income over expenditure of R17,000.

56. Major McRae's report on the Kotra district under his political charge is enclosed, and calls for no particular remark. The rainfall in the hilly tracts and around Kotra was much less than usual, and, in consequence, prices have generally risen since last year. Mention is made of the severe shock of earthquake which took place on the 15th December 1882. The shock was very considerable at Oodeypore also, and the temple of Rata Sen, situated on the peak of a high hill not far from Eklingji, suffered much damage. Major McRae describes it as having lasted at Kotra for three minutes, and as travelling from east to west. This officer having proceeded on furlough, I would wish to record my sense of the good work he has so long performed amongst the Bhils. For many years attached to the Meywar Bhil Corps he was on promotion transferred to the Erinpura Irregular Force, but again sent back last year as Second-in-command and Second Assistant to the Resident. He is much liked by all classes of natives, but specially by the Bhils, over whom he has much influence.

BANSWARA AND PERTABGURH.

57. The political charge of these two States has been held by four different officers during the year under report, and whilst I write another change has been announced, making a fifth within a period of twelve months. Under the circumstances it is not surprising that but little improvement has taken place in the administration of Banswara, regarding which Lieutenant Colonel Euan Smith, whose report is annexed, writes "the administration of Banswara is in need of much reform. It is probably the most backward state in India." Lieutenant Colonel Euan Smith, during the short time he has held political charge of the State, has done much good, and if he or any other officer could remain as the permanent incumbent of the appointment for a few years, the reform so urgently needed would be doubtless soon introduced by the Chiefs; but brought up as he has been a complete stranger to any form of Government, except the primitive mode in vogue in his own State, and in utter ignorance of all that is going on in the world around him, it is hardly surprising that improvement does not take place.

58. The rainfall in both Banswara and Pertabgurh, 43·25 and 42·41 respectively, shows a marked difference to that of Oodeypore, Kherwara, and Kotra, for which alone statistics are available.

59. Notwithstanding the rise in prices noted by the Assistant Political Agent, the rates are far lower than those ruling in Meywar. A great difference will be observed in the prices prevailing between the two States lying so closely together, grain of all kinds being much cheaper at Banswara than at Pertabgurh. This is accounted for by the Assistant Political Agent, to whom I referred on receiving his report, by the fact that in Pertabgurh opium is very extensively grown, whilst in Banswara the poppy is hardly cultivated at all, and the whole of the land is under grain crops. Grain is largely exported from both States, and in Pertabgurh, where less is grown, this has naturally the effect of sending the price up to a figure far larger than that obtaining in Banswara, where there is always a surplus.

PERTABGURH.

60. The administration of Pertabgurh continues to be favourably reported on, showing a marked contrast to that of the sister State of Banswara. The Maharawut has lately introduced a very liberal set of rules for the assessments of lands newly brought under cultivation, which should result in time in a considerable increase to his revenue, whilst it is to be hoped it will be the means of giving employment to a much larger number of his own Bhil subjects, who are granted free leases for five years. This is a great boon and one which entitles the Maharawut to much praise. As in Meywar and in all opium-growing States,

Pertabgurh has suffered and is suffering from the very low price of opium, but still Colonel Euan Smith reports that there is a distinct tendency to enlarge the area under opium cultivation—a tendency which has ceased to exist in Meywar.

61. The administration of the petty State of Kushalgurh is noticed as “generally satisfactory.”

Appendix A.

Oodeypore Price-current for 1882-83.

MONTHS.	WHEAT.				BARLEY.				INDIAN CORN.			
	1st sort.		2nd sort.		1st sort.		2nd sort.		1st sort.		2nd sort.	
	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	C.	Sr.	Ch.
1st to 15th April 1882 . .	15	6½	15	13	21	1½	21	14	17	15½	18	12
16th to 30th April 1882 . .	15	10	16	0	21	7½	21	14	18	12	19	8½
1st to 15th May 1882 . .	16	0	16	6½	21	7½	21	14	17	3	17	15½
16th to 31st May 1882 . .	14	13½	15	3½	19	8½	20	5	15	10	16	6½
1st to 15th June 1882 . .	13	13½	14	4	17	15½	18	12	15	10	16	6½
16th to 30th June 1882 . .	14	1	14	7½	18	5½	19	2½	14	13½	15	10
1st to 15th July 1882 . .	14	10½	15	0	19	8½	20	5	16	6½	17	3
16th to 31st July 1882 . .	15	...	15	7½	19	14½	20	11½	16	0	16	6½
1st to 15th August 1882 . .	15	3½	15	10	20	11½	21	7½	16	12½	17	9½
16th to 31st August 1882 . .	15	0	15	6½	19	14½	20	11½	16	12½	17	9½
1st to 15th September 1882 . .	14	10½	15	0	19	8½	20	5	16	6½	17	3
16th to 30th September 1882 . .	14	7½	15	13½	19	8½	20	5	17	3	17	15½
1st to 15th October 1882 . .	14	7½	15	13½	20	5	21	1½	20	5	21	14
16th to 31st October 1882 . .	15	3½	14	10	21	7½	22	4	23	7	24	3½
1st to 15th November 1882 . .	14	13½	15	3½	21	14	22	10½	22	4½	23	7
16th to 30th November 1882 . .	14	13½	15	3½	22	10½	23	7	22	10½	23	7
1st to 15th December 1882 . .	14	13½	15	3½	22	4	22	10½	20	5	21	10
16th to 31st December 1882 . .	13	10½	14	7½	21	1½	21	14	21	1½	22	4½
1st to 15th January 1883 . .	12	14½	13	10½	18	12	19	8½	18	12	20	5
16th to 31st January 1883 . .	13	4½	13	10½	19	2½	19	12½	18	12	20	5
1st to 15th February 1883 . .	13	4½	14	1	18	12	19	2½	19	8½	20	11½
16th to 28th February 1883 . .	13	10½	14	1	18	12	19	8½	19	8½	20	5
1st to 15th March 1883 . .	12	1½	12	8	16	6½	16	12½	17	3	18	12
16th to 31st March 1883 . .	12	1½	12	14½	16	12½	17	9½	16	0	16	12½
Average for 1882-83 . .	14	4	14	12½	19	14	20	9½	18	1	19	4½

MEYWAR RESIDENCY,
Oodeypore, 30th April 1883.

C. K. M. WALTER, Colonel,
Resident, Meywar.

Appendix B.

Mortality in Oodeypore during 1882.

Disease.	Number of Deaths.	Disease.	Number of Deaths.
Cholera	283	Leprosy	1
Small-pox	176	Hooping Cough	2
Fever	660	Parturition	23
Pneumonia	81	Still-born	8
Dysentery	80	Abortion	1
Apoplexy	60	Accidents	5
Nephritis	5	Burns	2
Dropsy	32	Hydrophobia	6
Spleen	3	Snake-bite	3
Debility	2	Tiger-bite	1
Rheumatism	4	Cold	1
Hepatitis	8	Drowning	3
Jaundice	1	Suicide	1
Erysipelas	1	Opium-poisoning	3
Paralysis	3	Aconite do	1
Epilepsy	1	Unknown causes	132
Hysteria	1		
		GRAND TOTAL	1,661

MEYWAR RESIDENCY,
Oodeypore, 30th April 1883.

C. K. M. WALTER, Colonel,
Resident, Meywar.

Appendix C.

Return of Cases in the Criminal Court of Oodeypore for the year 1882-83.

Serial No.	NATURE OF OFFENCE.	REMAINING.		ADMITTED.		TOTAL.		CASES DISPOSED OF.				PENDING.		REMARKS.
		No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.	PROVED.		DISMISSED.		No.	Claims.	
								No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.			
1	Dacoity	69	Rs. A. P. 55,485 0 6	18	Rs. A. P. 3,778 5 6	87	Rs. A. P. 59,263 6 0	5	Rs. A. P. 4,785 0 0	55	Rs. A. P. 20,700 0 6	27	Rs. A. P. 33,778 5 6	
2	Highway robbery	99	17,557 3 0	56	5,750 1 0	155	23,307 4 0	18	689 6 0	79	18,624 10 0	58	3,993 4 0	
3	Theft	123	21,115 1 6	221	4,045 9 6	344	25,160 11 0	139	1,004 9 6	143	19,343 14 0	62	4,812 3 6	
4	Murder	60	.....	45	.....	105	.....	15	.....	41	.....	49	.....
5	Wounding	32	.....	19	.....	51	.....	10	.....	13	.....	28	.....
6	Suicide and attempt at suicide	37	.....	44	.....	81	.....	47	.....	..	.....	34	.....
7	Abortion	4	.....	9	.....	13	.....	4	.....	2	.....	7	.....
8	Allowing prisoners to escape	1	.....	8	.....	9	.....	7	.....	1	.....	1	.....
9	Mutilation	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....	2	.....	..	.....	1	.....
10	Attempt to murder	..	.....	1	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	1	.....
11	Bribery and embezzlement	24	.....	5	.....	29	.....	9	.....	16	.....	1	.....
12	Salé of children	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	4	.....
13	Franch or mischief	12	.....	12	.....	24	.....	8	.....	15	.....	1	.....
14	Forgery	1	.....	43	.....	44	.....	31	.....	8	.....	1	.....
15	Outraging religion	..	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	..	.....	5	.....
16	Arson	3	.....	..	.....	3	.....	..	.....	3	.....	..	.....
17	Petty offences	121	.....	646	.....	767	.....	646	.....	..	.....	121	.....
	TOTAL	590	94,157 5 0	1,130	13,374 0 0	1,720	1,07,731 5 0	943	6,478 18 6	377	58,668 8 6	400	42,583 13 0	

MEYWAR RESIDENCY,
Oodeypore, 30th April 1883.C. K. M. WALTER, Colonel,
Resident, Meywar.

Appendix D.

Return of Cases instituted in the Civil Court at Oodeypore for the year 1882-83.

No.	Nature of Cases.	REMAINED FROM LAST YEAR.		ADMITTED.		TOTAL.		TRANSFERRED TO OTHER COURTS.		DISPOSED OF.				GRAND TOTAL OF SETTLED CASES.		PENDING.	
		No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.
1	Debt . . .	103	Rs. A. P. 3,19,717 4 0	322	Rs. A. P. 73,557 3 3	425	Rs. A. P. 3,93,274 3 3	3	Rs. A. P. 330 3 0	225	Rs. A. P. 48,080 11 0	61	Rs. A. P. 11,132 4 0	259	Rs. A. P. 62,213 3 6	136	Rs. A. P. 3,30,721 13 9
2	Land and Immoveable property .	45	.....	83	.....	182	.....	1	.....	...	.....	77	.....	79	.....	50	.....
3	Retrospective disputes.	11	.....	22	.....	33	.....	...	.....	...	.....	22	.....	22	.....	11	.....
4	Adoption . .	4	.....	5	.....	9	.....	...	.....	...	.....	5	.....	5	.....	4	.....
5	Casto disputes .	...	.....	8	.....	8	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	5	.....	3	.....
6	Miscellaneous .	50	.....	138	.....	194	.....	1	.....	...	.....	103	.....	104	.....	90	.....
7	Trespass on Durbar Land . . .	120	.....	51	.....	171	.....	...	.....	...	.....	12	.....	13	.....	129	.....
8	Registration .	...	.....	42	.....	42	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	5	.....	37	.....
Total .		339	3,19,717 4 0	671	73,557 3 3	1,010	3,93,274 3 3	5	376 3 0	225	48,080 11 0	61	11,132 4 0	550	62,213 3 6	400	3,30,721 13 9

MEYWAR RESIDENCY,
Oodeypore, 30th April 1883.

C. K. M. WALTER, Colonel,
Resident, Meywar.

Appendix E.

Statement showing the working of the Meywar International Court of Fakhls during the year 1882-83.

Agency.	Number of Cases pending on 1st April 1882.	Number of Cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of Cases disposed of during the year.	Number of Cases pending on 31st March 1883.	Total amount of Decrees awarded.	APPEALS TO UPPER COURT.							REMARKS.
							Remaining on 1st April 1882.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	Remaining.	
Meywar . . .	8	13	21	17	4	Rs. A. P. Imperial . . . 3,055 7 1 Oodeypore . . . 900 0 0 Finez, Imperial . . 1,000 0 0	3	3	6	2	..	1	3	

MEYWAR RESIDENCY,
Oodeypore, 30th April 1883.

C. K. M. WALTER, Colonel,
Resident, Meywar.

Appendix F.

*Abstract Statement of the Number and Nature of the Cases adjudicated by the
Meywar Court of Vakils during 1882-83.*

Offences.	No.
<i>Against person.</i>	
Murder	2
Assault with wounding . . . . .	...
<i>Against property.</i>	
Dacoity with wounding	2
Dacoity without do.	1
Highway robbery with wounding . . . . .	...
ditto without do.	2
Theft	2
Cattle-lifting	2
Miscellaneous	2
TOTAL . .	13

MEYWAR RESIDENCY,
Oodeypore, 30th April 1883.

C. K. M. WALTER, Colonel,
Resident, Meywar.

Appendix G.

THE MAHARANA'S SCHOOL.
Annual Tabular Statement for the year ending 31st March 1883.

Name of Institution.		1	2	3	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.				Average daily attendance during the year.				Percentage of attendance during the year.				Average number of Pupils on the rolls during the year.				NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.					RECEIPTS FROM				EXPENDITURE.				Annual cost of educating each Pupil.		REMARKS.						
		1	2	3	Hindus.	(a)	40	Others.	(c)	...	374*	Total.	(d)	4	Percentage of attendance during the year.	5	Average number of Pupils on the rolls during the year.	6	7	English.	(a)	26	Urdu.	(c)	330	Persian.	(b)	25	24	Rs. 9 661 4 0	(a)	276 6 6	15 7 9	9 853 1 9	(b)		9 379 7 9	162 1 0	459 11 0	10 001 3 9	(d)	22 0 6
		1	2	3	Hindus.	(a)	40	Others.	(c)	...	374*	Total.	(d)	4	Percentage of attendance during the year.	5	Average number of Pupils on the rolls during the year.	6	7	English.	(a)	26	Urdu.	(c)	330	Persian.	(b)	25	24	Rs. 9 661 4 0	(a)	276 6 6	15 7 9	9 853 1 9	(b)		9 379 7 9	162 1 0	459 11 0	10 001 3 9	(d)	22 0 6
		1	2	3	Hindus.	(a)	40	Others.	(c)	...	374*	Total.	(d)	4	Percentage of attendance during the year.	5	Average number of Pupils on the rolls during the year.	6	7	English.	(a)	26	Urdu.	(c)	330	Persian.	(b)	25	24	Rs. 9 661 4 0	(a)	276 6 6	15 7 9	9 853 1 9	(b)		9 379 7 9	162 1 0	459 11 0	10 001 3 9	(d)	22 0 6
		1	2	3	Hindus.	(a)	40	Others.	(c)	...	374*	Total.	(d)	4	Percentage of attendance during the year.	5	Average number of Pupils on the rolls during the year.	6	7	English.	(a)	26	Urdu.	(c)	330	Persian.	(b)	25	24	Rs. 9 661 4 0	(a)	276 6 6	15 7 9	9 853 1 9	(b)		9 379 7 9	162 1 0	459 11 0	10 001 3 9	(d)	22 0 6

* This figure is made up as follows :—

1. Main School 67

2. Kushalpur Branch School 173

3. Branhapuri Branch School 89

4. Girls' School 45

TOTAL 374

OODEYPORE,

DWARKA NATH SARKAR,
Head Master.

The 5th April 1883.

THE HILL TRACTS, MEYWAR AND DOONGURPORE.

No. 54G., dated 6th April 1883.

*From—*LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. TEMPLE, *Officiating Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar,*
To—The Resident, Meywar.

I HAVE the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report on the Hill Tracts, Meywar and Doongurpore, for the year 1882-83.

2. Colonel A. Conolly, the Political Superintendent, went on furlough in June last, and on his departure I received charge of the office.

RAINFALL.—CROPS.

3. The rainfall since last April has been somewhat small, being only 20·73 inches.

Owing to the complete cessation of rain for many weeks in August and September, the kharif crops on the higher lands suffered considerably, but the subsequent rainfall saved the remainder, giving on the whole about a 10-anna crop. The rabi was partially destroyed by the want of the usual Christmas rain, which did not fall until the end of January, and then in insufficient quantity; moreover, consequent on the early closing of the monsoon, the tanks were indifferently filled, and the usual supply of water for irrigation purposes was not procurable from them; the yield is, however, believed to be nearly a 12-anna crop.

4. Prices have risen since last year, and the rates prevailing at the end of the year were as follows :—

Kherwara. Doongurpore.

	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	
Wheat . . .	20	0	19	0	per Imperial Rupee.
Barley . . .	33	12	25	0	"
Indian corn . . .	33	12	31	0	"
Gram . . .	20	8	24	0	"
Rice . . .	11	4	14	0	"
Ghee . . .	1	7	1	6	"
Salt . . .	10	15	11	2	"

5. Health of the Meywar-Bhil Corps has been good; only one sporadic case of cholera occurred at Kotra, and one of small-pox in the Oodeypore Detachment. The district has been remarkably free from all epidemics, though there have been several mild cases of small-pox occurring at intervals.

CIVIL DISPENSARY.

6. The number of patients who have attended the dispensary during the official year has been 1,947; of these 1,895 were out-patients and 52 were in-patients. The chief diseases were fevers, ophthalmia, chest and bowel complaints. The pecuniary condition of the institution is very satisfactory, it having a fair balance to its credit. Various improvements in the working of the establishment, especially of a sanitary character, have been considered, and will shortly be carried out.

CRIME.

7. There have been no cases of witch-swinging during the year, nor of women murdering their infant children, and, on the whole, the Bhils seem to have quieted down again wonderfully after the excitement of the previous year. One serious affray occurred in Christmas week between two large *pals* near the Kherwara cantonment, resulting in the death of two men, but the Doongurpore State has, with characteristic energy, since apprehended 17 of the ringleaders.

MEYWAR-BHILS CORPS.

8. The regiment was inspected at the end of March by Lieutenant-General Phayre, K.C.B., Commanding the Mhow Division of the Bombay Army, who expressed himself satisfied with its state.

BORDER COURTS.

9. A border court was held at Bhilora in February by Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Euan Smith, C.S.I., and myself, for the settlement of cases between Doongurpore and Banswara, at which 26 cases were disposed of, resulting in awards as follows :—

	R
In favour of Doongurpore	922
Do. Banswara	62
	<hr/>
Balance in favour of Doongurpore .	860

Another border court was held at Burgaon in March by F. C. O. Beaman, Esq., and myself, for the settlement of cases between Doongurpore and Rewa Kantha. Sixty-seven cases were disposed of, and awards given as follows :—

	R	a.
In favour of Doongurpore	10,304	0
Do. Rewa Kantha	310	8
	<hr/>	
Balance in favour of Doongurpore .	9,993	8

The large balance in favour of Doongarpore is owing to an award of Rs. 9,910 on account of a raid committed by the South village of Kherapa against the Doongarpore village of Burgaon in December 1881, at which, including various affrays, three persons lost their lives, 22 were wounded, and nearly 100 houses, with valuable stocks of grain, &c., were plundered or burnt; the whole originating in the seduction by a Gomaiti, of an unmarried girl, who died from the effects of abortion.

A meeting with the Political Agent of Mahi Kantha for the adjustment of disputes with Guzerat could not be arranged this year.

BHOOMIA CHIEFS.

JAWAS.

10. The revenues of this State amounted to about Rs. 19,000, and the expenditure Rs. 13,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,000 towards liquidation of the debt, which is now reduced to about Rs. 22,500.

PARA.

11. The revenues of this State exhibit a surplus of Rs. 2,000 for payment to its creditors. Besides this, the instalments which have become due to the Meywar Durbar for the Para Thana Tank loan, have all been paid up. The Rao has also shown his energy and gained the thanks of the Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana, for arresting 13 out of 14 of the perpetrators of the mail robberies on the Kherwara-Kotra line, which took place in April 1881 during the Bhil disturbances; four Gomaitis have been each sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and the remaining nine fined Oodeypore Rs. 50 each.

MADRI.

12. The affairs of this State were reported last year as very unsatisfactory owing to the strained relations between the Rao and his Bhils. But in April last Colonel Conolly summoned Koonwar Bukhtawar Singh as the representative of the Rao, and the Bhil Gomaitis, to Kherwara, and satisfactory terms were then arranged as regards the land assessment, and certain documents, promising large remissions which had been extorted by the Bhils from the Rao during the disturbances of 1881, were, with the consent of the Gomaitis, destroyed. The punishment of offenders for various heinous offences committed in 1881 has since engaged the attention of the Rao, but as yet without much success; it is hoped, however, that, with the re-establishment of law and order, the principal offenders may eventually be apprehended. The increased expenditure consequent on the measures taken for punishing the refractory Bhils, has somewhat exceeded the annual income of the State, notwithstanding that the latter is reported at the high figure of Rs. 9,500.

CHANI AND THANA.

13. There is nothing particular to record with regard to these petty States.

DOONGURPORE.

14. *Revenue.*—The finances appear to be in a satisfactory condition, the income being reported as Rs2,09,315, and the expenditure as Rs1,91,800.

NOLSHAM.

15. The principal event of the year connected with this State was the resumption of the lands and villages held by the important families of Abbey Singh and Sirdar Singh, which had been gradually acquired in an illegal manner some years ago. The death of Abbey Singh in 1881 and of his son Gulab Singh a few months later without issue, furnished the Durbar with an opportunity for these resumptions, the adoptions claimed by the widows being overruled on the just ground of the Durbar's consent never having been asked or obtained during the lifetime of those stated to have made them, as is customary. The Maharawul, however, as a matter of grace, has made suitable provision for the widows of Abbey Singh's sons and the infant grandson of Sirdar Singh, but the widows, dissatisfied, appealed to Government, who declined to interfere.

MAIL ROBBERIES.

16. No robberies have occurred during the year, but the post is reported to have been stopped on the Doongurpore-Sagwara line near the latter place on the 4th March last, and the thieves, finding nothing in the bags besides letters, returned them to the runners. The case is under investigation.

17. The Maharawul expressed a desire to make a pilgrimage last month to Rameswaram, but as it was impossible, on the short notice he gave, to arrange for the deputation of a European officer to accompany him, and his travelling without one would have entailed considerable discomfort, his own officials being little accustomed to such journeys, he finally acceded to the advice given him to postpone the proposed pilgrimage until next year.

BUNESHUR FAIR.

18. This annual fair was held in February, and although the business done was not so great as last year, still it was considerably more than other previous years, and the fair may, therefore, be considered as a decidedly successful one. A detailed account of the transactions at the fair will be found in the accompanying Appendix A.

19. I enclose Major McRae's report on the Kotra Districts.

Statement showing the Number of Shops and Value of Goods brought to the Bunesbur Fair in Doongurpore in S. 1939, A.D. February 1883.

Number of shops 563

Value of Cloth and Cotton Goods.

	R
From Bombay	1,15,450
„ Pertabgurh	93,985
„ Guzerat	12,750
„ Rutlam	18,250
„ Boorhanpore	2,500
„ Miscellaneous	6,295
TOTAL	2,49,230

Value of drugs	2,316
„ miscellaneous	15,180
„ copper and brass utensils	11,225
„ jewels of gold and silver	600
„ provisions	1,275
„ sweetmeats	395
„ swords . . . . .	...
„ earthen-pots	255
„ iron mongery	150
„ cotton	1,483
„ brass anklets	1,545
„ tobacco	7,055
„ cocoanuts	4,070

TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS **2,94,779**

ABSTRACT.

	R
Goods sold	2,41,084
„ remaining on hand	53,695
TOTAL	2,94,779

THE KOTRA DISTRICT.

No. 26G., dated Kotra (Meywar), 5th April 1883.

From—MAJOR A. R. T. MACRAE, *Offg. 2nd Assistant to the Political Agent, Meywar,*

To—LIEUTENANT COLONEL E. TEMPLE, *Offg. Political Supdt., Hilly Tracts, Meywar.*

I HAVE the honour to submit the annual report of the Kotra District for the year 1882-83.

2. The meteorological observations of the year were as follows:—

Mean Temperature of the year.	Hottest Month and its mean Temperature.	Coldest Month and its mean Temperature.	Mean daily range.	Extreme daily range.	Total Rainfall.	Number of Days in which rain fell.
77.54	May 1882. 92.07	February 1883. 65.48	21.96	39	23.26	60

3. The general health of the station and district has been good with the exception of some small-pox, which has been prevalent in the station and its neighbourhood, but of a mild type; very few deaths being reported. During the year there were 183 cases treated in detachment hospital, of which 1 proved fatal.

4. An earthquake, lasting nearly three minutes and travelling from east to west, visited the station on the evening of 15th December last; since then there have been frequent shocks, those of the 23rd January and 17th February being the most noticeable.

ROADS.

5. The Kotra-Rohera Road, the construction of which was again taken in hand on 16th December last, has been completed through the Jura territory to the Sirohi border, including the disputed portion at the border in the Khapa Pass.

SCHOOL.

6. The Durbar School at Kotra, which was started in March 1875, does not appear to have been a success hitherto, but now that the recruiting in the Kotra District is again started, this school will be of great benefit to the recruits while being drilled at Kotra.

BORDER COURTS.

7. A border court was held at Pasina (Gnzerat) in February, composed of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Wodehouse, Political Agent, Mahikantha, and myself, at which claims, excluding those for injury to the person, for which no special amount of compensation was claimed, aggregating Rs781-4, were preferred. The cases were disposed of as follows:—

DETAIL.	Meywar <i>versus</i> Mahikantha.	Mahikantha <i>versus</i> Meywar.	REMARKS.
Awards in money	6	7	
„ in kind	3	3	
Settled out of Court	4	9	
Awards in kind and cash	1	2	
Transferred	2	3	
Thrown out	5	6	
	21	30	
	51		

8. The border court for Kotra and Sirohi also assembled at the same time and place composed of Colonel P. W. Powlett, Resident, Western Rajputana States, and myself. Cases were disposed of as follows:—

DETAIL.	Meywar <i>versus</i> Sirohi.	Sirohi <i>versus</i> Meywar.	REMARKS.
Awards in money	3	1	
„ in kind	2	...	
Settled out of Court	1	2	
Awards in kind and cash . . . . .	...	...
Transferred	3	4	
Postponed	5	8	
Thrown out	6	3	
	<u>20</u>	<u>18</u>	
	38		

9. The following is an abstract of the cases, excluding those at border court, which have been brought before the 2nd Assistant during the year:—

	MEYWAR.		SIROHI-MEYWAR.				MAHIKANTHA-MEYWAR.			
	Settled.	Pending.	MEYWAR, PLAINTIFF.		SIROHI, PLAINTIFF.		MEYWAR, PLAINTIFF.	MAHIKANTHA, PLAINTIFF.	Settled.	Pending.
			Settled.	Pending.	Settled.	Pending.				
Murder	1	1	1	...	1	...	3	...	2	1
Abduction	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	2
Highway robbery with wounding	1	1	1	...	2	...	7	1	4	...
" without "	5	4	2	...	...	1	2	1	3	1
Grievous hurt . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Voluntarily causing hurt	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assault . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Arson . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Extortion . . . . .	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cattle-theft . . . . .	...	2	9	2	6	4	9	2	14	1
Bribery	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	24	16	5	...	2	2	2	...	3	...
Boundary disputes . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	35	31	20	2	11	7	27	4	30	6

JURA.

10. The financial management of this State by the 2nd Assistant has resulted this year in the reduction of the Durbar debt by Oodeypore Rs,000, leaving a balance of Oodeypore Rs,211 still due to the Durbar, and this sum, it is calculated, will be cleared off by the end of July 1884.

The kharif crops, *viz.*, Kodra, Mal, Koori, Samli, and Til were excellent. But the Mukkee harvest appears to have been not up to the average. The Rabi crops, which in the beginning promised to be good, were greatly damaged by the severe frost during the month of January, particularly the gram and wheat. The sugar-cane and turmeric, however, were excellent. Pleurisy is reported to have caused some mortality in this State, and cattle disease (footrot) is also prevalent.

OGHNA.

11. There is nothing particular to record of this State. The affairs are in good order and the people contented. The autumn crop was poor owing to the failure of the rainfall. The rabi is also reported poor, which was greatly damaged by the severe frost on the night of 27th and 28th January last.

PANURWA.

12. In consequence of the partial failure of rains for last year the harvest of kharif was only three-fourths of what it should have been.

Only half the usual harvest was realised from the spring crop in consequence of there being no rainfall at the end of the year.

BANSWARA AND PERTABGURH.

No. 184, dated Camp Pertabgurb, 16th April 1883.

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. B. EVAN-SMITH, C.S.I., *Assistant Political Agent, Banswara and Pertabgurb,*
To—The Resident, *Meywar.*

I HAVE the honour to submit the annual report on the States of Banswara and Pertabgurb for the year 1882-83. Included in the report on the former State is a brief memorandum dealing with the Thakurate of Kushulgurb.

CHANGE OF OFFICERS.

2. At the commencement of the official year, Captain Martelli was in Political charge of the States. He was relieved by the Cantonment

Magistrate, Neemuch, on the 20th April; the latter officer was relieved by Lieutenant Pears on the 5th May; and that officer was again relieved of this charge by Captain Martelli on the 25th November; and I took over charge from Captain Martelli on the 23rd December.

RAINFALL.

3. The subjoined table shows the rainfall registered at Pertabgurh and Banswara during the year—

Months.										Banswara.	Pertabgurh.
May	1882	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	14
June	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7.14	8.51
July	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19.96	20.50
August	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4.57	6.56
September	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10.1	6.89
October	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	...
November	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...
December	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...
January	1883	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	61	65
TOTAL										42.41	43.25

CROPS.

4. As was the case in the previous year, the kharif crops suffered from the heavy rain in July, so that the crop of mukki which forms the staple grain food of the country, yielded much below the average, both in Pertabgurh and Banswara. The rabi crops were very promising until the latter end of January, when they were much damaged by four or five days of excessive cold, and this, coupled with the fact that a very large quantity of grain has now been exported to the adjacent provinces of Guzerat and Malwa, has caused a general rise in prices. The following table gives the average price of grain in the districts during the year:—

Months.										PERTABGURH.			BANSWARA.		
										Wheat.	Mukki.	Gram.	Wheat.	Mukki.	Gram.
										₹. c.	₹. c.	₹. c.	₹. c.	₹. c.	₹. o.
April	1882	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19 11	21 8	27 0	25 0	27 8	43 2
May	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16 15	19 2	20 12	25 0	26 14	30 4
June	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15 3	17 6	19 6	21 4	23 12	33 2
July	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16 6	17 13	20 7	21 4	25 10	35 0
August	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17 8	20 13	21 1	22 3	30 0	37 8
September	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18 0	27 13	29 9	21 14	26 14	35 0
October	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19 7	30 2	24 11	21 13	44 6	34 6
November	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19 12	28 9	25 15	22 8	53 12	37 8
December	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18 7	28 12	26 9	21 14	50 0	42 8
January	1883	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17 5	26 8	29 6	21 4	43 12	43 12
February	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14 3	20 5	21 4	20 10	35 0	37 8
March	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14 1	20 0	21 4	19 11	28 12	31 12

HEALTH.

5. The health of the country has been fairly good. No epidemic has occurred. Fever, pneumonia, and guinea-worm have not been more prevalent than usual.

DISPENSARIES.

6. The dispensaries at Pertabgurl and Banswara continue to be well attended, and the people generally seem to appreciate them.

POST OFFICE.

7. The post office at Banswara appears to have worked successfully. There is no post office at Pertabgurl.

TRANSIT OF GOVERNMENT MAILS.

8. No instance of mail robbery has occurred during the year.

SCHOOLS.

9. The only schools maintained in Pertabgurl and Banswara are purely native institutions, where children are sent by their parents to be instructed in the most rudimentary knowledge. There is no education worthy of the name. Neither State takes any interest in the matter.

JAIL.

10. There is no jail at Banswara. The prisoners have hitherto been located in one of the bastions on the city walls. The Dnrbar has now, however, as already reported by me, taken steps to provide better accommodation for the prisoners.

BANSWARA.

THE MINISTER.

11. In January last the Maharawul discharged his late Kamdar Kesri Singh, who appears, from the reports of my predecessors, to have been unfitted for the responsible post he held. Thakur Futteh Singh of Arthana and Thakur Duleh Singh of Gaudra were then appointed as joint Kamdars in his place: but this was done, not so much with the object of improving the administration as with the view of enlisting their influence on the side of the Maharawul in the disputes which were then pending between the Chief and his Sirdars.

The arrangement, however, is one that cannot long be maintained. The whole of the administration is now, as was the case in the time of Kesri Singh, actually carried on by the Naib Kamdar, a clever, intelligent Brahmin, named Bhagwati Pershad, who works under the direct orders of the Maharawul. All that the new Kamdars do is to keep the seals of

the State and impose them on any documents that may be submitted to them by the Naib Kamdar for that purpose. The Maharawul has himself informed me that he intends engaging the services of a really efficient man of business as Kamdar as soon as an opportunity may offer. Up to the present the very small salary offered by the Maharawul has prevented any really good men taking service under His Highness. The Maharawul has now stated his intention of allotting a sufficient salary to the Kamdar's office.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

12. The administration of Banswara is in need of much reform. It is probably the most backward state in India, and this state of affairs is greatly due to a want of knowledge on the part of the Maharawul as to the steps necessary to be taken by him in order to place the administration of his dominions more on a level with the requirements of the age. Though the present Maharawul is a man of great natural intelligence and of a most enquiring mind, eager for the acquisition of knowledge and willing to profit by the teaching of experience, he has never once during his long reign of 40 years left Banswara. The outer world is literally a sealed book to him. But few strangers or travellers ever care to visit Banswara. It is probably the only place in India, with a considerable population, where such a thing as a newspaper is entirely unknown. I ascertained by enquiry that no newspaper, vernacular or otherwise, ever comes to Banswara. The Ruler and people alike know nothing of what is going on beyond their immediate surroundings.

His Highness has, however, announced his intention of making a tour through India as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. Such a journey could not fail to be productive of the most beneficial results, not only to His Highness himself, but to his son and heir and to his people.

THE FEUDATORIES.

13. Up to March in the current year the relations between the Maharawul and his nobles had been for a considerable period greatly strained, and at one time the discontent exhibited by the latter had reached such a pitch that there seemed to be some reason for anticipating the possibility of an open rupture. In March last, however, as already reported by me, a satisfactory settlement of all the disputed points between His Highness and his nobles was arrived at, and the latter returned to their allegiance.

THE RAO OF GARHI.

14. In May last Rutton Singh, the Rao of Garhi and the most influential and wealthy of the Banswara Sirdars, died. His death was followed by somewhat oppressive proceedings on the part of the Banswara Durbar, which in their turn were met by unjustifiable opposition on the part of the new Rao of Garhi. This latter, a man of some 45 years of age,

refused to pay the amount of nuzerana demanded by the Durbar or to attend at Banswara for the ceremony of Tulwar Bandhai. The Durbar, in consequence, sent an unnecessarily large attacking party into the Garhi estate, and used other means of marking their displeasure at the conduct of the Rao, whose part was then taken by the majority of the other Sirdars of Banswara, who sided with him in his antagonism to the Durbar. Lieutenant Pears, who was specially sent to Banswara for the purpose in July last, was not successful in arranging the matter: and affairs continued in this very unsatisfactory state until January of the current year, when the Rao at last gave way, consented to pay the demand for nazarana, which had been greatly reduced by the Maharawal from its original amount and came into Banswara, where the ceremony of Tulwar Bandhai was satisfactorily performed.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENTS.

DOONGARPORE-BANSWARA BORDER COURT.

15. The Assistant Political Agent met Colonel Temple, Political Superintendent, Hilly Traets, Meywar, at Bhilora, in Doongarpore, in February, and with him adjudicated on 26 cases that were pending since 1879 between Doongarpore and Banswara.

REWA KANTHA BORDER COURT.

16. On the 22nd February the Assistant Political Agent met Mr. Beaman, Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, at Piprola in Sunth-Rampur, and with him held a border court for the settlement of the claims of the subjects of Banswara and those of the States under the Rewa Kantha agency, which had occurred during the year of report, and which were as follows:—

Sunth-Banswara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38
Banswara-Sunth	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
Kushalgurh-Kudana	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Sunth-Kushalgurh	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Kudana-Banswara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Sanjeli-Banswara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
								<hr/>
								54
								<hr/>

The money award given in some of the cases amounted to Rs. 1,124-8.

BANSWARA-KUSHALGURH BORDER COURT.

17. In the beginning of March the Assistant Political Agent held a court which sat four days for the settlement of border claims between Banswara and Kushalgurh. Thirty cases were disposed of, and Rs. 766 was awarded against Banswara, and Rs. 170 against Kushalgurh.

BANSWARA-PERTABGURH BORDER COURT.

18. A border court for the settlement of the claims between Banswara and Pertabgurh was also held at Arnod, at which 21 cases were disposed of, with an award of Rs88 against Banswara.

RUTLAM-SAILANA AND BANSWARA BORDER COURT.

19. A meeting with the Political Agent, Western Malwa, for the settlement of about 70 undecided claims pending between Banswara, Kushalgurh, Rutlam, Sailana, Peploda, Gwalior, and Pertabgurh, was arranged for in the early part of March, but, owing to the departure on furlough of Colonel Martin, it had to be postponed.

BHOPAWUR-BANSWARA BORDER COURT.

20. A meeting with the Political Agent, Bhopawur, for the settlement of some 25 cases pending between Jhabna, Banswara and Kushalgurh, and Indore had also been arranged; in consequence, however, of Major Biddulph's presence being required at Ali Rajpur in connection with the recent Bhil outbreak there, the court could not be held.

THE PANDWAL-JALAMPURA BOUNDARY.

21. This boundary between Banswara and Kushalgurh had been settled by Captain Yate in 1878, but the boundary pillars had never been erected, although the various spots for each of the pillars had been designated. The immediate erection of substantial pillars was at once ordered, and has since been completed.

BANSWARA ENCROACHMENT ON KUSHALGURH LAND.

22. The Kushalgurh authorities represented some time ago that the Banswara officials had commenced to clear certain jungle land belonging to Kushalgurh and to build huts thereon. During the recent visit of the Assistant Political Agent to this part of the border, he inspected the disputed ground, and found that the Kushalgurh complaint was well-founded. To occupy this ground, the Banswara Bhils had deliberately crossed a range of hills, called the Koklichokra range, which afforded an excellent, well-marked, natural boundary. As the ground in dispute was found to be undoubtedly in the present possession of Kushalgurh, the Assistant Political Agent directed that it should remain so until her right to it should be clearly disproved. This order was agreed to by both sides on the spot, and they were furnished with a copy of the proceedings in the matter.

THE SAGTHALI BOUNDARY.

23. The Sagthali boundary between Pertabgurh and Banswara settled by Captain Martelli in January 1882 was again visited by the Assistant Political Agent, and has since been surveyed and mapped.

MEYWAR-TONK BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

24. In September last the Assistant Political Agent, Lieutenant Pears, in accordance with orders received from the Resident, Meywar, settled and demarcated a boundary dispute between the villages of Guljio khera and Khera-Metrau, hamlets of Bilri in Meywar, and Nepaoli of Nimbahera in Tonk. The decision of the Assistant Political Agent has been appealed against by Meywar.

RULES FOR MUTUAL EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS.

25. In view to affording greater facility and efficiency for dealing with crime, a set of rules was drawn up by the Assistant Political Agent and assented to by the Pertabgurh and Banswara Durbars, which provided for the mutual extradition of border criminals between the two States. These rules, the adoption of which it is proposed should at first be of a tentative and experimental character only, have, as you are aware, been submitted for the sanction of higher authority.

THE BHILS.

25a. At the time of the recent Bhil outbreak in Ali Rajpur under the Central India Agency, some anxiety was at first felt lest the various Bhil *pals* in the States under this office should show signs of restlessness. All the Bhil *pals*, however, remained perfectly quiet, and their general conduct during the year has been good.

MURDER OF CHILDREN.

26. With reference to Government circular on the subject, no instance of the murder of a child, either in Banswara or Pertabgurh, has been brought to notice during the year.

PERTABGURH.

27. The Maharawul of Pertabgurh visited the Neemuch cantonment in March, August, and December 1882, and stayed each time for a couple of days. In August last he had a meeting there with His Highness the Maharaja Holkar.

THE MAHARAWUL'S PILGRIMAGE.

28. In November His Highness proceeded through Neemuch on a pilgrimage to Gya, and visited Benares, Allahabad, Agra, and Lucknow.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

29. The administration of Pertabgurh is very satisfactory. His Highness attends himself strictly to business, and exercises a personal supervision over everything that is done in his State.

He has lately promulgated a very liberal set of rules for the tenure of land on easy terms, with the view of inducing his subjects to extend cultivation and take up fresh land and of attracting people from other parts of India to settle in his territory.

Under these rules all fresh land brought under cultivation is granted entirely rent-free for two years without reference to the description of crops grown thereon. For the third year a rate of 4 annas a bigah is levied, and this increases at the rate of 4 annas per annum until a maximum of Re. 1 is reached at the sixth year. Should the ground, however, have been brought from the very commencement under poppy cultivation, then in the seventh year and afterwards a maximum rate of Rs. 7 per bigah is levied.

Bhil cultivators taking up fresh land are granted leases for 5 years entirely rent-free, and after that on the same terms as those maintained in the preceding paragraph.

OPIMUM TRADE.

30. The sustained fall in the price of opium noticeable during the year has caused great loss to many of the inhabitants of Pertabgurh, where opium is largely grown. Notwithstanding this, however, there is a distinct tendency to enlarge the area under opium cultivation. More than 400 fresh bigahs were taken up last year for opium.

THE JEYPORE EXHIBITION.

31. At the recent exhibition held at Jeypore the Pertabgurh Durbar caused specimens of jewellery to be sent to the exhibition. Banswara and Kushalgurh did not exhibit.

KUSHALGURH.

32. The Assistant Political Agent visited Kushalgurh in March. The administration of the Thakurate has been generally satisfactory. There is nothing in connection with this small State calling for special remark.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA.

No 3 P., dated Jodhpore, 17th April 1883.

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PERCY W. POWLETT, Resident, Western Rajputana State.

I HAVE the honor to submit the annual report of Western Rajputana for 1882-83.

2. In July 1882, the head-quarters of the Resident were removed from Erinpura to Jodhpore.

SEASON.

3. The rainfall at Jodhpore was only about 12 inches, and the principal tanks of the city were dry by January. Elsewhere the fall was scanty, but not enough to create scarcity, though the harvest was below the average.

HEALTH.

4. No serious epidemic prevailed throughout the year. Connected with sanitation, the most remarkable incident which came to notice was an outbreak of hydrophobia in Jodhpore city. I was informed on good authority that, before the Durbar took the matter in hand, more than 40 people had lately died from the consequences of mad dog bites. At length orders were given for catching and confining the street dogs, a proceeding which gave so much offence to banias that they caused every shop in the city to be closed, disorderly crowds assembled in the streets, and officials were menaced. After three days' delay the leaders were arrested and arrangements were made for compelling the dispersion of the crowds. The banias then yielded unconditionally.

5. Dr. Adams has been in medical charge nearly throughout the year.

MARWAR.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE TRADE.

6. In October last Maharaj Partap Singh, C.S.I., was made Minister of the State with the title of Musahib Ala. His restoration to office was in recognition of his services during the preceding few months in bringing the Rana of Lohiana to reason and many criminals to justice, and also to the conviction that he was more capable than any one else of checking useless expenditure.

7. Mehta Bijay Singh and Pandit Sheo Narain have continued in office, and Khan Bahadur Faizulla Khan, formerly a Minister of the State, has been appointed to reform and supervise the police.

DACOITY SUPPRESSION.

8. The great feature of the year has been the progress made towards the suppression of dacoity. It will be useful to explain the state of things in each locality inhabited by a special class of dacoits. These regions may be thus designated—

The Mina Country,—that is, Godwar and the adjacent pergunnahs of Sirohi.

The Bhil Country,—which comprises the Pergunnah of Bhinmal, the most notorious village of which is Lohiana.

The Baori Country,—which is Sejat and the pergunnahs bordering Ajmere.

The Northern Border Country,—adjoining Bikanir and Jeypore.

The Southern Country,—lying over against Sindh and Gujrat.

The Jeysumlere Country,—on both sides of that border.

Minas.

9. The commencement of operations against the Minas was recorded in last year's report. Maharaj Partap Singh having obtained the assistance of Ghitia, a Mina leader, succeeded in elucidating the famous Kotra dacoity case. Of the dacoits connected with it, he, before the rains, arrested 10, also a whole gang which had plundered the huts of railway work-people at Bhimalia. At the commencement of the rains a night expedition with the Erinpura Irregular Force, under Major McRae, resulted in the arrest at the village of Alpah (Sirohi) of 7 more concerned in the Kotra case. Other offenders were secured, and in July the arch criminal Sadul Singh of Rewara, whose proceedings had attracted the notice of Government, was apprehended by a joint party of Sirohi and Marwar Sowars, which made a rapid night march to Karnu in the Badrajun Patta of Marwar, where Sadul Singh was known to be hiding. This capture must be regarded as the great success of the year in dacoity suppression. Of the Rewara gang which went out with Sadul Singh some have been killed, some taken prisoners, and many pardoned and resettled. Only one dacoit of note remains out, a leading Bhil named Mauria, whose deeds are too black to be condoned. He has hardly any following. A new band of outlaws was, however, formed in consequence of the only partial success of an attempt to seize in their villages all the dacoits concerned in an Ajmere case. This band caused some alarm by obstructing the railway, and they have otherwise done much mischief. They belong to Balana, a famous Mina village of Godwar, and their leader is Timo Mina. Another gang has been formed out of Minas who know they are wanted, and whose leader is Gaina Mina of Bedana (Jalor). Something has already been done towards breaking up these two gangs, and I am hopeful of complete success.

Bhils.

10. In my last report I mentioned that the Rana of Lohiana had been brought to submit to severe terms. It was not likely that he would act up to them except under pressure, and it was some time before any of the promised Bhils were given up. At length 19 were surrendered, several of them important criminals. Others of the same class were subsequently brought to justice, and a good beginning made towards bringing this tribe under control. It required another visit from me to obtain the fulfilment by the Rana of the other conditions of the agreement. It was with great difficulty that he was got out of his village and established on ground a mile from the hill. With equal reluctance he sent off his son to the Mayo College, and actually gave his estate into the hands of the Durbar, which last he had previously only made a pretence of doing. It is only by persistent watchfulness on the part of the officer in charge of this Residency, whoever he may be, that this great offender will be kept under restraint and fail to evade the punishment he has ostensibly submitted to; and it is not too much to say that if the Rana is kept under, there will be comparatively little difficulty in repressing the dacoits of Marwar, who will lose heart if they see the most noted captain of thieves in subjection, and take courage if he finds the resumption of old ways possible.

Baoris.

11. The Baoris of Sojat have not been prominent throughout the year, but those of the Ajmere and Kishengurh border have distinguished themselves. They took an important part in the great opium dacoity case which occurred near Dundri in Ajmere in February 1882, and entirely conducted another case of the same character which took place shortly before at Gopalpura in Meywar. The elucidation of both was set going chiefly through the exertions of Mr. Bignell, District Superintendent of Ajmere Police; others are coming to light, and sufficient Baoris have been implicated and arrested to give a hold on the tribe, which hold I trust will be maintained and strengthened.

Northern Border Dacoits.

12. The Marwar Dacoits of the north border country are closely associated with others of the same class in Bikanir and Shekhawati. The leaders, generally, belong to the higher orders, Charans who have land, and Rajputs of good family; but there are many noted dacoits of low caste. A musalman caste of Rajput extraction called Kaimkhanee once dominant in Shekhawati is specially notorious in this region, and a case has lately occurred which is likely to expose the proceedings of this tribe. The dacoits of the triple border have long attracted attention, and it was originally to restrain this class that a Political Officer was

first established at Sujangurh many years ago. Last August Bararwa, the worst and most defiant village on the Sikar border, was attacked by Maharaj Partap Singh and some of its worst characters arrested. In the Dundri case above mentioned 27 have been convicted, and valuable approvers obtained, who have furnished much information, so that dacoity suppression in this region may be said to be making satisfactory progress.

Jeysulmere Border Dacoits.

13. On the Jeysulmere border, Rajput Bhomias, or landed proprietors, are the principal plunderers, and the worst village Sakra, which for many years has been well known for its turbulence and depredations. Several Jeysulmere villages are in alliance with it and as yet little has been done towards establishing order, though efforts are being made, the result of which will be noticed next year.

Southern Border Dacoits.

14. On the southern border, near the Runn of Cutch, Boyatra was a centre of attraction to thieves and robbers. The annual report of 1873-1874 tells how the Thakurs of that village were brought to justice, sentenced to imprisonment and to loss of their estates in the south. The Durbar on Colonel Walter's advice decided that they should receive estates near Jodhpore, where their plundering propensities could be checked better than on the distant border. The Thakurs, however, on release from confinement returned to Boyatra, claimed their old estate, and refused to obey the Durbar's orders. Towards the end of 1881, apparently emboldened by the impunity of the Lohiana Thakur, they, together with some of their old dependants, went into outlawry, burnt a Raj thana, and committed sundry outrages. It was quite certain that they could not be allowed to recover their estates, and I urged the Durbar to act with vigour against them. Their best-known supporters were a body of Sahráees of the Gurgez clan, who, together with another Boyatra set of the Dalwani clan, had established themselves near Nesra, a village of the Wao State in Gujarat. The commander of the Marwar troops, expecting to find the Thakurs with the Sahráees, made a forced night march and surrounded the Sahráees. The Gurgez fired upon the troops and killed an officer, on which a rush was made, and the Gurgez, to the number of 15, were all killed or badly wounded. The Dalwanis were then carried off to Marwar. A full investigation showed that the Sahráees were marauders and acting with the outlaw Thakurs. Of the latter, two, Bhopat Singh and Jowan Singh, have come to Jodhpore, anxious to submit on any terms save loss of their hereditary estate, but as that is a *sine quâ non*, they have not yet been settled with, and it may yet take some time to bring them to submission, which it is essential to enforce without change of terms.

15. I should here mention that I attribute much of the success in working out dacoity cases during the first year to the adoption by the Durbar of a tone and line of action towards the jagirdars more decided than usual. The successful pursuit of the dacoits in the Dundi case was preceded by the attachment of a portion of two estates, the owners of which (the Thakurs of Manana and Panchwa) had obstructed the Ajmere police.

THUGGEE AND DACOITY SUPPRESSION DEPARTMENT.

16. The operations of the Thuggee and Dacoity Suppression Department in Western Rajputana have not hitherto been very successful, but during the past year Mr. Lambert, the General Superintendent, has modified the system in such a way as to raise great hopes of its future usefulness. Two well-paid native officers have been appointed; one will have his head-quarters at Sujangurh, one at Eriupura. They will not only assist in arresting dacoits, but also in supervising the criminal classes who are now being urged and aided to settle down to honest agricultural labour. Throughout much of the Baori, Bhil, and Meena country land is rich and available in large areas, with good water near the surface. Cultivators are needed, and never again will circumstances be so favourable for converting large numbers of the marauding classes into tillers of the soil. Many are such already, and it has been proved lately that pressure drives many more to the plough, if accompanied by conditional amnesty for past offences.

17. A system of supervision has already been set going, and I trust that in future years there will be satisfactory progress to record as regards Minas, Bhils, and Baoris.

18. In conclusion of these notes on dacoity, I may remark that, though a great advantage has during the past year been gained over the crime, it cannot be regarded as anything more than a good beginning, and unless efforts are continued for many years to come, the responsibility of the jagirdars enforced, and the improvement of the police persisted in, there will be a relapse, and the condition of the country will become nearly as bad as ever.

COURTS.

19. The reform of the Courts was begun last year, and some satisfactory progress has been made.

CRIMINAL COURT.

20. Munshi Mukhdumbaksh from Ulwar was appointed Foujdar, or Magistrate, and I think the appointment is regarded as a real success. The Foujdar found 3,746 cases undecided, and 1,893 new ones have been brought on the file during the year. Of the old ones but 972 remain, and 850 new ones have been settled. The character of the work done

in this Court, which, with Mr. Hewson's help, I have examined, is also a decided improvement on what usually passes current in Marwar.

THE CIVIL COURT.

21. Under Mehta Imrat Lal is a very partial success, but it has done much more than was done the previous year. The cases instituted during the year are reported to have been 1,142, the old cases pending 5,840, and the decisions 4,100.

THE JAGIRDAR COURT.

22. Was a new one established for the trial of cases in which Jagirdars were concerned. A durbar official was appointed who was to sit in conjunction with the sirdars of rank on duty at Jodhpore. It has not yet been a success, and it has been determined to apply for the services of a superior native judicial officer from British territory. When he arrives, the Durbar contemplates defining the authority of the Jagirdars, which has never yet been done, and placing the supervision of their proceedings under the Jagirdar Court.

THE APPELLATE COURT.

23. Until a year ago the Council was a court of appeal, but as, owing to its other duties, this caused a great delay in the settlement of cases, an Appellate Judge, Kabiraj Morar Dan, was appointed a year ago and I think the arrangement has worked fairly well. He began with 138 appeal cases pending, received 161 more up to end of March last, and decided 273. He has also charge of the estates of minors.

CUSTOMS AND OPIUM.

24. During the past year a complete reform of the Marwar Customs system has been begun. It should be understood that, in addition to import, export, and transit duty, 12 cesses on merchandise were current in Marwar. They were not levied uniformly, but varied in the different pergunnahs; thus, the "*mapa*," or measurement duty (a sort of octroi), on opium ranged from R2-7 in the Dowlutpura pergunnah up to 17 in Nagor. Some classes were privileged and did not pay at all. Grain was taxed, and in the towns duty was levied at the gates on a bundle of sticks or dung, a woman's load of garden produce, and such like.

25. The reforms aimed at by the Durbar were—

1st.—The abolition of all dues but the import, export, and transit.

2nd.—The reduction of the net State income from 7 to 6½ lakhs.

3rd.—The abolition of all duty on grain.

4th.—The supervision of employes and a system of checking accounts which would diminish speculation.

5th.—The abolition of the principal cess of the Jagirdar's villages, viz., "*mapa*," and the payment of compensation for the same.

6th.—The revision of tariff in the interest of the public; the opium duty being largely raised, and that on useful articles of consumption reduced.

26. Some years ago Colonel Walter proposed and obtained the Durbar's assent to a similar change, but the State officials, while adopting the suggested enhancement of the import and export duty, which was intended to take the place of all the other cesses, retained most of the latter, and thus, while increasing the Raj revenue by $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, destroyed the beneficial character of the original scheme. In order to secure a better chance of success for the present attempt, the Durbar agreed to the appointment for 6 months of a European officer, who, under the Resident, was to supervise the customs in conjunction with the State Superintendent. Mr. Hewson, Assistant Agent to the Governor General, was selected for this duty, and he began his work on 1st November 1882. He has during the cold weather been over nearly the whole of the State, and the result of his earnest labours is so far very satisfactory. The reform has been well begun, but a difficult part of it is incomplete, namely, the abolition with fair compensation of the Jagirdar's "*napa*." As the Durbar's customs revenue has been raised from about $4\frac{1}{2}$ or 5 lakhs to a clear 7 lakhs, and the reform now in progress will diminish this amount by only half a lakh, it is but fair that the Jagirdars should be compensated for their sacrifice of income, without which the present scheme will be imperfect.

27. The present budget estimate of the expected yield from import, export, and transit duty is Rs9,14,000, which it is hoped will supply funds sufficient (1) to pay all expenses of collections, (2) to pay $6\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs into the Raj Treasury, (3) to compensate Jagirdars, (4) to admit of a reduction of the present high duty on certain articles.

28. The new system began on the 20th September last.

29. Mr. Hewson's services have proved so valuable that the Durbar has applied to retain them.

30. I have said that it was proposed largely to enhance the opium duty. Early last year Dr. Stratton, Resident of Meywar, drew attention to the increased export of opium to Marwar and Sirohi, and enquiry showed that a system of extensive smuggling to Gujarat and British territory prevailed. This suggested the idea of largely enhancing the Marwar and Sirohi duty with a view of reducing the temptation to smuggle through those States, and at the same time to obtain funds which would render a reduction of the high customs charges on certain useful articles, such as sugar, which pays 30 per cent. on its prime cost. The rate on opium has now been raised to Rs80 a maund; its former average rate was, including all the cesses, about Rs26 a maund, though in some cases 44 was levied. This increased rate of duty was calculated to raise the price of opium about Rs12 per cent.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

31. The account of the revenue and expenditure for the year ending 1st July 1882 shows:—

	R
Revenue	32,53,239
Expenditure	30,55,746

32. The expenditure does not include a loan of R4,54,778 on account of the Jodhpore branch railway, but, excluding that from the account, the revenue shows a surplus of nearly 2 lakhs.

33. It is difficult to get at the bottom of the debts, but, as far as I can make out, they stood on 1st July 1882 at R13,78,000, and that at the end of the current year they will probably be about 12 lakhs. They include about 3 lakhs on account of the marriage of the Maharaja's sister, and about 5 lakhs on account of the Jodhpore branch railway.

34. The Durbar could, with the utmost ease, liquidate its debts, maintain a working cash balance, instead of, as at present, depending constantly on bankers' loans, and keep a large sum in the Treasury to meet the famine which must be expected before long. I believe that Maharaj Partap Singh will exert himself to bring this about.

RAILWAY.

35. The Rajputana Railway has been satisfactorily protected during the past year. In my No. 19J., dated 31st July last, it was shown that between 7th June 1881 and 9th February 1882 there were 9 serious outrages on the line in Marwar and Sirohi, besides a series of wire fencing theft cases, involving loss of R2,362, whereas the only case of the kind during the 14 months which have elapsed since then was a demonstration made by a body of Balana Minas in consequence of the arrest of some of their brethren, who were sent off by train and thereby placed beyond the reach of rescue. They obstructed the railway near Erinpura station, but not dangerously.

36. The Jodhpore branch railway was opened to Pali in July. Up to the end of March it has paid expenses and about 2 per cent. on the capital expended, which amounted, when the line was opened, to about 5 lakhs. It has been determined to extend the line without delay as far as village Chowan, on the Luni. The length of the line now open is 19 miles. The extension will add 26 miles and bring the line to within 18 miles of Jodhpore city. It is hoped that the extension will be completed by the end of the year. Mr. Walter Home is Manager and Engineer of the line.

ARMY.

37. The army return for the three States is attached, marked A. The Marwar forces have been somewhat augmented for dacoity repression purposes. As police the troops have generally been inefficient; but this

is partly due to their being kept in arrears, and not locally controlled. By degrees arrangements are being made for the regular issue of pay, and the subordination of the men to the Hakims of the Pergunnahs where they are stationed.

38. It is hoped, too, that an efficient camel corps will be established. It is much needed for effecting the arrest of offenders in the unsubmissive villages scattered here and there about the country.

BOUNDARY WORK.

39. Captain Loch began his work as Boundary Settlement Officer of Marwar in January 1882. He has settled cases in 13 pergunnahs and from near the Kishengurh border to the extreme south of the State; from the skirts of the Aravallis to the Bikanir border. The total number of cases decided is 135, and the number of miles of boundary laid down 250½. The cost is Rs30,000, of which the greater part will be recovered from the litigants. It was necessary for Captain Loch to give his attention first to those cases most likely to cause affrays if they remained unsettled, and these comprised the most difficult of all. So that Captain Loch's future work will, I hope, be comparatively easy. Only one serious affray case has occurred since Captain Loch's arrival. In 1881-82 there were four.

40. The cases in which the Thakur of Ras was concerned were those first taken up. A still more formidable series were those of Dewalati. These last are still in hand and some difficulties remain, but they are yielding to Captain Loch's earnest efforts. The majority of the cases have been decided by arbitration or compromise, which is a most satisfactory result of Captain Loch's valuable labours.

PUBLIC WORKS.

41. A good deal of money has been spent on dams raised for irrigation purposes, but nothing effectual has yet been done to provide a sufficient supply of water for the city of Jodhpore. The dams are, I believe, likely to be very beneficial, but they have been constructed without system or proper check on expenditure. I am not at present able to give an opinion as to their utility.

MARRIAGES.

42. His Highness the Maharaja's sister was married in January to the son of the Chief of Buudi. The marriage expenses were about 3 lakhs.

43. His Highness's health suffered much during February and March.

SIROHI.

44. During the year Munshi Niamat Ali relieved Munshi Ameen Mahomed of the Diwanship. Ameen Mahomed, though an honest and

able man, had not been altogether successful in dealing with the outlaws. He had settled many down in their old homes, but he had not been able to reach those whose offences were too heavy to be condoned, and who therefore remained out. Niamat Ali's great knowledge of the country and people enabled him to act with effect against the outlaws. Dacoits and outlaws, besides those of Rewara, have been reached, and the country is at present unusually exempt from crime. The great success of the year in dacoity suppression, the arrest of Thakur Sadul Singh, reflects credit on the Diwan, though the most active instrument in effecting it was the Sirohi Foujdar Nathu Singh, who succeeded in getting Marwar sowars to co-operate with him. After a long night ride they surrounded Sadul Singh in the hamlet where he had taken refuge, and he was captured, with his wife and son. It appeared from Sadul Singh's statement before the Sirohi court that his gangs had committed more than 130 outrages, in 22 of which he himself was present. He was convicted by the above court of murder and dacoity, sentenced to death by the Durbar, and shot. The usual mode of inflicting capital punishment was thought unsuitable in the case of a Thakur of position. Sadul Singh is, I believe, the first jagirdar of rank on whom the extreme penalty has been inflicted in Western Rajputana, and the much needed example has, I believe, had a very salutary effect. Some months before the arrest of Sadul Singh his estate of Rewara had been confiscated, and it is not proposed to regrant it to his son Jowan Singh, who is to receive an allowance from Sirohi and to be educated at Ulwar.

RAILWAY.

45. Claims of the State for Royalty on railway material have been the subject of much discussion and correspondence. They are not yet adjusted.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

46. The following figures show the revenue of the Sirohi State—

	R
Land revenue	75,640
Transit duty, &c.	36,232
Miscellaneous	37,364
	<hr/>
Total	1,49,236
	<hr/>

47. The expenditure is put down at ₹1,30,410.

48. The opium duty has in Sirohi, as in Marwar, been raised to ₹80 per maund.

COURT.

49. There are few complaints of the Sirohi court, of which Ali Hydar is the Judicial Officer.

JEYSULMERE.

VISIT TO JEYSULMERE.

50. I entered Jeysulmere territory in January *viâ* Jesol and Pokaran, and returned *viâ* Sheo and Balmer. During the past year Pokaran people complained a good deal of the depredations of Jeysulmere villages, chiefly Rajgurh and Badora. These, with Sakra and Sanoura of Marwar on the Jeysulmere border, are the worst villages of that region. Awards against the States to which they belong are useless as a check on them, for the money is not recovered from the offending villages, unless special exertions are made by the Political Officer. The Jeysulmere debt on account of those awards is consequently always heavy.

51. I urged the Rawul of Jeysulmere to exert himself to arrest and punish the worst offenders, and to unite with Marwar in checking the plunderers of the border villages Sakra, &c. To do this there should be a strong Marwar thana within striking distance of Sakra, and a Jeysulmere one co-operating with it from Mudasir on the Jeysulmere side of the border. I shall not cease from endeavouring to bring this about.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

52. I have received no report of revenue and expenditure from Jeysulmere. The revenue will benefit by the increase of the opium duty, which has been raised to correspond with the enhanced rate in Marwar and Sirohi.

COURT OF VAKILS.

53. The Court of Vakils has during the past year held sessions at Ajmere, Erinpura, Abu Road Station, and Dildar, at the entrance to the Sirohi Bhakhar. It has had before it dacoity cases of unusual importance, and 92 dacoits have been tried and convicted. These belong to the following classes:—

	R
Minas	42
Lohiana Bhils	7
Other „	15
Rajputs and Charans	17
Baorees	7
Others	4
	<hr/>
	92
	<hr/>

54. The usual statements of the working of the court are attached, marked B and C.

55. There are important cases still before the court, which will, I hope, lead to our reaching a criminal class not yet touched. Some of the worst offenders of the criminal classes have been punished by the Durbar whose subjects they were.

BORDER COURT.

56. In February I met the Political Agent of Mahi Kanta and the Assistant Resident, Meywar, at Posina for the purpose of holding a court to settle cases between the Bhils and Grassias of the three borders. Cases were settled easily and rapidly, and the time occupied did not altogether exceed a fortnight, although it was six years since the last had been held, and there was an accumulation of cases.

BHAKHAR.

57. The Sirohi Grassia country known as the "Bhakhar" (or hills), which in early reports was much noticed, has again been attracting attention of late. In 1881, as before stated, railway fencing wire to the value of Rs2,362 was carried off in Sirohi. Enquiries made by the Sirohi Diwan showed that Bhils and Grassias of Meywar, Mahi Kanta, and the Sirohi Bhakhar were concerned. The case was last March put into the hands of the Commissioners enquiring into Bhil disturbances, and it came out that the Bhakhar Grassias had taken a leading part in the business. A part of the wire was recovered, and a fine in cattle imposed on the Bhakhar villages. The punishment was not, perhaps, sufficiently deterrent, for the Bhakhar villagers have not since behaved very well. One serious case occurred, in which a Grassia, in prosecution of a feud, carried off cattle from Palanpore and killed three of the pursuers. He was fortunately arrested and sentenced to transportation for life.

58. The present feebleness of the Durbar's authority and the decline in the Bhakhar revenue which has occurred of late years, seem due to the neglect of officials. What appears necessary is that the tehsildar of Rohera, whose duty it is to collect the Bhakhar revenue, should be personally acquainted with, and should visit, the villages, and that the thanadar of the Bhakhar, if a good man, should be kept at his post for a considerable period, instead of being frequently relieved.

✓ **POST OFFICE.**

59. During the past year the postal runners have been unmolested.

✓ **MAYO COLLEGE.**

60. The sons of the two Thakurs of worst character in Marwar as marauders have been compelled, within the last few months, to go to the Mayo College. One of these is the son of Rana Salji of Lohiana, the other the son of Thakur Sati Dan of Dankoli, on the Shekhawati border. The fathers of both boys are Rajput landholders of considerable position, and it is a duty to endeavour to make their successors less mischievous members of society than they are.

61. The young Thakur of Pokaran has also been sent to the Mayo College, and, as the first noble of Marwar, it is specially important that he should be well educated.

62. I have spoken of Captain Loeh's services in connection with his proper work, that of boundary settlement. But, in addition to this, he has afforded me much assistance in difficult matters; which without his aid could hardly have reached a satisfactory conclusion, and I feel much indebted to him for his readiness to help me on all occasions and in every way. I am under similar obligations to Mr. Hewson, by whose attention to the customs the State has already benefited much.

63. My report is unusually long, but during the past year a new departure has to some extent been taken as regards repression of violent crime, and reform of courts and customs, and a clear record of it may help to prevent a relapse.

Appendix A.

Return showing the Armaments of Marwar, Sirohi, and Jeyulmere.

Name of State.	ARTILLERY.							CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.							REMARKS.					
	GUNS.				EQUIPMENT.			CAVALRY.				INFANTRY.								
	Field Guns.	Serviceable.	Other Guns.	Serviceable.	Total Guns.	Total serviceable.	Gunnery.	Artillery Horses.	Artillery Bullocks.	Mules.	Regularity.	Futal and Jagir- dar Horses.	Other irregulars.	Total.		Regularity.	Fort Garrison.	Nagas and other special bodies.	Tahsil Sepoys, Na- jibs, &c.	Total.
Marwar	55	40	125	35	180	75	320	12	28	6	900*	1,800	739 including 68 camel sowars.	3,499	1,477	1,140	851	2,486	*5,954	Five of the guns are Eng- lish. * Upwards of 500 foot and 60 cavalry were ent retained during 1881-82 cold season for suppression of criminal classes. Men badly armed and un- disciplined. Guns very poor.
Sirohi	2	2	6	..	8	2	3	..	..	..	..	300	108 including 17 camel sowars.	408	Details not given.	695				
Jeyaulmere	2	2	10	10	12	12	20	..	12	..	..	500	..	500	200	100	100	..	400	Armed after native fashion.

JODHPUR,
April 1883.P. W. POWLETT, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Resident, Western Rajputana States.

Appendix B.

Statement showing the Working of the Marwar International Court of Vakils during the official year from 1st April 1882 to 31st March 1883.

AGENCY.	No. of Cases pending at the beginning of the year.	No. of Cases instituted during the year.	Total.	No. of Cases disposed of during the year.	No. of Cases pending at the close of the year.	Total Amount of decrees.	APPEALS TO HIGHER COURT.					
							Remaining at the close of last year.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Remaining.
						Rs. A. P.						
Western Rajputana Presidency	34	94	128	92	36	7,458-4-8	4	7	13	6	1	4

PERCY W. POWLETT, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Resident, Western Rajputana States.

Appendix C.

Statement of the Number and Nature of Cases adjudicated by the Marwar International Court of Vakils during the year ending 31st March 1883.

	Dacoity.	Dacoity with wounding.	Dacoity with murder.	High-way robbery.	High-way robbery with wounding.	Highway with murder.	Theft.	Theft with wounding.	Theft with murder.	Murder.	Kidnapping.	Extortion.	Arson.	Poisoning.	Recovery of stolen cattle.	Burglary.	Forcible confinement.	Miscellaneous.	Injury.	Theft of cattle.	Total.
Quarter ending 30th June 1882 .	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	5
" " 30th September 1882 .	3	..	1	1	1	..	4	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	17
" " 31st December 1882 .	3	..	1	1	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	14
" " 31st March 1883 .	9	2	3	8	..	2	10	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	4	1	..	10	1	4	56
GRAND TOTAL .	15	2	5	10	2	3	19	..	1	3	..	2	..	..	6	2	..	15	1	6	92

PERCY W. POWLETT, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Resident, Western Rajputana States.

EASTERN RAJPUTANA.

No. 6P., dated Jeypore, the 17th May 1883.

From— J. P. STRATTON, Esq., Resident, Eastern Rajputana States.

I HAVE the honour to submit the annual report of the Eastern Rajputana Residency for 1882-83.

I.—INTRODUCTORY AND GENERAL.

The States now comprised in this charge are Jeypore and Kishengurh; and the Chiefship of Lawa, Bhurtpore, and Kcrowlec, which for the last few years were also in the care of this office, with an Additional Political Agent to assist during the Jeypore minority, have since the 1st December 1882 been constituted a separate Agency, the officer in charge of which will doubtless submit a report regarding them for the whole year.

OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

2. Colonel Prideaux officiated as Resident here from 18th March to 26th December 1882, on which date I received charge, so that it is only regarding the last three months of the year that I can report of my own knowledge.

RAINFALL.

3. *The rainfall at Jeypore* and its relation to the average of 11 previous years are here shown—

Month.	Fall, in 1882-83 as registered at the Meteorological Observatory.	Average of 11 years from 1871-72 to 1881-82.	REMARKS.
April 1882 . . .	0.08	0.27	The heaviest fall in any consecutive 24 hours in 1882 was 2.96 on 26th July 1882.
May " . . .	0.45	0.75	
June " . . .	1.08	4.35	
July " . . .	12.27	9.78	
August " . . .	3.61	6.84	
September " . . .	4.87	2.14	
October " . . .	0.00	0.29	
November " . . .	0.00	0.13	
December " . . .	0.00	0.45	
January 1883 . . .	1.2	0.20	
February " . . .	0.00	0.25	
March " . . .	0.21	0.08	
TOTAL .	23.79	25.53	

The amount was thus slightly under the average, and the distribution of the monsoon was not very favourable, as it was in excess for July and September, and defective in other months.

KHARIF HARVEST.

4. Some injury occurred in places to the monsoon crops from having too much moisture at one time and too little at another. In a few districts the damage was considerable, but in others the crops turned out well after all, so that the kharif harvest, reckoned over the territory as a whole, came up to the average.

RABI HARVEST.

After three months without a shower, rain fell plentifully in January, and with such benefit at first as to raise the prospects of the rabi or spring harvest above the ordinary, but subsequently a good deal of cloudy weather occurred, accompanied in March by slight showers, just when clear sunshine was most needed for the ripening crops, and the result has been that this harvest is estimated at only about three-fourths of a fair yield.

HEALTH.

5. With the exception of a visitation of cholera last monsoon at the capital, notwithstanding which, however, the total death-rate of the city was lower than usual, and the appearance of the disease also in several of the districts, the general health of the people in town and country is said to have been good.

Thus, fevers were, if anything, less prevalent than customary, and the annual appearance of small-pox was milder. Some details are hereafter given in the paragraph on vital statistics (paragraph 47).

JEYPORE.

6. The two most prominent events of the year at Jeypore were—

- (1) The investiture in September 1882 of the young Maharaja with authority.
- (2) The Exhibition held in January and February 1883.

7. The Jeypore Exhibition was so well known, and has been so fully reported on elsewhere, that it need only be noticed briefly here.

The leading idea was to bring together as complete as possible a collection of the raw products, manufactures, and art works of Rajputana and the adjacent provinces, and to offer prizes for the best articles from these limits; while, without this privilege as to prizes being further extended, specimens and loan collections from any part of India were welcomed.

The object was to acquire a knowledge of and display all articles which are produced or made in this province and its borders, and to bring

together, for mutual instruction and advantage, the producer or maker, and the seller and buyer.

It was also in view to complete from the exhibited articles the collections already so far made in the Economic and Industrial Museum at Jeypore.

The idea was conceived and worked out by Dr. Hendley, the Residency Surgeon, and a new palace, which had lain unfinished for years was, on being made over to the Executive Engineer Major Jacob for completion, soon rendered suitable for an Exhibition building.

The scheme succeeded and articles poured in, till nearly ten thousand were on the lists. The Exhibition was opened on the 1st January 1883, by Colonel Bradford, the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana and His Highness the Maharaja, and was closed on the 2nd March. During this period of two months it was visited by 236,954 persons, including 854 Europeans, and purchases of the exhibits, or duplicates thereof, were made to a large amount.

Skilled experts, among whom may be instanced Mr. Griffiths and Mr. Kipling, had been invited from Bombay, Lahore, Calcutta, and Allahabad, &c., &c., to act as Jurors and award the prizes, of which above two hundred, provided, like every other expense of the Exhibition, by the liberality of the Maharaja, were allotted.

The Jurors' reports are of permanent value in regard to the industries of Rajputana, and, besides them, a further record of the Exhibition has been taken in some 400 photographs and 65 coloured drawings, sundry of which, representing the chief objects of interest, will hereafter be reproduced elsewhere.

II.—MAHARAJA AND GOVERNMENT.

THE CHIEF'S INVESTITURE.

8. It may be recalled to mind that the late Maharaja Ram Sing died in September 1880, after nominating as his heir a young relative, Thakur Kaim Sing of Isarda, who accordingly, with the sanction of Government, succeeded to the Gadi, taking the name of Madho Sing, by which he is now known. His age was then 19, but as he had not been educated in any way for such unexpected change of position, the State was administered during the next two years by a Council under the general direction of the Resident, with the young Chief gradually associated in its proceedings.

On the 6th September last (1882) Maharaja Madho Sing, having completed his 21st year, was invested with full authority in the State, on the understanding, customary and requisite in such cases, that until he had acquired experience he should consult the Resident in all important affairs, and should not, without that officer's concurrence, make any change in matters settled by the Council during his minority.

9. Some *domestic occurrences in the Chief's family* may here be noted, *viz.*—

- (1) The *death* on the 13th November 1882 of the Bagheliji Maji, one of the widows of Maharaja Ram Sing.
- (2) The *birth* to the Chief of two daughters, *viz.*, one by the Jadonji Maharani on 17th December 1882, and one by the Kishengarhwali Maharani on 6th March 1883.

THE COUNCIL.

10. At the last annual report the Council was the same as appointed in 1880 after the late Chief's death, being constituted as follows :—

Revenue and Financial Department	{	1. Thakur Pertab Singh of Diggi. 2. Thakur Sambhu Singh. 3. Babu Jadunath Sen.
Judicial Department	{	1. Thakur Sawant Singh of Bagru. 2. Thakur Samundar Karan. 3. Mir Kurban Ali.
Military, Foreign, and Miscellaneous Departments.	{	1. Thakur Gobind Singh of Chomu. 2. Parohit Ram Pershad. 3. Bu Kanti Chander Mukarji.

Of the foregoing members in each department the 2nd and 3rd were in the Council when Maharaja Ram Sing died, and the 1st was wisely added after his death to render the Council a more representative one. The need of this was evident, as, before the addition, only one of the six members, and even after it merely four of the nine, were natives of Jeypore.

With this improvement each department then comprised—

- (1) A noble of Jeypore.
- (2) A native of Rajputana, *viz.*, of Jeypore in Department M., and originally of Marwar in R. and J.
- (3) An official from another part of India.

During the past year all the departments lost one member each, *viz.*—

R.	3. Jadunath Sen	} Pensioned in beginning of 1883.
J.	2. Samandar Karan	
M.	2. Ram Pershad	Died 13th August 1882.

This has left six members, *viz.*, three nobles of Jeypore, a Thakur originally of another Rajputana District, and two officials from more distant parts. These last, however, are receiving an accession in the Judicial Department, as will be mentioned farther on.

The three members added to the Council in 1880 are nobles of the Chief's brotherhood. They have large jagirs and owe loyal service to the State. Excepting certain establishments supplied, they had thus hitherto performed their Council duties without special recompense.

This tended to make them expect special favours of a permanent nature, which were more embarrassing for the State to grant than regular remuneration during their membership.

While suitable recognition of their services in the past has been made to these three Thakurs, as also to Rawal Bijay Sing of Samod, the titular guardian of the Maharaja during his minority, arrangements have been made that, from the beginning of 1883, a definite salary shall in every case be attached to the office of member, *i.e.*, shall be paid to these nobles of the brotherhood, as well as to the other and official members who alone have hitherto drawn salaries in that capacity.

METHOD OF GOVERNMENT.

11. Of Jeypore more than of sundry other States it may be said that there is a fairly devised mechanism of administration.

However possible it may be for the mere wish of the Chief or the influence of a single officer to decide any affair, the Government of Jeypore, at present at any rate, is less personal or centred in one individual than is often the case in Native States.

This condition naturally originated in the arrangements during the minority, and its continuance now may be partly due to the youth and inexperience, as yet, of the Chief, but meantime it exists: the Council, as a recognised body under his presidentship, does a good deal of itself and keeps the administrative work moving at the times when the Chief is not actually present, while in weighty matters he is as well disposed to seek the advice and support of the Council as the latter is desirous of knowing his views and having his sanctioning authority.

The remarks as to the mechanism for work apply not alone to the Council, but to most of the departments under it.

As regards the Council the idea of such a body, however imperfectly developed at first, has long been familiar here, having been started half a century ago during the minority of the late Maharaja and being now quite naturalised. Since that Chief's death also the Council has been really a working one, large enough to constitute a competent staff for each of the several departments, and not so unwieldy as rarely to be assembled for business, or be consulted by the Chief; except when he wants support in an emergency.

Here the Council actually does the work of the State under the Maharaja now, as under the Resident during the minority, and it has its regular hours of business, and keeps to them.

One other point of the business life of this territory is noticeable, namely, the frequent employment of Thakurs and relatives of Jagirdars and other persons of respectable local family, as officers of various departments, managers of estates, and Vakils, &c., &c.

This is in healthy contrast with the practice of some other States where the Thakurs still scorn such employment or are distrusted for it by their relatives, and where every thing is, therefore, in the hands of an official caste, which itself takes care to prosper, however much its nominal masters may suffer.

RELATIONS WITH FEUDATORIES.

12. In Jeypore, as in other States where there are powerful Feudatories, matters constantly occur, which, under the mutual suspicion of encroachment, require delicate handling, as serious trouble is at any moment liable to arise, either from a Feudatory withholding due subordination, or from the Durbar seeking to exact too much, or even from mere mistakes or misunderstandings of procedure, or sometimes from the working of all these causes together. So far, however, as here apparent, if the Durbar will always make sure of keeping well within the right, and of using its right with discretion and tact, it should not often have to cope with serious trouble of that sort, and when such may arise from the absolute perversity and folly of a Feudatory, the Durbar strengthened by its right, ought not to have much difficulty in vindicating its authority.

That care and tact are as indispensable as being in the right was illustrated last year in the Shekawati district of Jeypore.

Complaints from the Punjab were frequent as to the inefficient police arrangements within that part of the Jeypore border, and the Durbar issued stringent orders to its Feudatories there. Strong injunctions were really needed, but the wording of them was unfortunate, leading the Shekhawati Chiefs and others to think the Durbar intended to deprive them of the authority, even in petty matters, which they had hitherto enjoyed. This led to considerable excitement and to these Chiefs and various other nobles of the State joining in a widely published protest.

In January last (1883) they were called into Jeypore by the Maharaja when the Agent to the Governor General was here, and frank explanations, assurances, and warnings soon brought matters right, though at one time the trouble had loomed serious enough.

The foregoing was an affair between the Durbar and its Feudatories, but cases often occur within the family or estate of a Feudatory, which give the Durbar ample trouble and anxiety in settling, on account of the possibility in such matters of the ignorant obstinacy of one party, or even the mistake of an official, leading to collision and bloodshed, and perhaps to wider disturbance.

Of this second class of cases may be instanced the disputes last year regarding—

- (1) The adoption and succession in the Sewar estate.
- (2) The right to the village of Goriawas of the Dauta estate.
- (3) The management of Basao estate.

In the last case the late Thakur had died leaving two widows and a boy. The ladies quarrelled as to who should manage during the child's minority. Their respective adherents gathered from far and near, armed, and held strong places, in which they mounted the old guns of the estate. Anarchy prevailed, and a miniature civil war was threatened. Orders

from the district officers were disobeyed, and not till a peremptory but courteous injunction from the Durbar itself was recently issued, while at Jeypore preparations were rather publicly made for a strong force to go out to Basao, did the disputants listen to reason and authority, which they finally did without the force having to move at all.

EXTERNAL RELATIONS.

13. The treaties and engagements with the paramount power seem to be faithfully carried out, and the relations of the Maharaja and his Durbar with the British Resident have been entirely cordial.

Such intercourse also as exists with neighbouring States appears to be generally friendly, and, indeed, but for such friendliness, the valuable loan collections sent by several Chiefs to the Jeypore Exhibition could not have been hoped for.

III.—JUDICIAL.

TRAINED JUDICIAL OFFICER.

14. Of the several branches of the administration it had long been felt that the Judicial Department most required strengthening, in view to—

- (1) A revision of the Regulations in force.
- (2) Inspection and re-organisation of subordinate Judicial and Police establishments, and their system of working.
- (3) Efficient supervision and control thereafter.

With these objects in view His Highness the Maharaja lately (in January 1883) applied for the services of a trained Hindu judicial officer to be lent to the Jeypore State for a period of three years, and Government was pleased to accord its assent.

The officer, who has been selected by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and approved by the Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana, is an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, named Maharaj Kishore Dasgupta, but, as he has just arrived (April 1883) after the close of the fiscal year, his commencement of work as Member of Council in the Judicial Department belongs rather to the record of the new year.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

15. It appears it has not been the practice here, even during the minority when the State was under the Resident's supervision, to obtain from the Durbar statistics of crime or judicial administration for use in the annual report, and as the Maharaja is absent when this is being written, the present occasion is not opportune for attempting a change in this respect.

Offences in which the complainant or defendant belongs to another State come to the notice of the Resident, and are dealt with when necessary in the Inter-Statal Court of Vakils, but as regards purely local

crime and the police and judicial action thereon it is, under the circumstances above noted, only possible on this occasion to continue the previous practice of writing in general terms.

Thus, it is said that this year, like the one preceding, has been comparatively a quiet period, as regards both the number and gravity of the more serious offences against life and property. The Police are believed to show increasing activity, some inefficient district officers have been removed and replaced by better men and the courts have been busy, and if, with all this, there are still defects, it is to remedy these that a trained judicial officer has just been obtained from Government.

JEYPORE GIRAI OR SPECIAL POLICE.

16. There is at Jeypore, under Kuar Narain Sing, an active and well known native officer, a Girai Department of special Police, corresponding to our Thuggee and Dacoity Department, and this officer has charge of Police Procedure in cases of violent crime, exercising supervision also over the lately re-organised Police on the Jeypore and Punjab Frontier, where border offences had long been troublesome.

HEINOUS OFFENCES.

17. As already mentioned, statistics have not hitherto been furnished by the Durbar of crimes in which Jeypore subjects alone are concerned, both as complainants and defendants.

Those of a grave nature occurring in the territory and affecting persons of other States, are reported to the Thuggee and Dacoity Department, and the numbers of this class during the last two official years have been as follows:—

Offences.		In 1881-82.	In 1882-83.
Dacoity or highway robbery	with murder	1	1
"	" with wounding	3	1
"	" without murder or severe wounding	21	25
TOTAL		25	27

VILLAGE FRAYS AND COLLISIONS WITH POLICE, &c.

18. (1) In August-September 1882, frays, attended with loss of life, more than once occurred between the villagers of *Panta and Phulwara* originating in a boundary dispute. The cattle of the one village trespassed or were said to have trespassed on the lands of the other, where they were impounded pending payment of a fine. Dispute and petty collisions followed, till one village attacked the other in force, and a few days later the attack was returned with interest. In these last opera-

tions of village war, a number of Minas and bad characters from neighbouring villages joined from a desire to plunder.

This was the case which, a good deal magnified by the medium of communication, found its way into Newspaper paragraphs as a widespread disturbance and rising of the Minas.

On the part of the local officials there had been neglect of the boundary dispute at an earlier period, and mismanagement now at the beginning of the collisions; but when a Member of the Council, Thakur Gobind Singh, was deputed to the spot, he was soon able to adjust the boundary and settle down the villagers again, while the offenders were arrested and made over to the Criminal Court for trial and punishment.

(2) In October 1882 a case occurred of *armed resistance to the Police* at Longtipura, in which a Thanadar was killed.

Ari Sal, Thakur of Longtipura, had been collecting rent and dues contrary to orders, and a party was sent to bring him in. He professed his readiness to accompany them, but was watching his opportunity to escape, and when the Thanadar tried to prevent him, he shot the Thanadar, after which the murderer made his way out of Jeypore territory and has not yet been arrested.

(3) Another case of armed resistance to the Police occurred at Bharn in the Khetri estate. Men of that village had first, in August, opposed and wounded Khetri officials, and when a Darbar officer and men went, in October, to summon or arrest them, they resisted them also, so that several persons were severely wounded and one of them mortally. The men wanted, however, were arrested, and those concerned in the armed resistance were, on trial and conviction, sentenced to various periods of imprisonment.

SPECIAL OFFENCES, SATI, &c.

19. A Sati occurred in October 1882, in the Duni District of Jeypore, in the person of a Thakur's widow.

The Darbar immediately sent out and arrested those implicated, and, after trial, awarded seven years' rigorous imprisonment to the persons chiefly concerned, and three years to the others involved in a less degree.

No instance of *female infanticide* was heard of.

A case of *kidnapping* female children for immoral purposes came to notice, and is now before the Court of Vakils.

SAFETY OF GOVERNMENT MAILS.

20. No instance of mail-robbery *en route* occurred either in Jeypore or Kishengurh—an alarm of an attack on the Jeypore and Tonk line in December last having turned out to be incorrect.

JEYPORE CENTRAL JAIL.

21. The buildings, which were laid out a number of years ago on what was then considered the best principle, are not on the radiating

plan now most approved, but they are good and serviceable, and of a kind to which improvements can be added, as have in fact been progressively added of late years.

During last year the water supply, the conservancy and ventilating arrangements, and the hospital accommodation have all been improved, and a capital working shed has been built. The daily number of prisoners, averaging 600, was less than in recent years, and the health statistics, given in the section on the Medical Institutions, show considerable improvement on former returns.

A good deal of useful out-door labour is done by the prisoners, and the in-door work is stated to have realised a profit of £1,419.

Specimens of the jail work were sent to the recent Exhibition, where they were awarded three prizes.

22. In the Department of *Civil Justice* there has hitherto been the same want of available statistical information as noticed regarding the criminal branch.

The mechanism of justice exists in a fair gradation of courts, and they have abundance of work; but in this, as in the other branch, closer and trained supervision will do good, while greater expedition will be a relief.

RAILWAY JURISDICTION.

23. The criminal work of the railway limits, so far as it came into the Residency Court, was light, only 7 original cases involving 8 persons having been sent up, *viz.* :—

Theft	3
Uttering counterfeit coin	1
Drunkenness	1
Defamation	2
	<hr/>
TOTAL	7
	<hr/>

Of the 8 persons charged, 6 were convicted and sentenced as follow: 4 to rigorous and 1 to simple imprisonment, and 1 to fine only.

The average duration of each trial was 5.3 days. No cases remained undisposed of at the end of the year.

There were no instances here of—

Summary Procedure.

Commitment to Sessions.

Offences endangering or causing loss of life.

Appeals from the decisions of the 2nd class Magistrate.

With reference to the rules for ensuring the co-operation, when necessary, of the Native State Police with that of the Railway, only one case, *viz.*, of theft from a goods wagon, occurred in which these rules had to be invoked. This was done with a satisfactory result, as the stolen property was recovered.

Intercourse between Railway officers and the State officials when occurring appears to have been on a smooth and friendly footing.

There were no *Civil suits* connected with the Railway limits instituted last year at this Residency.

THUGGY AND DACOITY SUPPRESSION.

24. A copy of the report for 1882 of the operations in this Department, transmitted to the General Superintendent, is appended, marked A.

It will be seen that 15 registered dacoits were brought to trial during the year, and that of these 8 were convicted and sentenced to various periods of imprisonment, 6 were discharged, and 1 remained under investigation.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF VAKILS.

25. The work in this Court in 1882, as compared with the previous year, is here shown—

	In previous year, 1881.	In 1882.
Cases from former year	41	53
New cases instituted	146	133
Total cases	187	186
Number disposed of	134	146
Pending at close of year	53	40
Average duration of each suit	Months. 5 Days. 18	Months. 5 Days. 5
Aggregate claims	Rs. 42,471	Rs. 40,808
Total decreed	Rs. 4,871	Rs. 16,902
Number of persons arraigned	32	38
" " convicted	13	26
Fines inflicted	Rs. 930	Rs. 4,182

The punishments inflicted on individuals, apart from awards or fines, which had of course mostly to be recovered from the territories found responsible, were—

Imprisonment for life	3
Ditto for 10 years	3
Ditto for 7 "	1
Ditto for 5 "	3
Ditto for 3 "	2
Ditto for 2 "	4
Ditto for 1 year and under	10
TOTAL PERSONS	26

The usual Tabular Statements are appended, marked B and C.

UNADJUSTED ADVANCES ON ACCOUNT OF AWARDS BY COURT OF VAKILS.

26. The accounts of the Residency treasurer, by whom these advances are made, show that on the 31st March 1883, the outstanding amount, including interest, was $\text{Rs } 4,805-13-9$ in place of $\text{Rs } 10,567$, as at the end of the previous year.

The amount now due is as follows:—

	R	a.	p.
From Marwar	2,778	0	10
„ Kishengurh	1,007	6	7
„ Bikanir	702	6	4
„ Tonk	202	8	0
„ Bhurtpore	115	8	0

Of the above only $\text{Rs } 744-1-0$ have been outstanding more than a year, but early adjustment is now expected.

JEYPORE AND PUNJAB FRONTIER DISORDERS.

27. Notwithstanding the arrangements mentioned in last report, trouble still continues on the Jeypore Frontier bordering on the Punjab States of Patiala and Loharu, and to a less degree also where it touches Bikanir and Marwar, both from the occurrence of raids and dacoities, and from the difficulty of getting prompt and efficient action against such offences when committed by men from one side of the border passing across to the other, and after the outrage rapidly returning to their own districts.

To devise a remedy for these evils, a committee composed of British officers representing the Rajputana and Punjab territories concerned, and the Thuggee and Dacoity Department, visited the frontier, in company with vakils of the different States, and subsequently drew up a report at Ajmere in December last.

The pith of the recommendations was for a still more careful registry and control of the criminal classes, and for a regular series of police posts on both sides of the frontier under competent supervision, as also for an extension to the States of Jhind, Nabha, and Loharu of the arrangements for extradition of offenders presently existing between Jeypore and Patiala.

Notwithstanding the considerably increased expenditure involved, Jeypore, with its feudatories Khetri and Sikar, promptly instituted the improved control and police arrangements, and the extension of the extradition agreement is also being acceded to by this Durbar.

EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS.

28. Requisitions under the extradition engagements between the British Government and Jeypore were few in number and satisfactorily complied with by the Durbar.

The extension recently proposed of the extradition agreement which exists between Jeypore and Patiala to the other Punjab States, Jhind, Nabha, and Loharn, has already been mentioned, as also the Durbar's willingness for the measure.

As certain rules exist for the mutual surrender of criminals between Bhurtpore, Kerowlee, and Ulwar, which have been found convenient in operation, Jeypore has been asked to join in a similar arrangement with these States, and to this also no objection will be made.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

29. It is said there has latterly been a reduction in the frequency of crimes committed by the *Minas*, as regards both the graver outrages, such as raids, and the minor offences of theft, &c., and it is supposed that this is due to sharper police surveillance, and the greater strictness with which receivers of stolen property and other abettors are now dealt with; but in the absence of statistics for the whole territory it is difficult to judge how far the diminution really exists.

The great home of the *Baoris* is Marwar, but unstable colonies of this reiving tribe are scattered in the other States of Rajputana and Malwa, in which latter direction they are called *Moghias*.

For a few years past attempts have been made to control the latter, and settle them down under supervision in the States further south, in the tract of which Neemuch may be considered the centre, but it was found impossible for the officer in charge of the operations to deal efficiently with the scattered branches there, when the root and trunk of the evil were untouched in Marwar.

It was therefore recently proposed that the scheme of control should be extended to Marwar, and also to Jeypore, in order to make it more complete. Fortunately the number of Baoris or Moghias in this State is small, and there has long been a system of registration and surveillance, so that little may here have to be done but to keep the local arrangements in harmony and co-operation with the general scheme of control under the Government officer. Jeypore has agreed to join in the scheme and contribute to its cost, and if it be suitably worked, there can be little doubt that the tribe, on finding that they and their doings can be traced by a central office wherever they may go, will feel themselves under a restraint and control which was impossible to be exercised when measures in each State were separate and disjointed.

IV.—LAND, FINANCE, TRADE, &c.

30. A proper *Revenue Survey and Settlement*, though long thought of and often discussed, has not yet been put in train, so that the plan of summary settlements for short periods, so far as here practised, has, with more or less modifications, been continued till now. The last settlement of the sort expired in September 1882, and as arrangements for

anything more scientific had not been made, the existing arrangement was ordered to be continued for three years longer. But in some instances the zamindars have not accepted a continuance of the same terms, so that, in villages so circumstanced, the revenue has to be collected in detail on cultivated area or harvest produce.

In any case, until more uniform principles of assessment are adopted, it is difficult to effect what we should consider a settlement, as the practice rather extensively prevails of collecting revenue in kind on the food-grains (excepting Indian corn), *i.e.*, by taking a share of the produce, while on the more valuable crops, such as opium, tobacco, and also Indian corn, the assessment is per measured area of cultivation.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

31. As the financial year of the Native States continues till the revenue of the rabi harvest has been all realised, and in the Jeypore accounts thus the year does not close till the middle of Bhadon, *i.e.*, about the beginning of September, it is not yet known what the revenue and expenditure of Sumbut 1939=A.D. 1882-83, will amount to.

But as the khareef crop turned out fairly, and the rabi harvest has been about three-fourths of a full one, it may be assumed that, so far as the land is concerned, the *revenue* will be something, but not very much, below that of an ordinary year, while the *expenditure*, owing to the Chief's investiture with authority, the Exhibition, &c., &c., will be rather above the average.

The audit for the previous year, 1881-82, is said to have shown—

	R
Income	49,58,763
Expenditure	48,85,999
	<hr/>
Surplus	72,764
	<hr/>

As compared with the *estimates* of that year, the receipts were, in round numbers, ₹3,51,000 less, and the disbursements ₹2,22,000 more.

The causes of such difference between the estimates and actuals are not expressly shown; but it is understood that the estimates of income had been rather highly framed, and that the Land Revenue turned out a good deal under the expectation; while the expenditure was increased by His Highness's extended tours and his two marriages, as well as by arrangements necessary for the reception of His Excellency the Viceroy.

32. The *Imperial Revenue*, *viz.*, Tribute of ₹4,00,000 from Jeypore, was punctually realised by adjustment with the amount payable to the State under the Salt Agreement.

REMISSION OF TRANSIT DUTIES ON FEEDER ROADS.

33. In order to facilitate traffic on feeder roads, His Highness the Maharaja, in December last, remitted at some sacrifice of revenue the transit duty on all articles except opium, passing along the roads

leading to and from the railway stations in his territory, and this liberal measure was cordially acknowledged by His Excellency the Viceroy.

As it frees the cross traffic at about 20 stations in a stretch of 150 miles, the area of its operation is considerable.

On opium the duty, both customs and transit, was increased, which change was the more practicable, as the imposts on it in Jeypore had hitherto been lower than in other territories, and the enhancement has been chiefly in the town duties on the drug produced and consumed in the State.

34. The *Customs Duties* during the twelve months are said to have yielded R7,31,095 as against R7,26,541 in the previous year, so that trade may be considered to have been fairly brisk.

SALT.

35. The arrangements by which the British Government lease the Jeypore share of the Sambhur Lake, while all other salt works in the territory are closed, appear on the whole to have worked satisfactorily.

In July, however, the Commissioner of Salt Revenue reported that the last inspection of the old earth-salt works disclosed the existence of some illicit manufacture. The Durbar took immediate steps for the punishment of offenders in this respect and for the better prevention of the irregularity in future.

The reduction, in May 1882, of eight annas per maund on the Government duty on salt, conferred an immediate and considerable benefit on the merchant and the large consumer. This advantage cannot but promote sale and consumption, and it must eventually come down to the poorer classes, so as to be shared in by them, although the difference on the fractional quantities which they can afford to purchase at one time cannot at first be very appreciable. When, however, some material proportion of a rupee's worth can be bought at once, the advantage is immediately felt, as the price which, at the close of last year, was 13 seers per rupee is now 15 or 15½.

PRODUCTS AND MANUFACTURES OF JEYPORE.

36. These were well illustrated in the Jeypore Exhibition, and information regarding them is contained in the Catalogue and Report. It may merely be noticed that there is now a large trade in garnets, which are collected here from mines mostly in other Rajputana States, though partly also in Jeypore, and are exported to Europe, the smaller ones being for use in watches and the larger yielding, according as they are cut, carbuncles or other ornamental forms of the stone.

TRADE.

37. Particulars furnished by the Durbar show an increase of exports and imports, and a decrease in through-traffic. This is what might

have been expected, as the Railway must tend to augment the two former, while it attracts to itself more and more of the latter.

V.—PUBLIC WORKS, FORESTS, COMMUNICATIONS.

PUBLIC WORKS.

38. The full report separately submitted by Major Jacob, the Executive Engineer, obviates the need of any details here, but as the Department under him is really one of the most important in the Jeypore State, and the particulars show how much more extensive, onerous, and varied the duties are than those ordinarily devolving on a single executive officer, the annual report of this political charge would be seriously imperfect if it omitted some general notice of them.

The *extent* or magnitude of the charge is shown by the expenditure last year being above eight lakhs, without reckoning the further work to the amount of ₹96,842, done by the Imarat establishment, which work the Durbar, with a very practical recognition of the value of Major Jacob's supervision, now requires to be carried out on estimates framed and accounts checked by him. The *variety* also may be judged from these headings of work, *viz.* :—

Buildings	} As in an ordinary executive charge.
Roads	
Irrigation works.	
Water works for city.	
Gas works.	
Public gardens.	
Forest operations.	

39. Of the *Buildings* in hand, the *Albert Hall* in the Ram Newas Garden, which, in addition to its use as the Great Public Hall of Jeypore, will also accommodate the museum, is a work of magnitude that in some British districts would by itself constitute an executive charge. It is not, however, merely a big building, for in its ornamentation—on screen, panel, pillar, and bracket—there will be selected illustrations of some of the most beautiful work found in the best styles of Indian Architectural Art.

Without entering on details, it is not too much to say that, in his arrangements for this structure, Major Jacob is doing more than building a handsome Hall; he is training a school of working designers, architects, and carvers in stone, on the best basis of old art and living nature, and as there is nothing foreign in the training, it has the germs of independent life and development, especially in Jeypore where, with beautiful marble and other building stone so much used, skill in their use has every chance of thriving.

40. On *Irrigation* the *Expenditure* during our official years, April 1882—March 1883, was ₹2,38,624, and the *Income* from it, as stated by

the Durbar, for *its* financial year, September 1881—August 1882, up to which only the State accounts have been completed, was $\text{Rs } 1,40,256$.

As the State is traversed by a railway for 150 miles, and has cross-roads or tracks to a score of stations, the irrigational may now be considered the most important and beneficial branch of Major Jacob's operations.

It is very remunerative, too, for while the aggregate outlay on irrigation works since they were taken up by Major Jacob in 1868, including the amount for 1882-83, comes to $\text{Rs } 14,80,794$, the total income derived from the irrigation, as stated by the Durbar, from 1871-72 to 1881-82 (*i.e.*, not reckoning 1882-83) amounts to $\text{Rs } 4,40,123$, which gives a high percentage of profit.

The income, which is steadily increasing, implies a great and solid success, and as the figures are given by the Durbar, they are not likely to be over-stated.

The above is, of course, distinct from the profit to cultivators, which must have reached a still larger amount, besides the insurance (so far as engineering can give it) to considerable tracts against drought and famine.

Doubtless, if an account of the interest on outlay, before it began to come back in revenue, were made, the percentage deducible from the above totals would be somewhat lowered, but even then the remaining rate would show a handsome return on the expenditure, and in a Native State with Funds in hand, where money if not used, is either idly hoarded or wastefully squandered, the interest account is of less moment than where works have to be executed with borrowed capital, although investors would only be too glad of an opening with such returns as here realised.

Strictly speaking a proportion of the cost of Major Jacob's head-quarter establishment should also be debited to irrigation, but when it is noted that the expenditure has been given for nearly a year later than the revenue has been ascertained, and that some part of the expenditure reckoned is for work which will hereafter yield income, the soundness of the general position already shown appears fully maintained.

Part of the financial success is no doubt due to Major Jacob having, in various cases, been able to repair and improve old works in which a good deal of the construction was found ready to hand and free of cost. But the favourable result is not all due to this, for, while some of the wholly new works yield only the modest percentage which we are elsewhere often thankful enough to welcome in irrigation ventures, I may instance one of them which is entirely new and has at once yielded a large return.

The irrigation works from the Bondi River, which I lately visited in company with the Maharaja and Major Jacob, are here in view. The dam across that stream has created a fine lake of 2 square miles, now

called the Kalek Sagar. With a drainage basin of 227 square miles, the area commanded is about 321. The length of the main canal is 35 miles, and of the distributaries 68, and, besides giving water already to the cultivation of 24 villages, they replenish 10 village tanks *en route*.

The total outlay up to 31st March 1883 was ₹1,95,182. The area irrigated the first year, *viz.*, 1881-82, was 11,273 acres, and the income ₹24,210. Last year's accounts are not yet made up, but so far as can now be reckoned the income will be about ₹28,282.

These figures show a total return in two years of ₹52,392 on an aggregate outlay of ₹1,95,182, *i.e.*, about 13 per cent. per annum.

For such immediate favourable results there must have been favouring circumstances, but some also were adverse. For instance the ground near the Kalek Sagar is not suited for irrigation, so the stored water has to be let by the regulating sluices into the river channel again, in which 8 miles lower down, a second, though small, dam has had to be built to stop the water for the canal head, and it is only at this distance from the supply reservoir that the canal could be led off.

SUCCESS OF IRRIGATION AND NEED OF ASSISTANT IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

41. Independent of the profit which is reckoned by percentage, storage or irrigation tanks undoubtedly do much good in several important ways; but to those who have experienced the difficulty of realising a moderate percentage from expenditure on such works, even when they are old ones, merely needing repair or improvement,—a difficulty which is immensely increased when they have to bear the cost of regular establishments,—the financial success of the Jeypore irrigation schemes must appear remarkable, as certainly it is a signal credit to the Engineer and those at any time associated in the design, execution, or superintendence of such beneficial works.

Major Jacob's own report will illustrate the extent and variety of his charge, but it will not describe the quiet energy, the cautious judgment, and the ready resource, as well as the taste and tact which, coupled with professional qualifications, have merited, as well as won, not only the success alluded to, but the confidence also of the Durbar to the somewhat embarrassing degree that it is ever anxious to entrust further duties to him, forgetting how weighted he already is by the multiplicity of his functions.

At the gas and water works, of course, there are necessarily skilled Europeans in charge, but for all the rest of his duties Major Jacob has no European Assistant, and, considering their extent and importance now, there is certainly full need of one, as while Major Jacob's operations show how well natives can carry out great works under the adequate direction of a European officer, they equally show how, under the circumstances here, almost everything depends on that higher direction being constant-

ly maintained, supplying alike impulse, guidance, control, and supervision.

At present, apart from the constant strain on the one unaided officer, responsible for large works throughout a wide territory, and seldom therefore able to get the relaxation of privilege leave, there is this weakness in the position, that even a short illness might throw work seriously out of gear, from there being no second officer at hand possessing at once the elues to its many branches and the skill and influence to keep everything in movement, and moving in the right way.

FOREST CONSERVATION.

42. No regular system of this nature has been carried out in Jeypore, although from the growing scarcity of wood, both for fuel and building purposes, threatening in fact a wood famine in places, as well as from the tendency of the loose sand in many tracts to encroach, if not resisted, on the cultivated ground, a suitably adopted and scientific scheme of planting and preserving trees and brushwood is urgently needed. Around the capital many fine avenues and groves have been planted in times past, and are still kept up or extended.

A good deal has been done by Major Jacob in planting both at headquarters and at places in the districts, especially where irrigation works in hand give facilities for watering and care taking. His operations in planting certain kinds of grass and trees in a sandy waste near the capital show what can be done to prevent the further shifting of sand, and to fix the unstable soil, besides affording a profitable supply of coarse grass in the meantime, and a promise of wood in the future.

Two or three years ago he outlined a scheme for planting and preserving trees, and the Durbar sanctioned an amount to start operations; but no Forest official was appointed to supervise the work under him, and no measures were instituted by the authorities to preserve the young trees from cattle or wild pig, which are very destructive.

Practically, therefore, the scheme was not carried out, as with the great amount of work, more strictly of an Engineering character, already on his hands, it was impossible for Major Jacob to undertake it unaided, and though the operations actually conducted by him have been both useful and instructive, they have, in comparison with what is really needed, necessarily been rather on an experimental scale, illustrating the good that might be done if the matter were taken up by the Durbar in an adequate and systematic way, and a trained Native Forest Officer were obtained from the Punjab for assistance in the work.

43. The Rajputana-Malwa State Railway, which runs for about 150 miles through Jeypore territory, forking at Bandikni to Delhi and Agra, and giving off at Phalera a branch to the Sambhur Salt Lake, has now, in this State, altogether 22 stations, of which one or two are small roadside ones of recent addition. The station at Jeypore is being considerably

enlarged to accommodate the increasing traffic, both passenger and goods, for which, as first constructed, it was quite unsuited, but no covering to the platform has yet been provided.

ROADS.

44. As the place of the old highway from Ajmere to Agra has practically been taken by the railway, the most important roads now are the railway feeders; and as there are above a score of stations, the number of cross-roads and tracks feeding and tapping the rail is very considerable.

Of these the road from Jeypore to Tonk and from the Mandawur or Hindown Road Station to Hindown are probably the most important.

Engineering matters connected with these roads are dealt with in the Public Works Report, so that the only point needing notice here is the recent remission, by His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore, of transit duties on these feeder roads, as mentioned more fully in a preceding paragraph.

TELEGRAPH.

45. Apart from the Railway Telegraph Offices at Stations, there is only one Government Office within this charge, *viz.*, at Jeypore. It is an important office, but I have been unable to obtain any statistics of the year's work.

The Heliograph from Jeypore to Fatehpur in Shekawati, maintained by opium merchants for use in their business, may merely be mentioned.

POST OFFICE.

46. There are 20 Imperial Post Offices in Jeypore (and 2 in Kishengurh).

No new offices were opened during the year, some proposals of this nature having been met by the Jeypore Durbar, saying that further local wants were sufficiently met by its own District Postal arrangements.

In June 1882 a mail cart was substituted for foot-runners on the Jeypore and Tonk Line.

As already stated, no attack on the Government mails occurred last year anywhere in Jeypore (or Kishengurh).

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS AT JEYPORE.

47. It is only at the capital, within the city walls, that it has hitherto been possible to keep any regular record of births or deaths, and this merely within the last few years.

The Census of 1881 gives the intra-mural population at 1,25,785, and the Durbar has supplied the following figures for last year :—

Births.							
Boys	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,025
Girls	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,814
TOTAL							3,839
Deaths.							
Men	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,040
Women	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,144
Children	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,407
TOTAL							3,591

The first report of the Residency in which such statistics were given appears to have been that for 1879-80, but the births were not shown that year.

Since then the figures in each report have been as follow :—

In Report of	Births.	Deaths.
1879-80	Not stated.	6,666
1880-81	2,311	5,350
1881-82	2,728	3,741
1882-83	3,839	3,591

As bodies are carried out of the city gates for cremation, it is practically easier to make sure of registering the deaths than the births, and the gradual diminution of mortality above shown must be more or less correct.

The increase in the birth-figures may, however, be partly due to improving registration. Still, after allowing for this, it would appear that there has, within the last few years, been considerable and progressive improvement in the health at the capital.

The deaths in the city included 68 from small-pox within the year, and 254 from cholera between 1st July and 8th October.

Although this latter number was three times as great as the mortality from the same disease in any year since 1878, the total death-rate of the capital was considerably less than the average of recent years.

48. The *medical institutions, &c.*, of the Jeypore State, are under the Residency Surgeon, Dr. Hendley, whose services also in connection with the Exhibition were of the highest value, and as a separate report from him is submitted, it is only necessary to summarise the chief points here.

The duties comprise—

- (1) Executive charge of the Mayo Hospital and Dispensary at the capital.
- (2) Superintendence of 22 Dispensaries, including 3 Hospitals, one of these being at the Jeypore Jail.
- (3) Superintendence of Vaccination.
- (4) Advice in sanitary matters at the capital.
- (5) Charge of the Meteorological Observatory.

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARIES.

The total patients treated at all the institutions during the year were 72,269, an increase of 14,955 over the previous twelve-month.

The difference is owing partly to the establishment of two new District Dispensaries, and the re-establishment of another formerly discontinued, but partly also to the growing popularity and usefulness of some of the older institutions.

The foregoing figures do not include those of the small Government Hospital and Dispensary at the Residency.

The Jeypore Jail has had its share of gradual reform, especially in its Medical and Sanitary arrangements, as mentioned also in the Judicial Section.

It will suffice here to note that with the average number of prisoners at 600, the daily average of sick was 42, and the total deaths 25.

Vaccinations in Jeypore Territory numbered 30,996, an increase of 11,485 over the previous year, and, of the whole, 27,710 were successful, or a percentage of 89.51 as compared with 84.69 in 1881.

CITY CONSERVANCY.

As yet no regular sewage system has been possible, but Inspectors have been appointed and cleanliness of streets and house arrangements has, so far as hitherto practicable, been insisted on.

It may be supposed that the progressive improvement in the city health of late years, as noted in the preceding paragraph, is owing, more or less, to the improved sanitary conditions.

The main streets at least are now kept in capital order; good water is supplied by pipes from the water-works, and the town and suburbs are lit by gas.

49. The *Meteorological Observatory* of the Jeypore State became, during the year, practically one of the *first class*.

The Van Rysselberghe Meteorograph has been at work since August 1882, from which time automatic readings of all the ordinary instruments have been regularly recorded. The Anemograph tracings have continued without interruption throughout the year. A daily telegram is sent to Simla or Calcutta, and the Meteorological Reporters to the Government of India and the North-Western Provinces both inspected the Observatory in 1882.

VII.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, ART, AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

50. The *Educational Institutions* of Jeypore comprise the following:—

At the capital.

(a) The Maharaja's College and its Chandpol Branch.

- (b) The Nobles' School.
- (c) The Sanscrit College.
- (d) The Girls' School.

Throughout the territory.

- (e) Elementary schools maintained by the State.
- (f) Indigenous schools aided more or less by the State, at Ajmere.
- (h) Arrangements for 12 students at the Mayo College.

In the three departments of the *Maharaja's College*, viz., English, Sanscrit including Hindi, and Persian including Urdu, the total on the rolls and the average attendance were, respectively, 982 and 631, against 886 and 546 last year.

English is evidently a popular study, as the number enrolled in this department was 409, with an average attendance of 292. But many boys on the rolls of the other departments have lessons also in English, so that the total learning it constituted about two-thirds of the whole college numbers.

Ten students of the Maharaja's College competed at the last Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, and seven passed, which seems a good number, as of the whole 3,200 from all parts of the country who went up, only about 45 per cent. succeeded.

For the First Arts Examination nine went up, and three passed, which was about the successful proportion of the total candidates. Of the ten who appeared for the Persian Examination of the Punjab University, only one, however, succeeded in passing as Munshi, which was not so good a result as attained in previous years. There was no change of importance in the teaching staff, and the total expenditure of the College was ₹24,315, of which ₹3,344 was for scholarship and prizes.

The *Nobles' School* for the sons of nobles and sardars has three departments, as at the College. The nominal roll was 35, the actual average attendance 15, and the cost ₹4,432.

At the *Sanscrit College* both Sanscrit and Hindi are taught. The roll figures at 261, the actual attendance averaged 100, and the cost was ₹7,516.

Chandpol Branch School of the Maharaja's College.—Here Hindi and Urdu are taught. There were 54 boys on the roll; the average attendance was 41, and the cost ₹289.

Girls' School.—These number twelve, all, with the exception of three, situated in the capital or its environs. Hindi and Urdu are taught, besides sundry domestic arts. The girls enrolled numbered 762, the attendance was 547, and cost ₹6,150.

Of *Elementary State Schools in the districts* there are 45, in 26 of which Urdu is taught, and Hindi in the other 19, the total number of scholars being 1,065.

The *Indigenous Aided Schools* (elementary) at the Capital and throughout the districts number 410, of which 303 teach Hindi and 107 Urdu, to a total of 8,220 boys.

The usual Tabular Statements of the Educational Department are appended, marked D, E, F, G, H.

Mayo College.—At this institution for the sons of chiefs and nobles, there are nine Jeypore boys, *viz.*:—

Thakur Kurun Sing, of Jogner.	Kunwar Sheo Sing, of Bharaunda.
Rao Bahadur Bakht Sing, of Barwara.	„ Mukund Sing, of Pali.
Thakur Jowahir Sing, of Baniyiana.	Bhunwar Sultan Sing, of Nimera.
„ Bijey Sing, of Gagarra.	„ Sujan Sing, of Nimera.
„ Uday Sing, of Danta.	

The Jeypore Boarding-house at the college has room for two or three more, and the Maharaja has been asked to fill up the number.

51. *School of Art.*—The learners here numbered 103 on the rolls and 97 in average daily attendance.

The object of the institution is industrial as well as educational, or rather it is desired that the instruction given should, as much as possible, be associated with the actual industries, in its beneficial application to which the learning of the school is itself practically advanced. Thus, among the learners in drawing, engraving, sculpture and pottery, in carpentry, turnery and wood-carving, in iron and brass, in plating and filigree work, and in book-binding and embroidery, a good deal of work is done, and the articles made at the school find ready sale.

The Jeypore Art-pottery, in especial, is taken in considerable quantities to Bombay and now also to England.

The demand for this as well as other Jeypore work has been stimulated by the recent Exhibition, one fruit of which has been a commission from an English firm for a large number of Indian coloured designs for printing cotton cloths.

At the Exhibition, in which the Jurors were experts from other parts of India, the School of Art here was awarded 10 prizes for work in brass, iron, and steel, for stone carving, figures and pottery, and for enamel on silver, and for lacquer, &c.

JEYPORE MUSEUM.

52. This was started in 1880, on the footing mainly of an economic and industrial institution.

The building now occupied is too confined for the proper arrangement and display of the collections already made; but, even at present, these attract a great number of visitors, both people of Jeypore and strangers. In fact, if visiting the Museum, the School of Arts, the Public Gardens, and the late Exhibition, is a proof of interest in such things, I know no place where the people, down to the poorest classes, show such persistent interest as at Jeypore, in seeing whatever is open to their view.

The Albert Hall now under construction is intended, among other uses, to contain the collections, which will then be arranged in six classes, *viz.*—

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Raw Produce. | 4. Fine arts. |
| 2. Manufactures. | 5. Antiquities. |
| 3. Machinery. | 6. Natural History. |

The Museum has recently been somewhat overshadowed by the Exhibition, to which it lent many objects of interest, but it is now benefiting by the various articles there purchased for it, and when it is removed to the Albert Hall it will constitute a permanent Exhibition of practical interest and value to an area much wider than Rajputana alone, and accommodated in a building which, from the selected illustrations of old Indian Decorative Art adapted to parts of its own structure, will itself add to the interest of the Museum.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL.

53. The due care of ancient buildings, &c., worthy of preservation, has lately been recommended to attention, and in this matter the Jeypore Durbar is well disposed.

To aid preliminaries I have supplied an outline on the points on which systematic information of all ancient remains in the territory may be usefully collected.

VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

MILITARY.

54. The only point meriting notice is in connection with the new arrangements on the Jeypore and Punjab frontier, which required a series of strong posts along the border, and reserves at the head-quarters of the frontier districts.

The requirement has to be met partly by breaking up some of the troops hitherto kept on the military list and utilising them in the above way as military police.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

55. Fortunately these do not appear to be numerous.

Two Jeypore cases, respectively with Ulwur and Bundi, were settled by Mutamads of the States concerned, with the aid to some extent of the Residency.

Another case involved long arrears of revenue in a previously settled dispute with Ulwur, and this was satisfactorily adjusted by Major Jacob.

No new cases came up during the year, but four disputes still remain in the file.

KISHENGURH.

56. Of this quiet, well-conducted State there is not usually much new to record. In the absence of a proper register of rain, it is said

that the annual fall is about the same as at Jeypore, that last year's monsoon was up to the average, and that the harvests turned out fairly well, while, as regards the Public Health, though small-pox made its customary appearance, the year was otherwise considered a good one.

In December 1882 the Maharaja visited Jodhpore on the marriage of the Bundi chief's son with a daughter of the late Maharaja Takht Sing, and in February 1883 he went to Ajmere to meet the Agent to the Governor General.

57. The administration is mainly carried on by the intelligent and well-disposed young Maharaja Sardul Sing himself, aided by his next brother, and it appears on the whole well conducted; complaints are seldom heard of, and, except from some slowness in procedure, little trouble is experienced.

In the relations between the Maharaja and his feudatories the only matter needing notice is connected with the Rajah of Fategarh. Though the latter is at present a minor, studying at the Mayo College in Ajmere, the people connected with him keep up the old tension by trying to prevent the boy rendering the full submission, in ceremonial matters, &c., which is due to the Maharaja, and, naturally, this induces a position of affairs which cannot but re-act on Fategarh and be felt grating by it.

As regards external relations, it may be briefly said that the Maharaja is loyal to his engagements with Government, cordial in his intercourse with its officers, and friendly in any necessary communications with other States.

58. In respect of criminal occurrences the year is reported to have been a quiet one, both internally and on the border.

No case of attack on the Government mails occurred, and no case of suttee, samadh, female infanticide, or kidnapping for immoral purposes came to notice.

59. In financial matters the year runs on in Kishengurh (as in other Native States) till the Rabi revenue has been realised, which is here about the middle of July.

The last year, Sumbut 1938, to which accounts have been made up, corresponds, therefore, with August 1881 to July 1882.

The revenue proper to that year is stated at $\text{R} 2,75,117$, and the ordinary expenditure at $\text{R} 2,12,968$, showing thus a surplus of $\text{R} 62,149$.

But there was an extraordinary expenditure of $\text{R} 1,10,228$ on the marriage of His Highness's sister with the Maharaja of Jeypore. To meet this a loan of $\text{R} 1,18,349$ had been taken up, and of this, by means of surplus from ordinary income and savings on outlay, $\text{R} 70,270$ were refunded.

60. Of public works no particulars have been supplied, except that one other tank has been added to the considerable number already existing in the State and used for irrigation.

In the way of communications the State is traversed in one direction by the Railway, which has a station at Kishengurh, and in another by the Nusseerabad and Deoli Road, the principal place on which in this territory is Sarwar.

The Railway Telegraph Office at the Kishengurh station is the only one in the territory, but there are Government Post Offices both at Kishengurh and Sarwar.

61. There has hitherto been no Dispensary at Kishengurh, but in August 1882 Dr. Husband, of Ajmere, asked permission to establish a branch of the Ajmere Dispensary, which is supported by the Mission of which he is a member, and I am informed the Maharaja accorded his assent.

62. At the school at the capital fair progress is reported, but details thereof have not been supplied, or of the number of elementary or indigenous schools in the territory.

LAWA.

63. In past times the history of this little chiefship was eventful enough. Lawa comprises merely a single town with broad lands attached, and though these are not as extensive as the traditional area ascribed to it, *viz.*, a "Baoni of thousands," meaning 52,000 bigabs, they are yet of considerable extent.

Originally granted by the Jeypore family to a relative, it subsequently, with other territory, fell under the domination of the Maharathas, represented here by the famous military leader Amir Khan, but long after he was settled down in the substantive chieftaincy of Tonk there was still many a fight, arising from the desire of the latter State to reduce the sturdy Thakurs of Lawa to greater submission than they had been accustomed to yield.

Finally a tragedy, too well known to need description here, severed the dependence of Lawa on Tonk, and brought it, in 1867, directly under the British Government. Since that time there has been little to record of each passing year, save that it has been quiet and fairly prosperous.

Much of the land is held by the Chief's Brotherhood, and as the Chief himself, Thakur Dhirat Singh, though well disposed, was not equal to the management, this duty was some years ago assigned to his relative Ram Singh, who has on the whole done well.

Ram Singh is, however, now in bad health, and some modified arrangement will doubtless ere long be necessary.

In Lawa, like its larger neighbours, the monsoon and harvests last year were fairly good, and the income consequently up to the average.

Some three hundred rupees were expended on new wells, and a few minor tank repairs were executed.

Nothing, however, occurred meriting special notice here, and as a full report on the Chiefship was submitted by Colonel Prideaux in October last, it seems unnecessary to add more.

Appendix A.

Résumé of the Operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity in the States (Jeypore, Kishengurh, and Larva) under the Eastern Rajputana States Residency, for the year ending on the 31st December 1882.

There were fifteen registered dacoits committed for trial either to the Jeypore Court of Vakils or the Court of the Resident, during the year, of whom thirteen were arrested at the instance of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department and two by the Durbar local authorities. Ten were arrested in Jeypore, two in Shahjehanpore (Gurgaon), one in Ulwur, one in Narnowl (Patiala), and one in Bhurtpore, and, as far as it was possible to ascertain, eight were residents of Jeypore, four of Shahjehanpore (Gurgaon), two of Ulwur, and one of Patiala.

Of the fifteen dacoits committed for trial, eight were convicted and sentenced, five discharged after trial, one discharged before trial by order of the General Superintendent, Thuggæ and Dacoity Department, and one remained undisposed of at the close of the year.

The punishments awarded on conviction were—

5 years' imprisonment	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
7 years' do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
10 years' do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Imprisonment for life	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
								<hr/>
							TOTAL	8
								<hr/>

There were five cases of appeal to the Rajputana Agency Court, resulting in the acquittal of the accused in three instances and the confirmation of the lower Courts' proceedings in the other two. Mention was made in the report for the preceding year of the measures that had been taken by the Jeypore Durbar for securing the capture of the notorious dacoit Dhowkal.

The Durbar's search has hitherto been unsuccessful, notwithstanding its exertions and its proclamation, in the month of May last, of a reward of R300 for information that might lead to the outlaw's arrest.

The smoothness which characterised the official intercourse between the officials of the Native States and those of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department, and the readiness of the former to assist the latter when required, were on the whole satisfactory and creditable to all concerned.

Appendix B.

Abstract Statement of the Number and Nature of Cases adjudicated upon by the Jeypore International Court of Vakeels during the year 1882.

OFFENCES.

Against the Person.

Murder	5
Attempt to murder	1
Criminal abduction	1
Wounding	1
Attempt to wound	2
TOTAL	10

Against Property.

Dacoity	13
Highway robbery	38
Do. do. with aggravated circumstances	3
Theft	30
Do. with aggravated circumstances	30
Cattle theft	21
Arson	1
Destroying boundary pillars	3
Counterfeiting coin and uttering base coin	3
Bribery	1
Miscellaneous	23
TOTAL	136
GRAND TOTAL	146

J. P. STRATTON,
Resident, Eastern Rajputana States.

EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES RESIDENCY,
Jeypore, 17th May 1883.

Appendix C.

Statement showing the Working of the Jeypore International Court of Vakeels during the year 1882.

Number of cases remaining under trial, 1st January 1882	53
Admitted during the year	133
TOTAL	186
Number disposed of during the year	146
Number remaining unsettled on 31st December 1882	40

J. P. STRATTON,
Resident, Eastern Rajputana States.

EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES RESIDENCY,
Jeypore, 17th May 1883.

Appendix D.

Statistical Return of the Jeypore Maharaja's College and Rajput School for the year 1882-83.

Names of Institutions.	Locality.	When established.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLLS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.					Average daily attendance.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.					Receipts.	CHARGES.			Average annual Cost of educating each Pupil.	REMARKS.			
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Parsees.	Total.		English.	Persian.	Urdu.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.		Hindi.	Current.	Extra-ordinary.			Total.		
Jeypore Maharaja's College	Jeypore.	1844	751	193	2	1	932	631	634	307	411	1	36	223	R .a. p.	22,487	1,828	24,315	R .a. p.	24 12 3		
Rajput School	Jeypore.	1862	31	4	...	...	35	15	26	5	...	1	...	3	4,432	8	0	4,432	8	0	126 10 0	

EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES AGENCY,
Jeypore, 17th May 1883.

J. P. STRATTON,
Resident, Eastern Rajputana States.

Appendix E.

Statistical Return of the Sanskrit College and the Chandpol Branch School, Jeypore, for the year 1882-83.

Names of Institutions.	Locality.	When established.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLLS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.					Average daily attendance.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.						Receipts.	CHARGES.			Average annual Cost of educating each Pupil.	REMARKS.										
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Parsees.	Total.		English.	Persian.	Urdu.	Arabic.	Sanscrit.	Hindi.		Current.	Extraordi- nary.	TOTAL.												
Sanskrit College . . .	Jeypore.	1844	201	...	...	...	201	160	..	..	...	...	212	49	7,516	0	0	7,416	0	0	100	0	0	7,516	0	0	28	13	9	
Chandpol Branch School .		1862	49	5	...	...	...	54	41	..	..	23	4	1	21	..	289	8	0	..	..	...	...	289	8	0	5	5	9	

EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES RESIDENCY,

J. P. STRATTON,

Jeypore, 17th May 1883.

Resident, Eastern Rajputana States.

Appendix F.

Tabular Statement showing the number of Elementary Schools in the Jeypore Territory for the year 1882-83.

Names of Places wherein situate.	Number of Persian Schools.	Number of Hindī Schools.	Total.	NUMBER OF PUPILS.		
				Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Total.
Sanganair	1	1	2	43	10	53
Chaksoo	1	1	2	35	5	40
Newaee	1	...	1	11	...	11
Sawaee Madhapore	1	1	2	44	12	56
Malarna . . . . .	...	1	1	14	...	14
Hindown	1	1	2	49	19	68
Toda Bhim	1	1	2	28	12	40
„ Powta	1	...	1	14	2	16
Mhow	1	1	2	32	8	40
Rasheepore . . . . .	...	1	1	24	...	24
Kote Benawer	1	...	1	17	5	22
Buswa	1	...	1	13	11	24
Goodha	1	...	1	11	3	14
Deosa	1	...	1	25	9	34
Lalsote	1	...	1	8	4	12
Danta Ramgurh	1	...	1	7	3	10
Sambhur	1	1	2	35	13	48
Nerana	1	...	1	10	2	12
Malpura	1	1	2	35	14	49
Toda Rai Singh	1	1	2	30	10	40
Amber . . . . .	...	1	1	30	...	30
Bairot	1	...	1	15	10	25
Pragpura	1	1	2	64	1	65
Kote Kasim	1	1	2	28	5	33
Gobind Gudh	1	...	1	8	...	8
Sree Madhopore . . . . .	...	1	1	25	...	25
Oodeypore	1	...	1	26	4	30
Jhoonjunu	1	1	2	50	25	75
Torawati	1	1	2	38	7	45
Thowee	1	...	1	8	4	12
Ajit Gudh . . . . .	...	1	1	43	...	43
Phagi	1	1	37	...	37
TOTAL	26	19	45	857	208	1,065

EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES
RESIDENCY,
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J. P. STRATTON,
Resident, Eastern Rajputana States.

Appendix G.

Tabular Statement showing the number of Muktabs and Chatsalas in the Jeypore Territory partially supported by the Raj.

Locality.	Number of Muktabs.	Number of Chatsalas.	Total.	Number of Pupils.
Sawaee Jeypore	50	54	104	1,900
Zillah „	3	40	43	700
Hindown	7	2	9	150
Sawaee Madhopore	7	9	16	250
Chaksoo	2	9	11	180
Malarna . . . . .	...	14	14	230
Deosa	2	22	24	425
Baswa	2	12	14	225
Torawati	2	27	29	1,000
Pergunnah Sambhur	2	2	4	90
Zillah Gungapore	2	11	13	270
„ Lalsote	1	5	6	190
Toda Bheem	2	8	10	120
Malpura	2	4	6	80
Shekhawati	10	50	60	1,700
Phagi	1	4	5	100
Kote Kasim	1	3	4	60
Newaee . . . . .	...	9	9	170
Bounli	2	2	4	60
Mhowa	7	5	12	160
Danta Ramgurh	2	11	13	170
TOTAL	107	303	410	8,220

EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES
RESIDENCY,
Jeypore, 17th May 1883.

J. P. STRATTON,
Resident, Eastern Rajputana States.

Appendix H.

Statistical Returns showing the number of Girls' Schools in the Jeypore Territory for the year 1882-83.

Names of Institutions.	Locality.	When established.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLLS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE.		NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.		CHARGES.		Average annual Cost of each Pupil.
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Total.			Hindi.	Urdu.	Current.	Total.	
Central School . . .	Ajmere Gate Road.	1875	281	45	1	327	273		302	49	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Female Normal School . . .	Ditto	1875	22	2	..	24	20		24	17			
„ School of Industry . . .	Ditto	1867	52	6	..	57	35		39	5			
Katroo School . . .	Katroo . . .	1874	34	31	..	65	37		65	..			
Gungapool School . . .	Gungapool . . .	1874	34	17	..	51	39		51	..			
Ghat Darwaza School . . .	Mutkakea . . .	1874	34	11	..	45	27		45	..			
Chandpole School . . .	Purani Basti.	1875	33	..	..	33	22		33	..	6,150	6,150	8 1 1
Sanganir School . . .	Sanganir . . .	1877	..	..	..	..	..		..	..
Jounari Bazar School. . .	Bara Gangore . . .	1877	11	6	..	16	9		11	5			
Amber School . . .	Amber . . .	1877	73	23	..	96	49		96	..			
Majika Bagh School . . .	Majika Bagh. . .	1879	25	3	..	28	17		28	..			
Madhopore School . . .	Madhopore . . .	1882	20	..	..	20	19		20	..			

EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES AGENCY,
Jeypore, 17th May 1883.

J. P. STRATTON,
Resident, Eastern Rajputana States.

BHURTPORE AND KEROWLEE.

No. 4 P., dated Kerowlee, 19th April 1883.

From—CAPTAIN A. C. TALBOT, *Political Agent, Bhurtpore and Kerowlee,*

I have the honour to submit the annual administration report of the Bhurtpore and Kerowlee Agency for the year 1882-83.

2. During the year the political supervision of these two States, which since 1879 had been exercised by the Resident, Eastern Rajputana States, was again constituted an independent charge: the appointment was conferred upon me, and I joined it on 1st December 1882, the headquarters of the agency being for the present fixed at Kerowlee.

BHURTPORE.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

3. The rainfall for the year was 31·93, of which more than half fell in July. This excessive quantity proved injurious to the kharif crops, and in particular to "Bajra," which in some districts did not ripen at all. The deficiency, however, has been amply made good by the excellence of the rabi crops, and though some damage was done to gram by frosts in the early part of February, and to opium by high winds in March, the harvests taken as a whole have been decidedly above the average.

HEALTH.

4. The general health of the people has been good. There were a few sporadic cases of cholera in the city of Bhurtpore in May, and, as usual, fever was prevalent there after the rains, but there was no epidemic of any sort during the year.

5. The usual returns have been received from the Durbar, and are attached to this report.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The income for 1881-82 is stated at R27,78,163-0-9 and the expenditure at R23,51,515-5-6, showing a surplus of R4,26,647-11-3. The payment under the Salt Treaty is now included in the receipts under the head of Customs, the actual income from which amounted to R88,789-5-0, showing a slight falling off as compared with last year.

EDUCATION.

The number of schools was 185, and the total attendance 4,134; 246 teachers were employed, and the cost to the State was R21,883-8-9

There has been a noticeable decrease of late years in the number of Halkabandi schools, of which there were 224 in 1880, while now there are but 171. The attendance does not seem to have varied, the average per school in both years being about 16 scholars, so that the number of boys under tuition throughout the State is now appreciably less than it was three years ago.

JAIL.

Out of a total jail population of 763, there were 14 deaths. The average daily number of prisoners was 216·76, and of sick 37·15, the percentage of deaths on the total number of prisoners being 1·83. The verandahs and raised bed-places recommended by the Superintendent General of Dispensaries were completed throughout the jail during the year, and, whether in consequence of this or from more general causes, the rate of mortality per mille, *viz.*, 64·58, is far lower than it was some years ago, though from the peculiar unhealthiness of Bhurtpore after the rains it must always be higher than it is in many jails in Rajputana, less efficiently managed perhaps, but better situated. The prisoners are employed exclusively on extra-mural labour, no manufactures being carried on within the jail.

COURTS.

The civil and criminal courts have kept abreast of the year's work, and a list of 1,053 civil and 7,120 criminal cases disposed of, with only 69 and 97 cases, respectively, standing over for settlement this year, speaks well for the diligence of the judicial officers of the State.

RAILWAY JURISDICTION.

6. No civil suits were instituted during the year, and there was only one criminal case; the sentence in this was partially modified on appeal by the Sessions Judge. There were no instances brought to notice this year of obstructions being placed on the line. The relations between the Railway and the Durbar officials were not entirely satisfactory at one time, and it was found necessary to transfer elsewhere some men both of the Railway staff and of the Durbar police at Ikran in order to put a stop to the ill-feeling which existed between the two parties. It is, however, right to add that no complaints of this nature have been made for some months past.

CRIME.

7. The prevalence of cattle-theft on the Bhurtpore-Muttra border has lately been brought to notice by the Magistrate of Muttra, and, at his suggestion, the Durbar has been asked to re-establish three special police posts which were formerly stationed on that border, but were afterwards removed. The Bhurtpore police at Rúpbás arrested not long ago nine men suspected of complicity in several highway robberies reported

to have been committed on the Bhurtpore, Dholpur, and Kerowlee Border ; two of the sufferers by these robberies were sent from Kerowlee to identify the accused, and one of them has been recognised. The neighbouring civil and political officers and the General Superintendent, Thuggee and Dacoity, have been communicated with on the subject. The presence of the Kunjars in the Ráphás pergunnah was brought to notice by the Magistrate of Agra, but the Durbar would not accept this statement as correct, asserting that their encampments were wholly in British territory. The Ulwur Durbar repudiated a similar responsibility which the Bhurtpore police wished to fasten on them in regard to some Kunjars said to be in the Katumbar pergunnah.

SALT.

8. The reports of the Customs officials who, with the consent of the Durbar, made a tour of inspection throughout the State showed that in some few places there had been attempts on a small scale to revive the manufacture of salt. On hearing this the Durbar at once issued strict orders to its officials to prevent any infringement of the Treaty, and I do not anticipate that these will need repetition. From enquiries made during a tour through the southern pergunnahs of Bhurtpore, I found that the reduction in the duty had everywhere cheapened salt by about 2 seers per rupee, or in other words that the fall in price had been commensurate with the reduction in duty, thus showing that the whole or nearly all the benefit of the measure had extended to the consumer. The salt trade in the city of Bhurtpore was, however, said to be dull, the reason given being that there were still unconsumed stocks in the State.

9. In August last I met the Political Agent, Ulwur, at the village of Nakatpur for the purpose of settling the long pending dispute between the Bhurtpore and Ulwur Durbars regarding the supply of water from the river Ruparel to the Ulwar villages of Nakatpur, Bakshuka, Maliki, and Pipalkhera. A short statement of the points in dispute is given in paragraph 4 of the Ulwur Agency Administration Report for 1879-80, and I need merely mention here that from various causes the question could not be taken up for four years, so that its settlement had become very desirable. We were attended by Motamids from both States, and with them visited all the places at which disputes had arisen. The necessity, however, for our pronouncing a decision did not occur, as the Motamids came to an amicable settlement on the basis of former usage, each side abandoning a portion of its claims which both had no doubt exaggerated. This settlement was approved by the Agent to the Governor General, but I fear that the matter is not yet finally disposed of, as fresh complaints have recently been made that the terms of the settlement have not been observed. I have little doubt that in the first instance ill-feeling between the officials of the two States rather than quarrels between the zemindars, who are closely connected by ties of

relationship and have many interests in common, gave rise to this misunderstanding, but having once begun it, will probably continue, and the only effectual remedy appears to be an exchange of territory, whereby these isolated Ulwur villages could be transferred to the State best able to promote their prosperity. The Bhurtpore Durbar would, I believe, consent to such a proposal, but in view of a possible scanty rainfall some year which would affect the interests of its own villages, further removed from the source of water supply, it would not readily agree to any modification of the present arrangement so long as these four villages remain the property of Ulwur. The question will probably have to be again sent up for the orders of the Agent to the Governor General.

10. I regret to say that another of those much debated questions regarding the relative shares of the two Durbars in the water of the Ruparel has arisen, and the Bhurtpore Durbar has protested against the right of the Ulwur Durbar to construct a bund on what, the former contends, is an affluent of that river. The bund in question was commenced by the Ulwur Durbar as a famine work in 1877-78, and was completed by the construction of a masonry sluice in 1882. The Bhurtpore Durbar asserts that the effect of this bund has been to diminish the volume of water flowing into the Gopaulgurh pergunnah, and that its construction is a violation of the arrangement sanctioned by Government regarding the use of the waters of the Ruparel. Colonel Peacock and I inspected the site of the bund in November last, and agreed that whatever the rights of the matter might be, on which I will not here offer an opinion, it was one which we were not competent to decide ourselves, but must refer to the Agent to the Governor General if the Bhurtpore Durbar should desire to press its claim. This reference will shortly be made.

11. The unsatisfactory relations between Bhurtpore and Ulwur regarding the mutual surrender of criminals have been more than once alluded to in the Administration Reports of both Agencies. During the year an attempt was made to place these on a better footing, and each Durbar issued for the guidance of its officials identical rules, previously agreed upon, calculated to ensure the prompt extradition of offenders. These rules have now been in force for some months, and their introduction has been followed by a considerable diminution in the number of cases in which hitherto the Durbar has sought the intervention of the Political Agent. The success of this system admittedly depends on the good-will and co-operation of each Durbar and its officials, and if these are withheld it must of necessity fail; but from my own enquiries when in the neighbourhood of the border, and from what I have since heard, I am inclined to believe that the experiment has been sufficiently successful hitherto to justify the hope that it will not now have to be abandoned, and I trust that similar results will attend the recent extension of the principle to cases occurring between Bhurtpore, Dholpur, and Kerowlee.

It is possible that the Jeypore Durbar also may adopt the rules in its border, marching with Kerowlee, Bhurtpore, and Ulwur, where, or at any rate on the eastern side, the want of some prompter procedure than that of the Court of Vakils is much felt.

12. The objections which the Durbar had for some years entertained to the project of a bund at Ramgurh (Jeypore) have recently been waived on the understanding that any question of damage occurring to Bhurtpore from the construction of the bund shall be referred to the arbitration of the British Government. The withdrawal of this unfriendly opposition, as it was considered by Jeypore, to a work of the highest public utility, cannot but improve the relations between the two Durbars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

13. His Highness the Maharaja paid a short visit to Simla in June 1882, and was honoured by His Excellency the Viceroy with a private interview. His Highness also paid his respects to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, at Agra.

Colonel Walter, Officiating Agent to the Governor General, visited Bhurtpore in September, and was received by His Highness the Maharaja with the usual ceremonies.

Bukshi Gunga Ram, brother to His Highness's Dhao or foster father, died in December last. The connection of the Dhaos with the administration during the minority of the Maharaja is well known, and since His Highness's majority Bukshi Gunga Ram had been employed as a Member of the Council.

In January I marched from Kerowlee *via* Tamangurh to Byana and thence to Weir, Akheygurh, and Nuggar, returning after a short visit to Ulwur and Jeypore, where I met the Agent to the Governor General, through the Bhosawur, Oochein, and Rúpbás Pergunnahs to Bhurtpore.

14. Pundit Bishen Lal has been the Durbar Vakil with the Political Agent during the year; he has, as usual, performed his duties with tact, and with Munshi Hira Lal, Deputy Collector, Ulwur, was of much assistance to Colonel Peacock and myself in helping to bring the enquiry into the disputes between Bhurtpore and Ulwur, mentioned in paragraph 9, to a friendly settlement.

KEROWLEE.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

15. The rainfall this year was much in excess of the average, and no less than 41.15 inches were registered. The fall, too, was most seasonable; frequent "breaks" favoured the growth of the crops, and the kharif harvest was abundant, though a certain amount of ripe 'bajra' was damaged by heavy showers. These, however, were very beneficial in softening the

ground for the rabi sowings, and but for some injury caused by frosts to the gram the spring crops would have been equally heavy.

HEALTH.

16. The general health has been remarkably good, but, as usual during the cold weather, a few cases of small-pox occurred in the city of Kerowlee. The freedom of Kerowlee from epidemic disease has been often remarked, and a reason has been found for this in the comparative isolation of the State, but if cholera once obtained a hold in the city the mortality would probably be high, as the people are quite indifferent to sanitary considerations. My efforts to popularise simple arrangements in the city and its environs by which more cleanliness and decency would be ensured have not been appreciated by the people, and I have been obliged to content myself with a very nominal improvement in this respect.

ADMINISTRATION.

17. The arrangements sanctioned by the Government of India in December 1881, under which the affairs of the State are temporarily conducted by a Council under the general supervision of the Political Agent, have remained in force throughout the year. During this period I have reported very fully on all subjects connected with the administration, and I need only mention here that the present system has, on the whole, worked satisfactorily.

18. There is not much of interest to record in regard to general topics.

Two cases of alleged infanticide were tried in the Criminal Court, but in each the evidence was quite insufficient to fix the crime, if indeed it had really occurred, upon any one. The probability being that the accusation had been prompted by ill-feeling. The accused in both instances were Goojurs—a fact which of itself is sufficient to deprive these cases of any special significance, for the practice of infanticide has never been imputed to that caste.

In all five dacoities, in which property valued at Rs585 and three camels were said to have been plundered, were reported; one of these reports turned out to be false, and one case was dismissed by the Jeypore Court of Vakils. The Durbar having represented that a gang of mounted men dressed and armed like Native Cavalry and said to be harboured in Dholpur were rendering the border very insecure, the Political Agent, Dholpur, was addressed on the subject, and the Durbar was asked to station some sowars in the Machilpur Pergunnah to patrol the border. No complaints having been received for some time, these sowars have now been withdrawn; it is possible that the nine men arrested by the Bhurtpore Durbar at Rúpás may have been concerned in these dacoities. In April 1882 an affray took place at Sakurghata, just within the Jeypore border, between some servants of the Fatehpur Thakurs, who cultivate land in

Sakurghata, and the villagers. One man on the Kerowlee side was shot dead and several on both sides were wounded. The case was decided against Kerowlee by the Jeypore Court of Vakils, but an appeal has been lodged in the Upper Court. On the occurrence of a very serious riot between the Jeypore villages of Paota and Phulwara in September last, the Kerowlee Durbar took immediate measures to prevent either its own or Jeypore subjects from crossing the border and spreading disturbance to the neighbouring villages, and by these timely exertions the feud, which threatened to involve Kerowlee subjects, was confined to the villages in which it originated.

COUNCIL.

19. There has been no change in the *personnel* of the Council, to which Rao Behari Pal of Inaiti and Raja Bahadur Bhugwan Singh give their services gratuitously. The paid members are Dewan Behari Singh and Munshi Mahomed Rashid-ud-Din Khan, but the latter being also in charge of the Civil and Criminal Court, does not assist the other members in the disposal of judicial questions, and the principal portion of the work has devolved upon Dewan Behari Singh, who deserves much praise for the steadiness with which he has devoted himself to it. The following return shows what has been done by the Council during the year :—

Department.	Pending on 31st March 1883.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
Judicial Department . . .	6	19	25	17	8
Foreign Department . . .	28	167	195	188	7
Miscellaneous . . .	20	565	585	563	22
TOTAL CASES .	54	751	805	768	37

20. As the annual report deals with the work done during the official year ending on the 31st March, the returns which accompany it have been made out for the preceding twelve months, and the figures now given will consequently differ from those which I quoted in my last report when referring to the working of the Courts during the year ending on the 31st December 1882. They show, however, I think, that the zeal and diligence then noticed in the administration of the Judicial and Revenue Departments have been maintained, though the pressure of work consequent on the large accumulation of arrears at the time of the re-organisation of the administration was chiefly felt before the commencement of the present official year.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL COURTS.

21. Out of a total number of 636 criminal cases, of which 68 were pending at the commencement of the year, 630 were disposed of. On

the civil side there were in all 124 suits for disposal, including 39 from the previous year; of these 120 were settled, while out of 524 applications for execution of decrees, 347 of which belonged to the previous year, 521 were disposed of. The details of the business of the Civil and Criminal Court and of the Courts of the Tehsildars are given in Appendix XX. It will be observed that out of 162 criminal, and 182 civil, cases in the Tehsildars' Courts, more than half came before the Tehsildar of the "Huzur" or head-quarter tehsil. He is a foreigner and of superior attainments to the officials in charge of the four other tehsils, and in his case the experiment of establishing these Courts for the disposal of trifling cases has worked well; but I am not sure that this is so in the other tehsils; and if, after further trial, I have good reason to suppose that the people would prefer a return to the former system, I shall recommend the withdrawal of the powers of the other tehsildars. At the commencement of the year nearly Rs7,000 were due on account of fines, &c., imposed by the Court, the whole of this amount, with the exception of one item of Rs470 which will be realised by instalments through the Revenue Department, has been recovered and credited to the State. The Court's income for the year derived from fees, sale of stamps, &c., amounted to nearly Rs6,200, being an increase of about Rs1,700 over the estimate.

REVENUE COURTS.

22. The Deputy Collector has disposed of 1,634 out of a total number of 1,698 cases brought before him. There were five appeals from his decisions to the Council, three of which were successful. Only 50 cases were instituted in the Tehsildars' Courts, and all but one of these were settled.

FINANCES.

23. A statement of the revenue and expenditure for the last Kerowlee financial year which closed on the 2nd June 1882 is appended, and shows that the income of the State amounted to Rs4,83,811-8, while the expenditure was Rs4,29,588-9-6. The recovery of a large sum in outstanding balances and other unexpected additions increased the income much beyond its ordinary amount, and the expenditure was, in like manner, much in excess of its normal proportions, as heavy arrears in the pay of establishments had to be made good. These exceptional items will in future disappear from the accounts, and the usual income and expenditure be more nearly shown. The estimate for the current year, Sumbut 1939, is also attached. So far as I am able to judge from the actuals of the nine months that have already passed, the estimated receipts will be realised, and in some items exceeded, notably in that of custom, the yield from which is already large beyond expectation.

24. The introduction of a summary settlement for three years on the basis of the collections of the past five years has proved a boon to the cultivators, as they are now assured that they will be allowed to reap the

full profits of their own industry. The kharif instalment was collected in full with the greatest ease; it may, however, be necessary to allow suspensions of revenue on account of the alleged damage done to the rabi crops by frost, though I still hope this may be avoided. The year has been so prosperous that in December the Council were able to meet the instalment not properly due till June next, and for the first time since the loan was contracted have made the stipulated annual payment of R75,000 principal. In all a sum of R88,384-4 has been paid on this account, and the debt now stands at R1,95,000.

EDUCATION.

25. There is not much desire for educational advantages in Kerowlee and the daily attendance at the Persian and Hindi school maintained by the Durbar does not exceed 86 boys. So few cared to learn English that the expense of a teacher, who was specially appointed for this purpose, had to be discontinued after a few months' trial, and it will probably be better to pay more attention to instruction in the vernacular throughout the State, though even in this respect it will be some time, I fear, before the people learn to appreciate the benefits which it is sought to confer upon them.

DISPENSARY AND JAIL.

26. The dispensary at Kerowlee, the only one in the State, is fairly well attended, and the Hospital Assistant, Thomas Romare, who has been in charge of it for some years, is popular among the people. I shall propose to the Council the establishment this year of three other dispensaries, one at Mandrael to supply the wants of that and part of the Utgir Tehsil; one at Sapotra, the head-quarters of the Jirota Tehsil, for that and the western portion of the Utgir Tehsil; and the third at Machilpur. The people in each district would then be within fairly easy reach of medical help.

JAIL.

Alterations calculated to improve the sanitary condition of the jail have been suggested by Surgeon Major Hendley, who inspected it and the dispensary in October last, and these will shortly be carried out.

PUBLIC WORKS.

27. The want of better communication with the railway is much felt, and it was mentioned in last year's report that Major Jacob, Executive Engineer, Jeypore, had kindly placed the services of one of his subordinates at the disposal of the Durbar for surveying purposes and had himself devoted much personal attention to the question. The present cart-road to Hindown being very circuitous a survey was made with a view to determining the possibility of making the shorter road by which pack-animals and foot passengers now travel between Kerowlee and Hindown, passable for carts. The nature of the country, however, covered as it is

with a perfect network of ravines, some of which have cut their way many feet deep below the general surface of the ground and would be very expensive to approach, entirely forbids, on the ground of expense, any attempt to make a road in this direction. The country towards the west is more open, and a metalled road might be made at a reasonable cost to link on to that between Hindown and Gungapore; but until the portion within the Jeypore border is metalled, it would be obviously useless for this State to incur any expense beyond putting the present fair weather road in order, and this has been done. Major Jacob was also kind enough to assist the Durbar both in the repair of the roads near the city which had not been touched for the last thirty years, and in designing and supplying skilled workmen for the additions to the Agency buildings which it was absolutely necessary to make. Without his help these works could not have been carried out as satisfactorily as they have, and the Durbar is much indebted to him for having so readily given his valuable time to its service.

IRRIGATION.

28. The Durbar is also under obligations to Colonel Steel, R.E., Superintending Engineer, for having lent the services of an overseer to inspect and report upon eligible sites for irrigation works. Abdul Majid, the overseer selected, has now made a cursory inspection throughout the State and has found several excellent sites for tanks. Most of these I have seen myself, and from conversations with the zemindars I am satisfied that there is every reason to hope for a considerable profit to the State if work is judiciously undertaken with their good-will and consent. The anticipated returns from some of the projects are so high that I felt justified in asking permission to borrow the money necessary to put them in hand at once, so that a commencement might be made before the rains. This having been accorded, the necessary repairs to a few wells and village tanks have been ordered, alterations to a tank at Dabra, constructed by the present Maharaja, have been settled on the spot in His Highness's presence at a cost of ₹4,000, and it is hoped that surveys may be completed and passed in time to admit of an important work at Nainiki-Gwari being commenced and finished before the rains. In all some ₹20,000 to ₹25,000 may possibly be spent in irrigation during the next three months, but no work of any size will be begun unless there is a certainty of its completion within this period. Next year work may be done on a larger scale; indeed the overseer calculates on a rough estimate that three lakhs of rupees could be profitably spent on irrigation in Kerowlee; but the expenditure of such a sum would require much consideration, for the country being thinly populated there might be difficulty in utilising all the water stored, and in any case the cost would have to be spread over several years.

29. The lady known as the Maji Sahiba Jhalai Wali, one of the widows of the late Maharaja Mndau Pal, died in October last. Her death set free

a jagir worth Rs12,000 per annum ; but as the Durbar advanced Rs6,857-9-0 to pay off her creditors, there will be no actual addition to the State income until this sum has been recovered out of the estate. The widow of Maharaja Jey Singh Pal is, I am informed, in a very critical state, and her death may be expected any day.

30. My relations with the Maharaja continue to be very cordial, and I think His Highness appreciates the efforts that are being made to place the administration on a sound footing. I would especially bring to the notice of the Agent to the Governor General the good work that is being done in the Judicial and Revenue Departments by Mahomed Rashid-ud-din Khan and Sheikh Amanut Hossain respectively. So far as I can learn, the people are contented, and, with a continuance of the security they enjoy under the present system, will soon be prosperous. To this the honesty of purpose displayed by these two gentlemen in the discharge of their duties has largely contributed.

Appendix I.

Annual Statement of Temperature and Rainfall at Bhurtpore for the year 1882-83.

Months.				TEMPERATURE.			RAINFALL.		REMARKS.
				Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Inches.	Cents.	
April	1882	.	.	91·80	82·70	87·25	...	...
May	"	.	.	96·19	86·77	91·48	...	80	
June	"	.	.	96·03	90·23	93·13	2	87	
July	"	.	.	86·87	83·93	85·40	17	29	
August	"	.	.	91·26	84·39	87·82	3	31	
September	"	.	.	89·66	83·80	86·76	5	42	
October	"	.	.	85·87	76·51	81·19	...	...
November	"	.	.	76·13	66·33	71·23	...	...
December	"	.	.	72·35	63·45	67·90	..	...
January	1883	.	.	67·19	61·22	64·20	1	98	
February	"	.	.	68·03	59·85	63·94	...	...
March	"	.	.	81·45	73·	77·22	...	26	
Daily average for the year .				83·57	76·02	79·79			
Total rainfall for the year . . .				...	...	...	31	93	

BHURTPORE AND KEROWLEE

POLITICAL AGENCY,
Kerowlee, 19th April 1883.

A. C. TALBOT,

Political Agent, Bhurtpore and Kerowlee.

Appendix II.

Annual Return of Schools in the Bhurtpore State for the Sumbit year 1938, or A.D. 1881-82.

Names of Schools.	Number of Schools.	DEPARTMENTS AND ATTENDANCE.					Number of Teachers.	Annual Expenditure.	REMARKS.
		English.	Persian.	Hindi.	Sanscrit.	Total attendance.			
Bhurtpore College	1	51	105	130	25	311	21	R a. p. 5,448 2 9	
Sowur Cantonment School . .	1	4	20	59	...	83	5	540 4 0	
Tehsil Schools	12	...	334	559	...	893	38	3,948 10 0	
Halkabandi Schools	171	...	374	2,473	...	2,847	181	11,606 9 6	
Visitors . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	289 14 6	
TOTAL	185	55	833	3,221	25	4,134	246	21,833 8 9*	* This represents the pay of the teachers only.

BHURTPORE AND KEROWLEE POLITICAL AGENCY,
Kerowlee, 19th April 1883.

A. C. TALBOT,
Political Agent, Bhurtpore and Kerowlee.

Appendix III.

Bhurtpore Jail Return for the Sumbut year 1938, or 1881-82.

N	Terms of Imprisonment.	HINDOOS.					MUSALMANS.					Grand Total.
		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
1	For life	9	2	...	...	11	2	...	...	...	2	13
2	" 17 years	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
3	" 15 " . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
4	" 14 "	4	1	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	2	7
5	" 12 "	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
6	" 10 "	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	3
7	" 8 " . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
8	" 7 "	7	...	...	...	7	5	...	...	...	5	13
9	" 6 " . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
10	" 5 "	11	...	...	...	11	3	...	...	...	3	14
11	" 4 "	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
12	" 3 "	12	...	...	...	12	3	...	...	...	3	15
13	" 2 "	21	...	...	...	21	1	...	...	...	1	22
14	" 14 "	9	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	1	10
15	For 1 year	40	3	...	...	43	7	1	...	...	8	51
16	For 6 months	16	16	...	...	32	2	1	...	...	3	35
17	Under 6 months	28	5	...	...	33	7	...	...	...	7	40
TOTAL .		162	28	...	...	190	36	2	...	...	39	228

BHURTPORE AND KEROWLEE
POLITICAL AGENCY,
Kerowlee, 19th April 1883.

A. C. TALBOT,
Political Agent, Bhurtpore and Kerowlee.

Appendix IV.

Comparative Statement showing the Increase and Decrease of that branch of Revenue derived from Customs Duty in the Bhurtpore State during the Sumbut years 1937 and 1938, or 1880-81 and 1881-82.

Description of Traffic.	Income for 1880-81.			Income for 1881-82.			Decrease.			Increase.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Imports	32,779	9	11½	33,152	10	0	.....			373	0	0½
Exports	33,220	4	6	33,180	0	0	40	4	6	.....	
Transit	11,176	9	2½	11,050	0	0	128	9	2½	.....	
Internal traffic	41,829	4	10½	40,240	8	0	1,610	12	10½	.....	
TOTAL .	1,19,005	12	6	1,17,623	2	0	1,777	10	7	373	0	0½

BHURTPORE AND KEROWLEE
POLITICAL AGENCY,
Kerowlee, 19th April 1883.

A. C. TALBOT,
Political Agent, Bhurtpore and Kerowlee.

Appendix V.

Statement showing the Work performed by the Criminal Court of the Bhurtpore State during the Sumbut year 1938, or A.D. 1881-82.

No.	Name of Court.	Description of Cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1	Magistrate of Bhurtpore .	Appeal .	8	19	27	22	5
2	Ditto ditto .	Original .	51	1,095	1,146	1,109	37
3	Subordinate Courts .	Original .	7	2,800	2,807	2,796	11
4	Magistrate of Deeg and Mewat .	Appeal .	1	18	19	17	2
5	Ditto ditto .	Original .	22	1,335	1,357	1,329	28
6	Subordinate Courts .	Original .	16	1,845	1,861	1,847	14
TOTAL .		...	105	7,112	7,217	7,120	97

BHURTPORE AND KEROWLEE

A. C. TALBOT,

POLITICAL AGENCY,
Kerowlee, 19th April 1883.

Political Agent, Bhurtpore and Kerowlee.

Appendix VI.

Statement showing the Work performed by the Civil Courts of the Bhurtpore State during the Sumbut year 1938, or A.D. 1881-82.

No.	Name of Court.	Description of Cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1	Magistrate of Bhurtpore .	Appeal .	5	13	18	11	7
2	Ditto ditto .	Original .	81	455	536	501	35
3	Subordinate Courts .	Original .	8	115	123	112	11
4	Magistrate of Deeg and Mewat .	Appeal .	4	14	18	15	3
5	Ditto ditto .	Original .	7	79	86	79	7
6	Subordinate Courts .	Original .	5	336	341	335	6
TOTAL .		...	110	1,012	1,122	1,053	69

BHURTPORE AND KEROWLEE

A. C. TALBOT,

POLITICAL AGENCY,
Kerowlee, 19th April 1883.

Political Agent, Bhurtpore and Kerowlee.

Appendix VII.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Bhurtpore State for the Sumbut year 1938, or A.D. 1881-82.

No.	Receipts.	Amount.		No.	Expenditure.	Amount.	
		Rs.	a. p.			Rs.	a. p.
1	Land Revenue with Deorhi villages	18,98,165	11 3	1	Land Revenue with Pergunnahs	1,28,505	1 0
2	Other items of income from Pergunnahs	4,19,723	4 6	2	Customs	18,775	4 0
3	Saltpetre	3,843	7 6	3	Administrations and Public Department	63,209	2 6
4	Administrations and Public Department	27,022	6 0	4	Road and Irrigation Works	26,815	14 0
5	Customs	2,38,789	5 0	5	Public Works Department	1,27,805	4 6
6	Public Works Department	25,074	3 0	6	Other Durbur Establishments	5,02,895	0 0
7	Mint	3,313	9 3	7	Army	7,25,205	5 0
8	Tuccavee	1,62,231	2 3	8	Civil List	1,51,309	14 0
				9	Religious and charitable grants	1,14,726	3 0
				10	Pensions	30,819	6 0
				11	Police	1,30,293	4 0
				12	Education	*26,770	11 0
				13	Medical services	14,550	1 0
				14	Stationery	2,383	5 0
				15	Foreign services	24,925	2 0
				16	Miscellaneous	67,003	6 6
						and 5 gold mohurs	
				17	Tuccavee with Deorhi villages	1,95,225	2 0
	GRAND TOTAL	27,78,163	0 9		GRAND TOTAL	23,51,515	5 6
						and 5 gold mohurs	

* This provides for all incidental expenses connected with education over and above those estimated for in Appendix II.

BHURTPORE AND KEROWLEE POLITICAL AGENCY,

Kerowlee, 19th April 1883.

A. C. TALBOT,

Political Agent, Bhurtpore and Kerowlee.

Appendix VIII.

Annual Return of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Bhurtpore State for the year 1892.

No.	Names of Dispensaries.	Number of Servants employed.	Out-door Patients.	INDOOR-PATIENTS.					Annual Expenditure, including salaries, medicines, &c.	REMARKS.
				Treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged.	Died.	Remain- ing.	
1	Unah Hospital	13	3,402	1,506	831	364	234	42	35	R a. p.
2	Jail	2	...	1,163	955	107	57	14	30	2,347 0 0
3	Bhurtpore Dispensary	11	14,165	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,215 4 7
4	Deeg	5	7,482	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,370 8 6
5	Kama	2	7,627	...	...	...	...	...	...	956 8 6
6	Pahari	2	2,502	...	...	...	...	...	...	530 5 10
7	Gopalgurh	2	4,122	...	...	...	...	...	...	347 1 0
8	Akhaygurh	3	1,644	...	...	...	...	...	...	362 9 0
9	Bhusawur	4	3,104	...	...	...	...	...	...	390 4 0
10	Weir	4	9,210	...	...	...	...	...	...	546 0 6
11	Bayana	4	7,582	...	...	...	...	...	...	615 14 0
12	Rupbas	4	4,991	...	...	...	...	...	...	554 8 9
13	Oochein	4	2,223	...	...	...	...	...	...	476 5 0
										396 9 9
	TOTAL	60	68,054	2,669	1,786	471	291	56	65	10,108 15 5
	Vaccinating operations	5	14,285	13,299 successful.	936 failed.					551 2 3
								Total		10,660 1 8

BHURTPORE AND KEROWLEE POLITICAL AGENCY,

Kerowlee, 19th April 1883.

A. C. TALBOT,

Political Agent, Bhurtpore and Kerowlee.

Appendix IX.

Comparative Statement of Prices-current of the principal Food-grains in the Town of Bhurtpore, during the years 1881-82 and 1882-83.

Months.	1881-82.				1882-83.			
	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Gram.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Gram.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
April	17 7	22 8	24 0	19 0	17 8	25 8	27 0	24 0
May	17 8	23 4	25 0	18 8	18 8	24 0	23 8	22 0
June	17 4	23 0	25 4	18 8	17 8	22 8	23 8	20 8
July	16 8	20 8	21 0	19 0	17 7	22 13	20 11	21 7
August	17 0	22 0	19 8	19 8	17 8	23 8	22 0	22 8
September	17 0	22 0	19 8	19 8	19 0	28 0	22 8	24 8
October	17 8	21 8	21 0	19 0	19 3	29 8	26 4	26 0
November	16 0	21 8	20 0	19 8	18 13	29 4	26 12	26 12
December	16 11	21 3	20 11	20 11	19 6	30 4	25 12	27 4
January	17 0	21 0	21 8	20 8	18 11	29 12	26 12	28 4
February	16 0	23 0	22 0	21 0	19 4	31 9	26 8	29 8
March	17 8	22 8	22 0	21 8	17 3	30 4	25 6	28 4

BHURTPORE AND KEROWLEE

A. C. TALBOT,

POLITICAL AGENCY,
Kerowlee, 19th April 1883.

Political Agent, Bhurtpore and Kerowlee.

Appendix X.

Annual Statement of Rain-fall at Kerowlee for the year 1882-83.

Months.				Inches.	Cents.	Remarks.
April 1882	.	.	.	...	...
May	"	.	.	...	18	
June	"	.	.	6	8	
July	"	.	.	18	...	
August	"	.	.	8	18	
September	"	.	.	7	37	
October	"	.	.	...	...
November	"	.	.	...	...
December	"	.	.	...	...
January 1883	.	.	.	1	12	
February	"	.	.	...	...
March	"	.	.	...	22	
TOTAL				41	15	

BHURTPORE AND KEROWLEE

A. C. TALBOT,

POLITICAL AGENCY,
Kerowlee, 19th April 1883.

Political Agent, Bhurtpore and Kerowlee.

Appendix XI.

Statement showing the Work performed by the Kerowlee Civil and Criminal Courts from 1st April 1882 to 31st March 1883.

Description of Cases.		INSTITUTED.			Disposed of.	Remaining un-settled.	REMARKS.
		Arrears.	Current.	Total.			
Civil side.	Original	39	85	124	120	4	
	Execution of decrees	347	177	524	521	3	
	Appeals from Tehsil Courts	...	6	6	5	1	
Criminal side.	Original	68	568	636	630	6	
	Appeals from Tehsil Courts	...	1	1	...	1	
TOTAL		454	837	1,291	1,276	15	

BHURTPORE AND KEROWLEE

A. C. TALBOT,

POLITICAL AGENCY,
Kerowlee, 19th April 1883.

Political Agent, Bhurtpore and Kerowlee.

Appendix XII.

Statement showing the Work performed by the Kerowlee Revenue Court from 1st April 1882 to 31st March 1883.

No.	Nature of Cases.	INSTITUTED.			Disposed of.	Remaining un-settled.	REMARKS.
		Out-standing	Current.	Total.			
1	Arrears of revenue	94	66	160	151	9	
2	On complaints	...	445	445	430	15	
3	Customs	...	426	426	419	7	
4	Forest	...	75	75	72	3	
5	Gardens	...	21	21	20	1	
6	Miscellaneous	17	554	571	542	29	
Total cases		111	1,587	1,698	1,634	64	

BHURTPORE AND KEROWLEE

A. C. TALBOT,

POLITICAL AGENCY,
Kerowlee, 19th April 1883.

Political Agent, Bhurtpore and Kerowlee.

Appendix XIII.

Statement shewing the Work performed by the Kerowlee Tehsil Courts from 1st July 1882 to 31st March 1883.

Name of Tehsil.	CIVIL.			CRIMINAL.			REVENUE.			TOTAL.			REMARKS.
	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Remaining.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Remaining.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Remaining.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Remaining.	
Huzar Tehsil . . .	136	131	5	87	84	3	20	20	..	243	235	8	
Jirota . . .	15	15	..	17	16	1	4	4	..	36	35	1	
Maehilpur . . .	23	23	..	40	40	..	6	6	..	69	69	..	
Mandrael . . .	30	28	2	13	12	1	9	8	1	52	48	4	
Utgir . . .	11	7	4	5	2	3	11	11	..	27	20	7	
TOTAL .	215	204	11	162	154	8	50	49	1	427	407	20	

BHURTPORE AND KEROWLEE
POLITICAL AGENCY,
Kerowlee, 19th April 1883.

A. C. TALBOT,
Political Agent, Bhurtpore and Kerowlee.

Appendix XIV.

Annual Return of Schools in the Kerowlee State for the year 1882-83.

No.	Names of Schools.	DEPARTMENTS AND ATTENDANCE.			No. of Teachers.	Daily average Attendance.	REMARKS.
		Hindi.	Persian.	Total attendance.			
1	Kerowlee School	28	80	108	4	86	There is no school in the pergunnahs.
	Total attendance	28	80	108	4	86	

BHURTPORE AND KEROWLEE

A. C. TALBOT,

POLITICAL AGENCY,

*Political Agent, Bhurtpore and Kerowlee.**Kerowlee, 19th April 1883.*

Appendix XV.

Statement showing the Income derived from Customs Duties in Kerowlee Territory from the 1st April 1882 to the 31st March 1883.

Internal traffic.			Imports.			Exports.			Transit.			Total.			REMARKS.
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
26,184	4	6	11,775	11	0	24,516	4	0	1,457	3	0	63,934	3	6	

BHURTPORE AND KEROWLEE

A. C. TALBOT,

POLITICAL AGENCY,

*Political Agent, Bhurtpore and Kerowlee.**Kerowlee, 19th April 1883.*

APPENDIX XVI.

Appen

Statement shewing the actual Income and Expenditure of the Kerowlee
1939 (A.D.)

No.	Receipts.	Estimate for 1881-82.	Actuals for 1881-82.	Estimate for 1882-83.
	Opening balance	<i>Nil.</i>	18,829 5 0	.....
	Outstanding balance recovered	<i>Nil.</i>	43,492 12 0	.....
	TOTAL	<i>Nil.</i>	62,322 1 9	.....
	Land Revenue.			
1	Current revenue	2,76,000 0 0	2,68,604 1 6	2,75,221 3 0
2	Local cesses	1,701 0 0	1,723 12 0	1,694 0 0
3	Tributes from estates	23,610 0 0	21,217 3 6	23,610 0 0
4	Tributes from minor holders	5,176 0 0	4,410 13 3	4,976 0 0
5	Dewanikareh impost	602 8 0	502 8 0	502 8 0
6	Gardens	1,200 0 0	1,519 15 9	1,600 0 0
7	Miscellaneous (resumptions)	2,500 0 0	3,082 3 6	2,000 0 0
	TOTAL	3,10,689 8 0	3,01,069 0 6	3,09,603 11 0
	Other Receipts.			
8	Customs	60,600 0 0	63,938 7 6	65,009 0 0
9	Forests	5,000 0 0	5,754 6 6	5,000 0 0
10	Contract, Abkari	1,500 0 0	1,665 10 0	1,300 0 0
11	Contract, tobacco	1,250 0 0	1,200 5 3	1,250 0 0
12	Contract, butchers'	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0
13	Mint	500 0 0	70 11 9	175 0 0
14	Judicial	4,000 0 0	12,170 4 0	4,500 0 0
15	Nazool	700 0 0	589 10 0	600 0 0
16	Kaila shrine	8,000 0 0	5,605 11 0	8,000 0 0
17	Nuzzurs to chief (Bhet)	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>
18	Stamping weights	<i>Nil.</i>	65 15 3	<i>Nil.</i>
19	Second marriage impost	500 0 0	971 14 0	1,200 0 0
20	Heavy fines (Dhos)	1,000 0 0	1,423 6 3	500 0 0
	TOTAL	82,630 0 0	93,636 7 0	87,705 0 0
	Miscellaneous.			
21	Interest on advances	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>
22	Refunds	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>
23	Deposits	<i>Nil.</i>	1,489 6 0	<i>Nil.</i>
24	Fines from absentees	2,000 0 0	3,896 15 9	3,500 0 0
25	Sundries	5,000 0 0	4,497 1 0	5,000 0 0
26	Salt agreement	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	5,694 15 0
27	Punchayet cases	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	6,750 0 0
28	Arrears prior to Sambut 1833	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	4,000 0 0
	TOTAL	7,000 0 0	10,082 7 6	24,944 15 0
	Extraordinary.			
29	Loans	<i>Nil.</i>	15,000 0 0	<i>Nil.</i>
30	Debts recovered	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>
31	Nuzzerana	4,196 0 0	1,587 1 0	1,400 0 0
32	Contributions from Bapotidars, &c.	<i>Nil.</i>	122 13 3	<i>Nil.</i>
	TOTAL	4,196 0 0	16,709 14 3	1,400 0 0
	GRAND TOTAL	4,04,515 8 0	4,83,811 8 0	4,23,663 10 0

dix XVI.

State during the Sumbut 1958 (A.D. 1881-82) and the Estimate for Sumbut 1882-83).

No.	Expenditure.	Estimate for 1881-82.	Actuals for 1881-82.	Estimate for 1882-83.
	Arrears of pay of establishments, &c.	Nil.	87,050 5 3	Nil.
	TOTAL	Nil.	87,050 5 3	Nil.
	Palace.			
1	Kitchen and wardrobe	15,000 0 0	13,737 8 3	12,720 0 0
2	Purchases	2,000 0 0	1,208 2 6	1,000 0 0
3	Betel-leaves	1,060 0 0	1,063 15 9	1,060 0 0
4	Gifts or rewards	2,000 0 0	2,195 5 0	1,000 0 0
5	Festivals	4,000 0 0	3,550 2 6	5,925 0 0
6	Presents or return presents	1,000 0 0	665 1 9	500 0 0
7	Guests	50 0 0	172 15 3	1,000 0 0
8	Excursions	3,000 0 0	3,721 12 3	3,000 0 0
9	Relations to Chief	12,066 0 0	10,364 12 6	16,090 0 0
	TOTAL	40,376 0 0	36,679 14 9	42,995 0 0
	Army and Administration.			
10	Army	1,55,225 4 6	1,49,036 15 6	1,25,140 0 0
11	Council			3,835 0 0
12	Judicial Department			8,615 0 0
13	Revenue Department			12,840 0 0
14	Account Department	22,661 10 0	25,608 8 3	2,820 0 0
15	Treasury			1,350 0 0
16	Vakils			1,950 0 0
17	Hakims and Baidis	1,551 0 0	1,551 0 0	1,550 0 0
18	Pundits	2,663 10 0	2,663 10 0	2,665 0 0
19	Miscellaneous servants	15,199 4 0	14,533 12 0	17,800 0 0
20	Post Office	190 0 0	156 11 6	190 0 0
21	Jail	620 0 0	637 2 3	1,920 0 0
22	School	411 0 0	515 0 0	900 0 0
23	Dispensary	2,000 0 0	1,497 8 9	1,900 0 0
24	Customs	6,647 2 0	6,618 13 6	7,830 0 0
25	Worship	4,064 0 0	3,831 14 9	4,500 0 0
26	Horse stables	2,832 0 0	3,163 13 0	13,175 0 0
27	Elephants	1,201 0 0	1,212 1 3	6,000 0 0
28	Camels	1,054 0 0	1,064 9 3	1,550 0 0
29	Bullocks	1,081 0 0	949 10 3	3,375 0 0
30	Hunting establishments	1,843 0 0	1,710 14 0	2,630 0 0
31	Commissariat	27,000 0 0	26,936 0 9	1,725 0 0
32	Forests	5,000 0 0	6,791 12 6	2,275 0 0
33	Gardens	3,751 0 0	3,752 4 3	6,000 0 0
	TOTAL	2,54,994 14 6	2,52,132 1 9	2,32,565 0 0
	Public Works.			
34	Buildings.	10,000 0 0	9,864 11 0	12,000 0 0
35	Roads	576 0 0	544 6 9	3,500 0 0
	TOTAL	10,576 0 0	10,409 1 9	15,500 0 0
	Miscellaneous.			
36	Stationery	1,000 0 0	1,150 3 6	1,200 0 0
37	Lighting	1,500 0 0	997 5 6	1,100 0 0
38	Tuaceavee or revenue advances	Nil.	10,404 0 0	Nil.
39	Travelling allowances	2,200 0 0	4,183 14 3	4,000 0 0
40	Compensation for land	400 0 0	562 8 0	800 0 0
41	Fort expenses	800 0 0	794 13 6	3,400 0 0
42	Charities	18,000 0 0	16,992 6 6	17,340 0 0
43	Ncota (marriage presents)	1,500 0 0	1,832 12 0	500 0 0
44	Uniform	500 0 0	182 4 0	1,200 0 0
45	Punchayet cases	Nil.	1,006 12 0	1,000 0 0
46	Compensation to jagirdars under salt agreement	Nil.	Nil.	695 0 0
47	Pensions	Nil.	Nil.	4,460 0 0
48	Sundries	100 0 0	217 4 0	800 0 0
49	Unforeseen expenses	5,000 0 0	4,861 2 3	3,000 0 0
	TOTAL	31,000 0 0	43,269 5 6	39,495 0 0
	Extraordinary.			
50	Interest on debt	20,570 0 0	47 12 6	24,880 0 0
	TOTAL	20,570 0 0	47 12 6	24,880 0 0
	GRAND TOTAL	3,57,516 14 6	4,29,588 9 6	3,54,735 0 0

Appendix XVII.

Statement showing the number of Prisoners admitted into and released from the Kerowlee State Jail from 1st April 1882 to 31st March 1883.

PERIOD OF SENTENCE.	REMAINING ON 1st APRIL 1882.			ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.			TOTAL.			DIED AND RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.						REMAINING ON 31st MARCH 1883.			REMARKS.				
	Civil.	Male.	Crimi- nal.	Civil.	Male.	Crimi- nal.	Civil.	Male.	Crimi- nal.	Died.	Released.		Escaped.	Civil.	Male.	Crimi- nal.	Total.	Civil.		Male.	Crimi- nal.	Total.	
											Female.	Total.											Female.	Total.
Under 6 months . . .	20	2	31	22	99	13	134	22	128	15	165	1	21	123	12	167	1	4	3	8	Twelve prisoners were released on His Highness the Maha- raja's birth-day and solar eclipse.
Above 6 months and under 1 year . . .	13	2	15	..	24	..	24	..	37	2	39	1	..	17	2	..	..	20	..	19	..	19
Above 1 year and under 3 years . . .	5	1	6	..	15	..	15	..	20	1	21	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	10	1	17
Above 3 years and under 5 years . . .	2	2	4	..	2	..	2	..	4	2	6	1	1	..	3	2	5	The daily average number of the prisoners sen- tenced 03 Under trial 4
Above 5 years and under 7 years . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Above 7 years and under 10 years . . .	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
Above 10 years and under 14 years	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
For life	0	2	8	..	..	1	1	..	6	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	9
TOTAL	59	9	68	22	140	14	176	22	109	23	214	3	21	144	14	..	..	182	1	62	0	62

BHURTPORE AND KEROWLEE POLITICAL AGENCY,
Kerowlee, 19th April 1883.

A. C. TALBOT,
Political Agent, Bhurtpore and Kerowlee.

Appendix XVIII.

Comparative Statement of Prices-current of the Principal Food-grains in the City of Kerowlee during the years 1881-82 and 1882-83.

MONTHS.	1881-82.						1882-83.					
	Wheat.		Barley.		Jowar.		Wheat.		Barley.		Jowar.	
	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
April .	16	4	21	4	23	12	16	10	21	14	21	9
May .	16	1	20	14	21	14	16	4	19	1	20	0
June .	15	10	20	0	20	8	15	5	18	12	18	12
July .	15	10	21	4	20	10	15	3	21	4	20	10
August .	15	5	20	0	18	12	16	14	22	8	22	8
September .	15	5	19	0	19	6	18	8	27	10	26	12
October .	15	5	16	14	19	6	19	6	26	4	28	12
November .	15	0	17	8	21	4	20	0	28	12	28	12
December .	15	0	17	8	21	4	19	10	29	12	29	12
January .	17	8	17	8	21	14	20	0	30	0	30	0
February .	16	4	17	8	20	10	18	12	30	0	30	0
March .	16	4	16	4	20	10	14	2	27	8	27	8

BHURTPORE AND KEROWLEE POLITICAL AGENCY,
Kerowlee, 19th April 1883.

A. C. TALBOT,
Political Agent, Bhurtpore and Kerowlee.

Appendix XIX.

Statement showing the Work performed in the Criminal Court of the Kerowlee State from 1st April 1882 to 31st March 1883.

No.	Crimes.	Offence committed.	Cases brought to trial.	Cases pending on 31st March 1883.	Cases in which convictions obtained.	No. of Accused.				PROPERTY STOLEN OR PLUNDERED.		PROPERTY RECOVERED.	
						Arrested.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Pending for trial.	Cash or value of Property.	Cattles.	Cash or value of Property.	Cattles.
1	Murder	4	3	1	1	2	1	...	1	R a. p.	...	R a. p.	...
2	Attempt to commit murder	4	4	...	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	4	4	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Robbery {Dacoity	4	4	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
5	Other	7	7	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Theft.	107	107	...	28	88	43	45	...	382 0 0	4	25 0 0	1
7	Suicide	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	349 14 0	1	400 12 6	24
8	Grievous hurt	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,233 0 3	81	...	...
9	Abduction	10	10	...	3	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...
10	Causing miscarriage	1	1	...	...	...	6	8	...	...	...	...	...
11	Uttering counterfeit coin	5	5	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Mischief	10	10	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
13	Criminal breach of trust	17	17	...	13	24	18	6	...	...	...	...	...
14	Buying or disposing of stolen property	14	14	...	2	11	5	6	...	...	...	...	...
15	Killing kine	17	17	...	...	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...
	Other crimes	334	330	...	69	162	94	58	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	508	503	5	110	339	183	155	1	15,004 14 3	80	425 12 6	25

BHURTPORE AND KEROWLEE POLITICAL AGENCY,
Kerowlee, 19th April 1883.

A. C. TALBOT,
Political Agent, Bhurtpore and Kerowlee.

Appendix XX.

Statement showing the execution of Decrees in the Civil and Tehsil Courts of the Kerowlee State from 1st April 1882 to 31st March 1883.

DESCRIPTION OF CASES.	Pending on 1st April 1883.	Instituted.	DISPOSED OF.								PENDING ON 31st MARCH 1883.	
			WHOLLY EXECUTED.		PARTIALLY EXECUTED.		STRUCK OFF.		TOTAL.		Cases.	Amount.
			No. of Cases.	Amount.	No. of Cases.	Amount.	No. of Cases.	Amount.	No. of Cases.	Amount.		
<i>Civil Court.</i>												
Suits exceeding Rs. 5,000.	2	1	...	...	2	1,521 1 0	3	14,754 14 0	3	16,275 1 0	...	...
" " Rs. 1,000 but not exceeding Rs. 5,000	5	4	...	...	5	474 0 0	4	4,724 13 3	9	5,198 12 3	...	...
" " 500	6	1	2	1,752 2 6	2	...	3	2,386 13 0	7	4,138 15 6	...	...
" " 250	17	19	5	1,434 2 0	11	653 1 0	19	6,210 2 0	35	8,297 5 0	1	260 15 0
" " 100	48	29	11	1,682 3 3	13	388 12 9	47	7,105 4 0	75	9,477 0 0	...	...
" " 30	55	21	9	1,618 3 9	14	101 8 0	53	3,679 4 9	76	4,389 0 6	...	...
" " 1	214	103	61	1,251 0 3	66	163 4 3	183	4,022 11 3	315	5,439 15 9	2	76 11 6
Total	347	177	88	6,740 11 9	118	3,301 13 0	315	43,184 14 0	521	53,227 7 0	3	837 10 6
<i>Tehsil.</i>												
Suits not exceeding Rs. 50	...	39	17	312 3 9	18	79 5 9	...	...	35	391 9 6	4	57 15 0
GRAND TOTAL	347	216	105	7,052 15 6	136	3,381 2 9	315	43,184 14 3	556	53,619 0 6	7	395 9 6

A. C. TALBOT,
Political Agent, Bhurtpore and Kerowlee.

BHURTPORE AND KEROWLEE POLITICAL AGENCY,
Kerowlee, 19th April 1883.

HAROWTEE AND TONK AGENCY REPORT.

No. 23 P., dated Deoli, the 3rd May 1883.

From—MAJOR W. J. W. MUIR, *Political Agent, Harowtee and Tonk.*

I have the honour to submit the annual report of this Agency for the year 1882-83.

GENERAL HEALTH.

2. Small-pox, but not of a malignant type, was prevalent in Shahpura in April and May, and there were some outbreaks of diarrhoea and vomiting in an epidemic form during the hot weather—one at a village close to Deoli. With these exceptions the general health was good till the middle of June, when cholera appeared in both Tonk and Shahpura, in the former continuing more or less severely till the end of August, in the latter till the end of July. In October fever was more than usually general, and in March there was a kind of epidemic of measles in Bundi.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

3. The rains, which were anxiously looked forward to after the

Months.	Deoli.		Tonk.		Shahpure.	
	Ins.	Cents.	Ins.	Cents.	Ins.	Cents.
April 1882.	...	01	...	02	...	...
May "	...	78	...	40	...	59
June "	3	98	4	49	7	92
July "	20	69	16	37	16	13
August "	7	01	11	52	4	19
September "	3	27	5	46	3	56
October "	...	14	...	...	...	...
November "	...	06	...	...	...	64
December "	...	...	...	...	...	...
January 1883.	...	29	...	54	...	50
February "	...	06	...	...	...	01
March "	1	08	...	16	...	34
TOTAL .	37	37	38	96	33	88

past irregular seasons, were, I am glad to say, good and full, and as a rule the fall was everywhere greater than it had been since 1876. A heavy and continued downpour, however, in the end of July seriously injured the Indian corn, the outturn of which was in consequence very poor. Other rain crops were average ones. Every

effort was made to take advantage of the ample rainfall to bring as much land as possible under cultivation, and until far into the cold weather prospects were most promising. The failure of the winter rains and unusual heat, a long spell of cloudy weather and absence of sunshine causing a blight in wheat and barley, and heavy rain and hail storms in turn injured the crops, especially opium, and made the yield of the others an average one.

4. Prices remained without any material change till September, since

Grain.	Deoli.	Bundi.	Tonk.	Shahpura.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Wheat . .	16 14	18 8	17 11	16 0
Barley . .	24 9	27 0	26 0	20 6
Gram . .	25 14	27 0	23 8	20 12
Jowar . .	24 11	26 0	29 4	21 1
Indian corn .	23 0	...	21 8	20 8

when they have fallen everywhere, and are now, as given in the margin for the fortnight ending 15th April, considerably cheaper in Deoli, Bundi, and Tonk than they were this time last year. The supply of salt was, as in 1881-82,

ample for all requirements, the average wholesale and retail prices varying from $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{7}{8}$ and from $12\frac{1}{8}$ to $13\frac{3}{4}$ seers respectively.

BUNDI.

5. His Highness the Maharao Raja has, I am glad to say, enjoyed

His Highness the Maharao Raja much better health. Attention was and family.

largely devoted during the year to the preparations for the marriages of His Highness's three sons with ladies of the Marwar family, which, as stated in last report, it had been settled should come off at one time in the cold weather. So attached is His Highness to his sons that when I visited him early in December, I found he had arranged to accompany them as far as, and to await their return at, Pokhar with the double object of shortening the separation, and returning thanks to the Deity for this family of his old age. A pressing invitation from the Maharaja of Marwar to himself being however repeated, His Highness accompanied by his zenana eventually proceeded with them the whole way, leaving his capital on the 6th and arriving at Jodhpore on the 25th January. On the two following days the weddings were celebrated, the eldest son being married to a sister, and the two younger to nieces of the Maharaja, while a natural grandson to whom the Chief is much attached was married to a natural grandchild of the late Maharaja Takht Singh. His Highness was much pleased with his receptions, though he regretted to find his host ailing. It was just 58 years before that he had as a youth of 14 been there to wed his first wife, the late Maharani, a daughter of Maharaja Man Sing and the mother of his son Bheem Singh, who died so universally regretted in the prime of life in 1868. Half of the visit was with the zenana spent in the Rai-ka-bagh, the residence of the Maharaja. His Highness also met the Maharaja of Kishengurh, and on the 11th February left, returning by Ajmere to visit the Agent to the Governor General and Pokhar, and reaching his capital on the 8th March. Owing, however, to the necessity of re-entering the palace on an auspicious day, His Highness and zenana were compelled to remain in tents outside the town till the 19th ultimo.

6. The expense incurred on these marriages and the journey is estimated at $2\frac{1}{2}$, and the articles and animals received as dowry at $1\frac{1}{4}$, lakhs.

7. The education of His Highness's three sons, who are now respectively 13½, 11, and 9 years of age, continues to be carefully carried on in the orthodox Hindu manner. It is hoped the eldest may in another two years be so far advanced in Sanscrit as to allow of his commencing Urdu. Meanwhile he is being gradually introduced to State work. All are being trained in bodily and martial exercises, and on a visit to the Chief I found him seated in one of the large courts of the palace, superintending them at pistol practice. A landed provision of Rs20,000 a year has been made for each of the two younger, in accordance with what the Chief states is the Bundi custom. Of the two buildings to be prepared as residences for them, one is said to be all but finished, and material to have been collected for the erection of the other.

8. A fourth son, who has been named Rughobar Singh, was born to His Highness on the 29th July last.

ADMINISTRATION.

9. The changes which there was every reason to believe were impending when last report was written, did not take place, and the Kamdar has, to all appearance, fully recovered his position and his master's confidence. During the absence of the Chief, Maharaja Nand Singh, Shunker Singh and Bohora Rutton Lal were left in charge at the capital.

10. Further changes have again been introduced during the year into the district administrative and judicial arrangements. The number of tehsils have again been reduced from 5 to 3, that of Keshorai Patan having been amalgamated with Ganowlie, and Roonija with Deyi. The head-quarters of the former, first established at Kapran, have been fixed at Areela and of the latter at Deyi. The third tehsil is the Chattrupoora with head-quarters at Hindali. The 26 taluqas into which the State was sub-divided have been abolished and distributed under 58 Patwaries, supervised by 9 Girdawars. It has also been decided to establish four district "adaluts" or Judicial Courts, Kapran Deyi, Talera, and Hindoli being selected for them. Only the two first have, however, been as yet established, the Kapran one being subsequently moved to Areela.

11. The Durbar has again been disappointed in the wish mentioned last year of leasing its entire Khalsa, only 50 more villages representing a revenue of ¾ of a lakh having, it is said, been taken up during the year. These with the 100 leased last year are not a third of the total.

12. The cultivators of the Keshorai Patan and other districts struck in June owing to the exaction of the balances of former bad seasons, but it is said finally gave in, few, if any, actually leaving the State.

13. The survey of the Jagir villages continues. Of the 180, 120 have been and 10 are being surveyed. On the conclusion of the work it is intended to take up the Kotri and Zenana villages.

POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

14. Police arrangements have as heretofore been unsatisfactory, as many as nine dacoities, three of them serious ones, having come to notice. In December the Durbar decided to entertain 100 of its Meenas, including a Jemadar and two Sub-Jemadars, for the suppression of dacoity and robbery in its territories. These men are, it is said, to be responsible to the Durbar for the prevention of crime, and on its occurrence are bound to trace the offenders and the property stolen, or in default to make good the loss.

THE MAHARAJA OF KAPRAN.

15. In September the Durbar found it necessary to take measures against the Maharaja of Kapran, the most important of its Sirdars, and to sequesterate one of his villages, owing, it was stated, to failure to pay in full a fourth of his receipts, and disobedience. The Maharaja addressed the Agency, complaining of the removal of the tehsildar of the district with his head-quarters, staff, and sepoy to, and the establishment of one of the new courts at, his residential village of Kapran, and other action on the part of the Durbar contrary to alleged custom and right, but was referred to the Durbar. In January the tehsil and court were removed to the neighbouring village of Areela. The Maharaja was in attendanec at the capital for some months, but has been, the Durbar lately writes, dismissed owing to failure to come to a settlement, further improper acts, and the receipt of news that he was preparing to resist the Durbar's authority. Meanwhile a second village has been sequestered.

FINANCE.

16. The Durbar has again furnished me with a return of its receipts and disbursements (Appendix A). This is said to be a correct estimate for Sumbut 1938 ending the 1st July last, the actuals of which will not be ready for some months yet. A request made by the Chief to be permitted, in consideration of the expense attending his sons' marriages, to postpone the payment of a year's tribute, and to liquidate the same by instalments in two or three years without interest, has been submitted for consideration.

CUSTOMS.

17. The changes reported last year as having been introduced in the Customs Department and tariff are said to have worked well, and the receipts to have risen in consequence to Rs80,000. The only further alteration has been the reduction temporarily, so long as grain is cheap, of the export duty on that article from 3 to 2 annas per maund.

PUBLIC WORKS.

18. Little or nothing has been done to the fair weather portion of the Nusseerabad, Deoli, and Kotah road passing through the State.

Of the two tanks mentioned last year as under construction and the two under repair, all have been completed, save the one in the valley to the north-west of the capital, the embankment of which it is hoped will be ready by the rains. The Maharani's project of constructing two reservoirs and facing a portion of the city fosse with masonry to serve as a third reservoir on the south of the town, is being carried out.

JAIL.

19. On each of my visits I have found the jail clean, and the 55 male and 7 female inmates under sentence in good health.

SCHOOL.

20. I regret I am unable to give a better account of the Raj school at the capital, which it has yet not been found possible to find proper accommodation for. The attendance is about 120. The Hindi schools mentioned in last year's report as having been established at twelve of the village centres bear on their rolls 429 pupils, and though this is considerably in excess of the actual attendance, the Reverend W. Bonnar, of the Deoli Mission, who has visited five during his cold weather tour, confirms my own opinion as to the value of the start made. At present the salaries of the pandits, Rs 5 per mensem, are inadequate, and the teaching is too much after the Brahman pattern, but the movement already appreciated) only requires fostering and encouragement to succeed.

VACCINATION.

21. Owing to the severity of the small-pox epidemic of 1881-82, the Durbar consented to introduce vaccination, and the necessary instruments were in December procured through this office. Nothing further was, however, done owing to the year's marriages, but next year I hope vaccinators may be appointed. The disease though still present seems to have spent itself for the time.

22. In October the boundary between Makida of Bundi and Kakra-ola of Indurgurh of Kota was laid down by Captain Thornton, Assistant to the Agent Governor General.

TONK.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB AND FAMILY.

23. His Highness the Nawab has not left his capital during the year. In June a sister of His Highness was married to the eldest son of His Highness's uncle, Sahibzada Mahomed Obeydoola Khan, and two daughters were later betrothed, one to the second son of the same Sahibzada, and the other to a son of Sahibzada Ahmed Yar Khan. In July His Highness's second cousin, Sahibzada Inayatoolla Khan, 30 years of age, was, I regret to say, carried off by cholera. He was a son of

Sahibzada Jamal Khan, the third son of Nawab Amiroodowla, and was married to an own sister of His Highness, by whom he was held in much respect. Gentle, agreeable, and retiring, but decided in character and steering a course of his own, he exercised a quiet influence for good, which will be much missed. In March His Highness's grandmother died, a lady by whom, owing to the early death of his own mother, he had been entirely brought up, and to whom he was much attached.

In February the Nawab had the pleasure of receiving Colonel Bradford at his capital.

ADMINISTRATION.

24. His Highness has, in recognition of the services of Sahibzada Mahomed Obeydoolla Khan as minister, raised his official salary to Rs. 1,000 a month. I gladly take this opportunity of again bearing testimony to the Sahibzada's labours for the well-being and advancement of the State. For much of the information I give, I am indebted to the report he has furnished me with. Sahibzada Mahomed Said Khan has been appointed to the Appeal Court in the place of Sahibzada Inayatoolla Khan, Hafiz Mahomed Amin being added to strengthen the Court. Several changes have been made during the year among the Amils or district governors, three of whom are now members of the Nawab's family, and three old trusted officials.

THE COURTS.

25. The following is a return given me of the work performed by the Courts at the capital.

Courts.	Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Decided.	Pending.
The Niyabat	16	41	57	41	16
Appeal	126	142	268	195	73
Criminal	27	113	140	100	40
Civil	269	1,885	2,154	1,889	265
Mahomedan Law	117	1,143	1,260	957	303
Revenue	76	1,592	1,668	1,605	63
TOTAL	631	4,921	5,552	4,767	785

JAIL.

26. The jail, with an average number of 184 inmates, has, under Mr. John, continued in as satisfactory a state as the present enclosure and site allow. Owing to the precautions taken by the Superintendent and the Native Doctor, only two cases of cholera occurred, one of which proved fatal. The prisoners were at once separated and sent out in small parties. The manufacture of durries and other in-door work is carried on. Progress on the new jail which is being erected on an elevated site to the south-west of the town has been very slow, owing to the depth of the foundations required for the sand, but the outer wall and the foundations of a barrack and cook-room are all but completed, while a large masonry well has been sunk.

FINANCES.

27. The return of receipts and disbursements for Fasli 1289, ending the 31st May 1882, is attached, marked E. It will be observed that the

Receipts	:	:	:	11,84,911
Disbursements	:	:	:	
Instalments to Muttra and Rutlam Seths	:	:	:	9,62,204
	:	:	:	2,18,000
Last year deficit	:	:	:	178,570
	:	:	:	13,58,774
Anticipated deficit	:	:	:	173,863

actual deficit for the year is shown as **Rs 1,51,996**. The estimate for the current Fasli year 1290, which will end in another month, gives the deficit with which it

commenced as **Rs 1,78,570**, and the deficit apprehended at its close as **Rs 1,73,863**. The fourth instalments of the debt to the Muttra and Rutlam bankers have been paid, and only one instalment of **Rs 2,34,196** now remains due to the former Seth. Fresh liabilities have however been incurred, and I regret that my remarks in paragraphs 30 and 31 of last year's report are equally applicable now as then. The agent of the Indore firm of Ganeshdass Kishnaji is at present at Tonk, and it is hoped may consent to take over the entire liabilities at a reduced rate of interest.

MINT.

28. Owing to the fall in the price of silver, only **Rs 605** have been coined.

29. In July a proclamation was received from the Durbar, notifying the establishment for the capital and two home districts of what was termed a "bank," which was to have the monopoly of the sale of rice, cardamoms, betel-nut, and tobacco at a profit of one anna per rupee, and from which all dealers were to purchase, selling in turn at a similar profit. The "bank" which was undertaken by Seth Mokandram of Thakwardwarra in Moradabad, and in the profits of which the State was to share, did not realise the expectations formed of it, and in December a second notification announced it had been closed.

PUBLIC WORKS.

30. **Rs 31,550** have, I am informed, been expended on Public Works and the repair of roads, the principal items of which are the new jail **Rs 17,500**, the new school house **Rs 2,025**, bungalow for the Public Works Superintendent **Rs 2,650**, and District expenses **Rs 8,486**. The main road through the capital has been lighted with kerosine oil lamps.

SCHOOLS.

31. The building mentioned last year as being prepared for the Raj school has been finished, and it is proposed to open it with some ceremony. The transfer and improved arrangements will, it is hoped, add to the success of the school, the attendance at which continues at about 120 and chiefly Hindu.

TROOPS.

32. No change has occurred in the strength of the troops. In October 85 artillery men and in January a "Dasta" or troop of 60 horse deserted *en masse* owing to some dispute about their duties. Most of the former returned and were pardoned; the latter did not, and a fresh troop has been raised under a new leader. I am glad to learn from the Minister that notwithstanding financial difficulties, no attempt has been made to revert to the old system under which the Sibandi were paid from extra district receipts.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

33. On the 16th June cholera appeared in the old town of Tonk and hung about till the 21st July, when it spread to the Gunjes forming the new quarter. It was at its height from the 20th July to the 6th August, and on the 25th of the latter month the last case occurred. A total of 668 deaths were reported in the town and suburbs. The disease is said to have been traced to the sickness at Panwar, near Deoli. The observance at the time of the Ramzan rendered the Mahomedan community specially liable to attack. Among others carried off was Pirzada Nurul-hudda Khan, one of the heads of the Syuds and of the Kafilas at Tonk and grand-nephew of Syud Ahmed, a fine old man who had for upwards of thirty years been Bakshi of the State.

SANITARY MEASURES.

34. The epidemic has again drawn attention to the insanitary condition of the capital, than which few places are more wanting in the most elementary cleanliness, and it has been decided to introduce gradually but firmly the sanitary measures initiated last year, but which were withdrawn owing to the public demonstration made against them.

DISPENSARY.

35. The dispensary has worked well, and the energy and unremitting labours of Native Doctor Purbhoo Lal and his staff during the cholera epidemic have been appreciated by all and were officially brought to notice by the Durbar.

THE DISTRICTS.

36. The use of different weights and measures in the several districts is found to cause so much difficulty and confusion in accounts and everyday matters, that the Amils have been ordered to arrange for the gradual adoption of the Government standard in use in the home districts. This when carried out will be a great reform.

TONK AND ALIGURH.

37. Thirty new wells were sunk during the year in the Tonk and 16 in the Aligurh districts, while 756 bigahs of waste land were brought

under cultivation in the former and 4,745 in the latter. The introduction of the potato referred to last year continues to prove a great success. The plant seems to thrive, and the cultivation is largely extending all round the capital.

Enquiries have been made during the year by up-country firms in regard to the Mica and crystal products of the Tonk district, and, it is hoped, may lead to their being worked.

38. The boundary dispute between Amli of Aligurh and Papra of Balwan of Kotah was decided by Captain Thornton in February last, but the settlement has been appealed against by Tonk.

NIMBAHERA.

39. In the Nimbahera district the wheat and barley crops were excellent. Indian corn and opium suffered seriously, gram slightly; the others gave an average yield. Fifty-one new wells were sunk, and applications to dig a large number of others were received. If sunk on un-irrigated land, revenue is remitted for three, and if on waste, for five, years. Six hundred bigahs of waste land were brought under the plough.

40. Rs. 6,700 were expended in extending and rebuilding a portion of the town walls of Nimbahera, thus affording greater space within.

KASSODE.

41. The Durbar's proposal to exchange the Indore village of Kassode, situated within this district, for a Tonk one in Pirawa, has been accepted by the Indore Durbar, and the necessary preliminary arrangements are in progress.

MOGHIAS.

42. The Moghias of the district, as registered under Captain Martelli, the Superintendent of Moghias, are given as 39 men, 45 women, and 38 children. They are believed to have conducted themselves well, only six petty cases of cattle-lifting having been reported. Those of Kuchrakheri and Mandaoli cultivated 4 bigahs of irrigated and 82 of unirrigated land.

43. The royalty to be levied by the Durbar on stone exported from and the working of the quarries in the district, have formed the subject of considerable correspondence: the former has been fixed at 2 annas a cart; and the Durbar is anxious that the Nimbahera masons should take the contract for the supply of stone.

44. The extra land taken up for the Rajputana-Malwa Railway in excess of the amount originally granted has been given free of charge.

PIRAWA.

45. The rainfall in the Pirawa district was very favourable, the rain crop being an average, and the spring an excellent one.

CHAPRA.

46. In the Chapra district the crops were good, save Indian corn, which was almost entirely lost, and opium, which suffered. Twenty-one new wells were sunk and 475 bigahs of waste land brought under the plough.

Negotiations continue with a view to the removal of the Maksudangarh custom's post located in this district.

SIRONJ.

47. In the Sironj district both crops were average ones, save Indian corn and opium, both of which suffered heavily. Twenty-five new wells were sunk and 878 bigahs of waste land brought under cultivation.

48. The points to which the Durbar took exception in the arrangements made by the Central India Horse for the purchase of grain, the two principal of which were the system of advances to the cultivators and the quartering of a party of sowars, having been conceded, the Durbar has agreed to allow the purchase and export from the district of 8,000 maunds on payment of a duty of 6 pies per maund, and the purchase and export experimentally for three years of any further quantity on a payment of 2 annas per maund.

SHAHPURA.**HEALTH.**

49. As mentioned in paragraph 2, there has been a good deal of sickness during the year in this little chiefship, though not of a severe nature. Seventy five deaths occurred from cholera in Shahpura itself and the villages about between the 18th June and 28th July. After the rains the little capital suffered as usual severely from fever, and no improvement can be looked for in this respect till something is done to carry off the water, which, owing to the flatness of the country and the closing of the natural drainage to form two tanks, now collects and lodges largely all round in the rains, and which, as it dries, renders the place unhealthy.

THE CHIEF AND FAMILY.

50. The health of the Raja has much improved, and he is now, I am glad to say, much stronger than he has been for several years. In September he visited the Officiating Agent to the Governor General at Ajmere, and in March came over to Deoli to meet Colonel Bradford. He has also paid the latter station several other visits. For more than a month past, he has had as an honoured guest at Shahpura Daya Nand Sarsuti. The presence of this reformer is viewed with anything but approval in the palace and town, but the Chief hopes to persuade him to remain till the rains. He sees him every evening, and though not much of a Sanscrit scholar, is working with him through the "Raj Niti," a

portion of the "Mannu Sumarti," which relates to the duties of Rajas and the government of States.

51. The entire training as well as education of the Chief's elder son continues to be carried on by Mrs. Floyd, and to progress very satisfactorily. The child, a gentle, intelligent little fellow of seven, learns with a few other companions, and now reads and speaks easy Hindi and English, and has commenced arithmetic and writing. In March he and his younger sister and brother suffered from a mild attack of measles. Mrs. Floyd's is in every sense a labour of love, and I only regret she should be called on to pass a third hot weather without proper shelter, the small house at last built having in the rains of last July come down before the roof was finished.

ADMINISTRATION.

52. The management of the Chiefship may be now said to be carried on by the Raja himself, all business being transacted and all cases decided by him in person. While fully appreciating his labours, and the value of a personal supervision, I should, as I said last year, be glad to see him supported by a respectable Kamdar, the absence of any one qualified to assist or advise him being much felt.

FINANCES.

53. Appendix B gives the usual return of receipts and disbursements for Sumbut 1938, which at Shahpura ended in September last. The ordinary income and expenditure are shown as R1,96,266 and R1,95,930, which with the sum in hand left a balance of R70,734 cash; grain and revenue arrears, representing R98,760, have been transferred to the "khas" or private fund which is being raised to meet special expenses, such as marriages and journeys, and villages yielding an annual income of R40,000 have during the year been allotted to it.

54. About R6,000 have been expended on the repairs of tanks. The Jail and Dispensary are kept clean; the former had an average of 32 prisoners, the latter of 5.78 in and 66.64 out-patients. Of 725 vaccinations, 506 were successful, while the result of 107 was not known. The school continues to suffer from want of proper accommodation and management, and the numbers have fallen to 72. The girls' class has only 8 pupils, all daughters of the Chief's chakurs.

A cotton press, the property of some private persons at Ajmere, was started in May last at Kathiyan, a village on the northern border. It turned out, however, to be an old one, and after repeatedly breaking down was finally closed in December. The cotton produced in Shahpura is estimated at 8,000 maunds.

NEEMUCH AND NASIRABAD RAILWAY.

55. The Neemuch and Nasirabad Railway, with its two stations at a distance of 18 miles, is, as regards Shahpura, a great convenience to

56. During the cold weather, the Surveyor General was able to meet a request I had ^{made} earlier the Surveyor General was able to meet ^{the} request. In the ^{past} often made and to depute an officer to take down the boundary line between British Shahpura and Meywar, the absence of which on the Survey maps was productive of confusion as showing the former to be a part of the latter.

MEENA KHERAR AND DEOLI.

58. In October a "Suttee" occurred in the Jeypore village of Utarnas, 6 miles east of Deoli, the widow, aged 72, burning with the corpse of her husband, a Rājput of the place, with all the ceremonies observed on such occasions.

DEOLI.

59. With regard to the recruitment of Meenas for the Deoli Irregular Force, Colonel Clay informs me that it is now much more difficult than it used to be, though he has failed to discover the cause.

60. The ample and well distributed rains of the year which fell in steady soaking showers have replenished the springs and largely restored the water level of the Cantonment. The Banas, too, the condition of which, as I mentioned last year, may be taken as an indication of drought or the otherwise, is now higher than it has been for two or three seasons.

61. Mission work continues to be carried on by the Revd. Mr. Bonnar in the station and villages round. The number of schools in Ajmere territory is 5, with 211 pupils, and in native territory 5, with 213, among the latter being 7 girls. Mr. Bonnar writes me as follows of his tour :—

“In the religious tone and temper of the people there is a growing liberality as far as I and my work are concerned. This liberality is doubtless due partly to the spread of education and partly to a more intimate knowledge of my work and mission. After all, however, indifference rather than toleration would perhaps more correctly describe the attitude of the people towards missionary effort.”

62. The Agency School and Dispensary under Dr. Whitwell continue to do well.

JUDICIAL.

63. The usual judicial statements showing the working of the Harowtee International Court are attached. Appendices C and D. Seventy-seven cases were disposed of, leaving 9 on the file at the close of the year, the average duration of each case being 52 days. Of the 24 cases under appeal the decisions in 8 which have been heard were confirmed, in 4 revised, and in 3 reversed. The result in the remaining 9 is not yet known. The aggregate amount sued for as compensation for property plundered was Rs53,311-7-3. Of this, property to the value of Rs1,893-7 was recovered and compensation to the value of Rs17,987-4-6 awarded.

Appendix A.

Estimate of Receipts and Disbursements of the Bundi State for Sumbut year 1938, ending 1st July 1882.

No.	Receipts.	Amount.	No.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		₹			₹
I	Land Revenue and Miscellaneous Tehsil receipts, minus ₹25,000 probable outstanding of year	4,75,000	I	Personal and family expenses	45,000
II	"Suba chauthan," or one-fourth dues from Kapran and other Jagirdars	28,000	II	Pun or charity	22,000
III	Zillah Billah, including Customs, Forest, Gardens, Kotwali, Mint, &c.	90,000	III	Army	88,000
IV	Miscellaneous	35,000	IV	Raj officials and private servants	72,000
			V	Stables, Ranthgarikhana, and other establishments	72,000
			VI	Havala or Tehsil Kharch	55,000
			VII	Sewai, or extraordinary expenses	78,000
			VIII	Tribute and other items, such as Public Works, awards of Court, &c.	1,28,000
			IX	Miscellaneous	38,000
				Total	5,98,000
				Balance	30,000
	TOTAL	6,28,000		TOTAL	6,28,000

HAROWTEE AND TONK AGENCY,
Deoli, 3rd May 1883.

W. J. W. MUIR, Major,
Political Agent, Harowtee and Tonk.

Appendix B.

Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the Shahpura State for Sumbut year 1938, ending September 1882.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	₹		₹
<i>Ordinary.</i>		<i>Ordinary.</i>	
Balance in hand	70,398	Tributes	16,049
Arrears	15,223	Personal and family expenses	22,941
Current	1,19,956	Stables, Elephants, &c.	21,306
	1,35,179	Grass	4,116
Customs	13,148	Gardens	5,366
Abkari	3,238	Civil Establishment	19,257
Jagirdars and Bhom.	15,573	Troops and Police	24,778
Patel and Putwaris	4,035	Public Works	23,378
Chowkidari	2,289	Jail	1,709
Judicial	9,566	School	1,507
Miscellaneous	13,238	Dispensary	1,983
		Charity	6,686
		Grants	2,310
Total ordinary	2,66,664	Guests and Festivals	5,835
		Purchase	10,146
		Miscellaneous	28,063
		Total ordinary	1,95,930
<i>Extraordinary.</i>		<i>Extraordinary.</i>	
Value of grain in hand	23,068	Travelling expenses	17,929
		Boundary cost of erection of pillars	1,426
		Debts liquidated	1,907
		Transferred to private Treasury	46,797
		Total Expenditure	2,63,989
		Balance in hand	25,743
TOTAL	2,89,732	TOTAL	2,89,732

HAROWTEE AND TONK AGENCY,
Deoli, 30th May 1883.

W. J. W. MUIR, Major,
Political Agent, Harowtee and Tonk.

Appendix C.

Statement showing the Working of the Harowtee International Court of Vakils during the year.

Agency.	Number of cases pending at beginning of year.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of cases pending at close of year.	Total amount of claims. R A. P.	Total amount of decrees awarded. R A. P.	APPEALS TO UPPER COURTS.							REMARKS.
								Remaining at close of year.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	Remaining.	
Harowtee and Tonk International Court from 1st April 1882 to 31st March 1883	11	75	86	77	9	53,311 7 3	17,987 4 6	7	17	24	8	4	3	9	Stolen property recovered valued at Rs. 1,883.

HAROWTEE AND TONK AGENCY,
Deoli, 30th May 1883.

W. J. W. MUIR, Major,
Political Agent, Harowtee and Tonk.

Appendix D.

Abstract Statement of the Number and Nature of Cases adjudicated by the Harowtee and Tonk International Court of Vakils during the year 1882-83.

Crimes.	Number of cases from 1st April 1882 to 31st March 1883.
<i>Against Person.</i>	
Murder	4
Assault with wounding . . . . .	..
<i>Against Property.</i>	
Highway robbery with aggravated circumstances	2
Ditto ditto without ditto	1
Gang robbery with and without aggravated circumstances	1
Theft with aggravated circumstances . . . . .	..
Ditto without ditto	7
Cattle-lifting	24
Premeditated Dacoity	9
Arson . . . . .	..
Burglary	1
Counterfeit coining	1
Poisoning . . . . .	..
Miscellaneous	27
TOTAL	77

HAROWTEE AND TONK AGENCY,
Deoli, 3rd May 1883.

W. J. W. MUIR, Major,
Political Agent, Harowtee and Tonk.

Appendix E.

Receipts and Disbursements of the Tonk State for Fasli 1289, ending 31st May 1882.

No.	Receipts.	Amount.	No.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		R			R
1	Land Revenue	8,97,784	1	His Highness's personal allowance	58,562
2	Assessed Taxes	43,033	2	Ex-Nawab's allowance	62,000
3	Customs	16,940	3	Allowance to members of His Highness's family	1,72,351
4	Stamps	9,574	4	State and personal expenses	3,26,918
5	Judicial	31,221	5	Administration	2,16,010
6	Nuzzerana	66,333	6	Army	2,14,097
7	Mint	825	7	Police and Sebandi	43,249
8	Abkari	4,950	8	Public Works	33,250
9	Profit in Treasury	49,365			
10	Miscellaneous	56,566			
	Total Ordinary	12,78,591		Total Ordinary	11,29,337
	Borrowed during the year	1,62,065		Debts liquidated	2,99,250
				Total	14,28,587
				In hand	10,069
	GRAND TOTAL	14,38,656		GRAND TOTAL	14,38,656

HAROWTEE AND TONK AGENCY,
14th May 1883.

W. J. W. MUIR, Major,
Political Agent, Harowtee and Tonk.

ULWUR AGENCY REPORT.

No. 165P., dated Ulwur 28th 1883.

From—Lieut.-Colonel H. P. PEACOCK, Political Agent, Ulwur,

I HAVE the honour to submit the annual report of the Ulwur Political Agency for the year 1882-83.

2. The birth of a son and heir to His Highness the Maharao Raja is the most noteworthy event of the year. This event, which happened in June last, was marked by the remission of over $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees on account of arrears of revenue and tribute; by the distribution of large sums in charity to the poor, and by the release of 101 prisoners from the jail. Discrimination was exercised in the selection of those to be released.

3. His Highness the Maharao Raja devotes some portion of each day to the affairs of the State, to the administration of which he gives much attention, and in which he takes intelligent interest. With the able assistance and council of His Highness's trusted Secretary, Lala Sri Ram, this solicitude on the part of His Highness for the welfare of his State is already bearing good fruit, and cannot fail to make each successive report on the administration of Ulwur one of increased prosperity.

4. The Council, in which there is no change to record, continues to be consulted upon all State matters of importance, and to hear appeals from the Appellate and Revenue Courts.

HARVEST AND CULTIVATION.

5. The rabi of 1881-82, as compared with previous years, was very good, although not quite up to early-formed expectations.

KHARIEF OF 1882.

A few showers of rain in May, hardly any rain in June, and heavy and continued rain throughout July, was weather too fitful to insure a general sowing, consequently the outturn was only fair. The cotton crop throughout the State was luckily very good, as this crop alone pays the revenue.

RABI OF 1882.

This crop, although damaged in places by frost, will be a good one.

CULTIVATION.

Efforts are being made to extend the cultivation of sugar cane, and advances have been freely made to cultivators with this object. An indigo factory has been opened in the Luchmangurh tehsil by a Hathras Seth; and the produce is of very good quality.

PRICE-CURRENT.

6. The prices of the principal food-grains ruled much below those of the preceding year (Appendix A).

SALT.

7. Since March 1882, the average retail price of salt per rupee throughout the State has fallen from 11s. 3½c. to 14s. 1c. Undoubtedly the reduction of the salt duty has benefited the consumer; and the people now find it in their power to give salt to their cattle. The demand for salt is steadily increasing.

FINANCE.

8. In Appendix B will be found a statement giving in details the actuals

	Actuals for 1880-81.	Actuals for 1881-82.	Estimates for 1882-83.	for the year 1881-82 and the estimated income and ex- penditure for 1882-83. An abstract of this statement is
Income	22,88,291	23,85,192	24,39,645	
Expenditure, Ordinary]	19,13,618	20,03,916	19,08,024	
Surplus	3,74,673	3,76,276	5,31,621	
Expenditure, Extraordinary	3,612	6,909	4,000	
Net surplus	3,71,161	3,70,367	5,27,621	
Deficit	.....	.....	.....
Loans	.....	.....	.....
Cash Balance	9,35,464	13,09,891	18,40,612	

given on the margin.

INCOME.

The income of the year under report was R23,85,192, or R30,918 less than the estimate, and nearly a lakh in excess of the income of the preceding year.

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure for the year was R20,14,325, or over a lakh in excess of the estimate. This excess was mainly due to large public works undertaken and finished during the year; and to ceremonies connected with the birth of a son to His Highness.

ESTIMATE.

The income for 1882-83 is calculated at R24,39,645 and the expenditure at R19,08,024. Since the ruinous famine of 1877 the State has never been able to collect its full land revenue. In the estimates, however, for 1882-83 (as for preceding years) the land revenue is always taken at its full, and therefore the estimated income is not likely to be realised, although owing to increasing prosperity it may not fall far short of the anticipations.

CASH BALANCE.

The cash balance at the end of the year was R13,09,891, of which R8,00,000 have been invested in Government Promissory and Stock

Notes, a most satisfactory arrangement. The estimated cash balance for 1882-83 is Rs18,40,512.

The financial condition of the State may be pronounced very prosperous, and the large surplus annually accruing enables His Highness to assist his subjects whenever necessary with advances, suspensions, and remissions.

JUDICIAL.

CIVIL.

9. (Appendix C).—The number of cases disposed of during the year was 4,361, involving Rs2,35,190 as against 3,427 involving Rs2,07,454 in the preceding year; of these, 2,777 were decided by the Civil Judge and 1,584 by tehsildars. There were 127 appeals from the decisions of the former and 28 from those of the latter.

CRIMINAL.

(Appendices D and E).—The number of cases investigated was 3,861 involving 3,989 persons, against 4,342, involving 3,735 persons in the preceding year. Of those brought to trial, 1,529 were acquitted, 2,306 were convicted, 17 were transferred or otherwise disposed of, and 137 remained on trial at the end of the year. The table below shows the number of offences under each class brought to notice during the past three years. During the year there were but few serious offences, and altogether there has been less crime than in preceding years, a fact that may be put down to the improvement in police administration.

YEAR.	CLASS I. Offences against the State, public tranquility, justice, &c., &c.	CLASS II. Serious offences against the person.	CLASS III. Serious offences against the person and property.	CLASS IV. Minor offences against the person and property.	CLASS V. Minor offences against property.	CLASS VI. Offences not specified in the other columns.
1880 . .	5	32	8	906	2,757	357
1881 . .	5	40	7	953	2,886	321
1882 . .	5	30	7	1,196	2,271	254

ATTEMPT AT SUTTEE.

I have much pleasure to report that an attempt at suttee was frustrated by the prompt action of the Durbar and officials.

INFANTICIDE.

No cases of infanticide were reported during the year.

DACOITY AND MAIL ROBBERIES.

10. Only one dacoity is reported, and this not a heavy one. The value of property plundered amounted to Rs80. The dacoits, 5 in number, were armed. The Ulwur Police investigation resulted in the conviction of four Lumberdars of the village near which the dacoity was committed for not responding to the call for assistance of the person plundered.

Mail robberies. There were no mail robberies.

EXTRADITION.

11. Out of 108 offenders applied for, 66 were given up by Ulwur to the British district of Gurgaon and to the neighbouring States, and 39 out of 113 applied for were surrendered to Ulwur, as shown in the following table :—

By Ulwur.	Number applied for.	Number given up.	To Ulwur.	Number applied for	Number given up.
To Bhurtpore . . .	26	4	By Bhurtpore . . .	29	11
„ Jeypore . . .	12	5	„ Jeypore . . .	45	3
„ Nabha . . .	38	32	„ Nabha . . .	24	17
„ Patiala . . .	10	10	„ Patiala . . .	6	5
„ Gurgaon . . .	17	12	„ Gurgaon . . .	9	3
„ Patodi . . .	1	1			
„ Deoli and Deesa .	4	2			
TOTAL .	108	66	TOTAL .	113	39

The relations between Ulwur and the States of Patiala and Nabha are now very satisfactory.

In the relations between Ulwur and Bhurtpore an improvement has taken place. With Jeypore, however, no change for the better can be reported, in fact it would appear pure waste of time for Ulwur to apply to Jeypore for the extradition of an offender.

RAILWAY JURISDICTION.

12. There were only four cases, as follows :—

1. Theft of Government property, conviction, and sentence to one month's rigorous imprisonment.
2. Assault of a European by three Europeans, one of whom was convicted and fined Rs75, of which Rs50 were awarded to the complainant, the other two were acquitted.
3. Cutting telegraph wire. This offence was committed in 1881, and was brought home to one Umrao *alias* Ghurchari, who was captured in March 1882 by Ulwur people. He was convicted and sentenced to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment. This man is already undergoing sentence awarded by the

Deputy Commissioner of Gurgaon, and has also a long sentence awarded by Ulwur to undergo.

4. Neglect of duty by two signal-men. These men were convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

There have been no cases this year of placing stones on the line. The case of this nature mentioned in last report, and which took place near the station of Kherli, was not brought home to any one, although the investigation threw strong suspicion on certain chowkidars (appointed by the Station Master of Kherli), between whom and other chowkidars of the neighbouring district a rivalry for work at the railway station existed. These chowkidars were dismissed from the station, and Railway Police were appointed. It was further decided not to leave the appointment of chowkidars altogether in the hands of Station Masters. So far these arrangements have proved satisfactory.

BOUNDARY AND OTHER DISPUTES.

13. With the exception of a dispute between Jeypore and Ulwur as to the position of a boundary pillar, all outstanding disputes between Ulwur and the States of Jeypore and Bhurtpure, some of which had been pending for years, were settled during the year under report. Notably the long standing dispute between some Ulwur and Bhurtpure villages about the use of the waters of the Ruparel. This dispute was settled in August last by Motamids (appointed by the respective Durbars) in the presence of Captain A. C. Talbot and myself. A report of this settlement was forwarded to the Agent to the Governor General. There is some inclination on the part of Bhurtpure not to act in the spirit of the agreement. This is a matter for regret, since fresh disputes will now probably arise.

The two following cases which have originated within the year remain unsettled :—

1. Bhurtpure *versus* Ulwur, regarding the "Sitana bund," which Bhurtpure say Ulwur had no right to erect in the face of the decision on the Ruparel water case.
2. Ulwur *versus* Jeypore, regarding the Nehri stream, the flow of which into their lands, Ulwur say, has been interfered with by certain works undertaken by Jeypore.

In both of these cases the Ulwur Durbar have stated their side of the question, and rejoinders from the other States are awaited. Should Bhurtpure persist in case No. 1, they will have to refer it to the Agent to the Governor General, for the question so materially affects Ulwur that no settlement without such a reference can be hoped for.

EDUCATION.

14. (Appendix F).—There were 90 schools for boys, as follows :—
The Thakur School.

The High School.

16 Middle schools (hitherto called Tahsili).

72 Primary „ (hitherto called Hulkabandi).

On the rolls of these schools were 4,046 boys against 3,828 of preceding year. This points to a steady annual increase in numbers. Two students from the High School passed the Calcutta University Entrance Examination. Employment in the State and elsewhere was obtained by 18 students of these schools. Colonel Bradford, Agent to the Governor General, distributed the prizes to the Thakur and High Schools in January last. During my cold weather tour I examined some 40 schools, and found them generally well attended and carefully taught. Inspectors are constantly visiting these schools. There were 14 schools for girls against 13 in 1881, having 328 girls on their rolls against 287 of 1881.

The expenditure on education was R36,338 against R34,688.

The school cess and fees realised were R19,701 against R19,999 of last report.

His Highness intends sending two lads in May next to the Lahore Veterinary College.

MAYO COLLEGE.

Counting the Raja of Nimrana, there were eight Ulwur boys at this college. No progress report has as yet been received.

SANITATION.

15. A translation of Dr. Cunningham's Sanitary Primer has been introduced into the schools. Sanitary rules have been translated and distributed to officials and heads of villages; and opportunity is never lost to induce the people to take interest in the matter, and to point out to them the numerous and great advantages of cleanliness. Immediate good results cannot be expected, for measures so foreign must of necessity be introduced gradually and with care.

16. During the cold season I made a very complete tour of the Ulwur State, and was for some time in company with His Highness the Maharao Raja. The condition of the people is on the whole good, although to the east and north-east of the State it is bad. The Chief saw this for himself; and his tour in these parts has already borne the best results. The officials have been stirred up, advances for wells and cattle have been very freely given, old bunds have been repaired and sites for new ones examined, and last but not least the people have seen that their Chief has their welfare at heart. It is very many years since the Chief of Ulwur made a tour in this part of the State. All places where disputes of any kind had occurred, I made it a rule to visit in order to be the better able to advise in case of necessity. Notes of what I saw were furnished to His Highness for what they were worth, and it was gratifying to find immediate action taken upon them. In this way all

orders emanated from the Chief, as they should do, and it was seen that my tour was undertaken in no interfering spirit.

The tahsildars, thanadars, and other district officials are mostly men of experience and fit for their duties, but of course there are exceptions. Altogether the general order prevailing throughout the State gives proof of careful and intelligent administration, and there can be no doubt, should the present good intentions continue, as to future increase of prosperity for Ulwur.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL'S VISITS TO ULWUR.

17. In September 1882 Colonel Walter, Officiating Agent to the Governor General, and in January 1883 Colonel Bradford, Agent to the Governor General, visited Ulwur.

PUBLIC WORKS.

18. The total expenditure on public works was Rs1,65,553. This sum exceeded the estimate by over Rs1,000. Many buildings in Ulwur and the district have been in hand, of which mention may be made of that of the School of Industry and of that for the private Railway Station of His Highness, which latter is still unfinished.

The expenditure on roads was over Rs24,300, and that on bunds over Rs11,600. A new road branching from the Siliserh road near Umran has been commenced in the direction of Khusalgurh. Detailed particulars under this head will be found in report to the Secretary to the Agent, Governor-General, in the Public Works Department.

NIMRANA.

19. Nimrana is now entirely free from debt, and if all goes well to the end of the current year ending 31st August next, there should be a cash balance of some Rs11,700 in its treasury. In Appendix G will be found the receipts and disbursements for 1881-82, and estimates for 1882-83. An abstract is given below :—

	Sambut 1938 (A. D. 1881-82).						Sambut 1939 (A. D. 1882-83).		
	Estimate.			Actuals.			Estimate.		
	R	A.	P.	R	A.	P.	R	A.	P.
Income, Ordinary . . .	28,436	10	6	28,741	1	4	28,073	1	0
Expenditure, Ordinary . . .	19,214	7	3	17,540	3	4	19,202	9	0
Surplus . . .	9,222	3	3	11,190	14	0	8,870	8	0
Income, Extraordinary . . .	2,185	4	9	1,499	14	8	100	0	0
Total . . .	11,407	8	0	12,690	12	8	8,970	8	0
Expenditure, Extraordinary . . .	6,000	0	0	9,469	4	8	3,626	11	4
Net Surplus . . .	5,407	8	0	3,221	8	0	5,343	12	8
Cash Balance	3,194	5	9	6,425	13	9	11,769	10	5

A sum of Rs9,000, being Rs3,000 in excess of the estimate, was paid to Ulwur in full of Nuzzerana account. The Doani tribute is now no longer levied, sanction for this remission having been conveyed in Agent to the Governor-General's letter No. 808G, dated 6th April 1882.

REVENUE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

Agreeably to sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General contained in letter No. 1195G, dated 3rd May 1882, the revenue survey and settlement of Nimrana was undertaken. The work commenced in May 1882 and finished in February 1883. The cost of this work was estimated at Rs2,096, but the actual cost has been only Rs1,702, a fact due to supervision and to the assistance in various ways afforded by Ulwur. I would here mention that His Highness the Maharao Raja of Ulwur readily lent the services of his Deputy Collector and other officials experienced in survey work to assist in this survey. The settlement is for ten years and will come into force from the commencement of the next financial year, the 1st September 1883. This will allow time for the consideration of appeals. A full report of this survey will be submitted separately.

Now that the estate is unencumbered, it will be the aim to employ part of the surplus on works of utility, and in making its subjects in easy circumstances. By this means it is hoped that the young Raja, who will come of age in about four years, will take over a prosperous and contented little estate, the future management of which his present training at the Mayo College will doubtless well fit him for.

I have visited Nimrana twice during the year. Babu Gulab Singh continues as Manager, and his work has caused me to form a high opinion of him.

20. In Appendix H will be found particulars of dispensaries, jail, vaccination, &c., &c., supplied by Surgeon-Major T. French Mullen. There was no epidemic of any description during the year, which was consequently a healthy one.

Appen

*Statement showing the Actual Receipts and Disbursements for the Sumbut
for Sumbut 1939*

REVENUE.	1880-81.		1881-82.				1882-83.	
	Actuals.		Estimates.		Actuals.		Estimates.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1. Arrears	5,926		7,000		7,926		10,000	
Current Revenue . .	18,58,077		20,22,731		19,02,351		20,00,000	
	18,64,003		20,29,731		19,10,277		20,10,000	
2. Gardens	11,141		15,205		13,499		15,100	
3. Canals	15,699		19,860		17,035		21,500	
4. Forest Dues—								
Camel Grazing . .	1,578		1,600		1,476		1,500	
Bamboos	1,112		2,725		534		2,000	
Garhkaptani . . .	7,041		6,000		6,985		7,000	
	9,731		10,325		8,975		10,500	
5. Tribute	17,379		18,700		16,828		18,000	
6. Grass lands—								
Farohi	11,185		10,000		13,544		13,000	
Bagarbach	219		284		241		290	
	11,404		10,284		13,785		13,290	
7. Stone Quarries . .	8,340		3,101		2,315		3,000	
8. Miscellaneous—								
Talvana	1,135		1,400		1,263		1,300	
Miscellaneous . .	7,824		7,800		7,920		8,000	
	8,959	19,41,650	9,200	21,16,406	9,183	19,91,897	9,300	21,00,600
Carried over . . . .	...	19,41,650	...	21,16,406	...	19,91,897	...	21,00,600

dix B.

years 1937 and 1938 (A.D. 1880-81 and 1881-82) and the Budget Estimate (A.D. 1882-83).

EXPENDITURE.	1880-81.		1881-82.				1882-83.	
	Actuals.		Estimates.		Actuals.		Estimates.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1. Palace Expenditure—								
Khawas Chelas . . .	40,266		39,585		39,594		44,000	
Kitchen . . .	39,852		27,500		29,452		25,000	
Mahi Sigha . . .	13,586		19,600		19,196		20,000	
Shikar-khana . . .	15,501		14,850		14,658		14,000	
Tosha-khana . . .	1,06,985		1,00,000		1,32,073		1,00,000	
Palki-khana . . .	3,425		3,300		3,308		3,300	
Sillah-khana . . .	3,128		4,000		10,664		4,000	
Mashal-khana . . .	1,337		1,375		1,162		1,100	
Wrestlers . . .	1,818		1,781		1,871		1,860	
Bartan-khana . . .	819		400		618		400	
Icepits . . .	2,360		2,000		2,353		2,200	
Harkara Deorhi . . .	7,987		7,800		7,482		7,500	
Gunijan-khana . . .	1,570		1,500		1,670		1,370	
		2,38,634		2,23,691		2,63,801		2,24,730
Stables—								
Riding . . .	61,116		80,000		76,371		75,000	
Carriage . . .	22,080		25,000		25,443		25,000	
Breeding Stud . . .	23,104		24,877		24,676		24,500	
		1,06,300		1,29,877		1,26,490		1,24,500
3. Elephant Establishment .	...	28,375	...	30,000	...	34,276	...	30,000
4. Bullock Establishment—								
Ruth-khana . . .	23,467		25,000		24,573		24,500	
Gari-khana . . .	9,190		9,100		11,042		11,000	
		32,657		34,100		35,615		35,500
5. Camel Establishment .	...	18,323	...	20,000	...	18,143	...	18,000
6. Cattle Farms . . .	...	4,934	...	5,000	...	4,862	...	5,000
Carried over . . .	...	4,29,223	...	4,42,668	...	4,83,187	...	4,37,730

*Statement showing the Actual Receipts and Disbursements for the Sumbut
for Sumbut 1939*

REVENUE	1880-81.		1881-82.				1882-83.	
	Actuals.		Estimates.		Actuals.		Estimates.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Brought forward . . .	...	1,941,650	...	21,16,400	...	19,01,897	...	21,00,890
9. Customs . . .	1,25,0 0		1,25,000		1,38,105		1,11,805	
10. Abkari . . .	4,263		4,000		5,075		4,000	
11. Copper Mines . . .	281		300		225		300	
12. Judicial—								
Fines . . .	18,757		18,000		14,080		14,000	
Fees (Civil Court) . . .	19,428		16,000		18,411		18,000	
Stamps . . .	6,243		5,500		6,303		6,500	
	44,424		39,500		38,800		38,500	
13. Iron Furnaces . . .	4,389		3,654		5,396		5,500	
14. Discount. Interest, &c. . .	1,514		10,000		15,439		35,000	
15. Savings of Pay . . .	37,159		15,000		43,178		20,500	
16. Nazul . . .	11,132		9,000		10,407		10,000	
17. Advances Recovered—								
Tuccavee . . .	13,752		12,000		18,400		15,000	
Miscellaneous . . .	52,505		30,000		66,624		50,000	
	66,257		42,000		85,024		65,000	
Miscellaneous—								
Post Office . . .	1,659		1,500		1,703		1,600	
Jail . . .	5,466		4,250		3,467		2,750	
Cattle Farm . . .	1,985		2,000		3,246		3,000	
Miscellaneous . . .	3,617		3,500		3,620		2,000	
	12,707		11,250		12,116		9,350	
		3,07,146		2,59,704		3,53,855		2,99,955
Carried over . . .	...	23,49,796	...	23,76,110	...	23,45,752	...	24,00,645

years 1937 and 1938 (A.D. 1880-81 and 1881-82) and the Budget Estimate (A.D. 1882-83)—continued.

EXPENDITURE.	1880-81.		1881-82.				1882-83.	
	Actuals.		Estimates.		Actuals.		Estimates.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Brought forward . . .	...	4,29,223	...	4,42,668	...	4,83,187	...	4,37,730
7. Administrative Establishment—								
Huzdori	6,438		9,000		9,078		9,100	
State Council	22,440		22,400		22,377		22,400	
Moonshi-khana	3,690		3,700		3,694		3,700	
		32,568		35,100		35,149		35,200
8. Revenue and Finance—								
Land Revenue Office	12,229		12,200		11,313		12,000	
Tehsils	36,952		38,000		41,770		48,000	
Lumberdars 3 per cent. on land revenue	53,048		58,245		54,341		58,000	
Kanungo Huqs	9,859		9,155		9,823		9,850	
Patwari Huqs	34,446		31,886		33,215		33,000	
Remissions :	8,833		1,500		2,437		5,000	
Audit Office	7,187		7,200		6,956		7,000	
Treasury	3,734		3,600		3,615		3,600	
Commissariat	8,868		8,800		9,300		9,600	
Nazul	1,625		1,168		1,224		1,198	
Copper mines	83		83		140		93	
Iron Works	286		29		319		314	
Quarries	468		460		502		485	
		1,77,518		1,72,589		1,75,455		1,88,140
9. Judicial—								
Court of Appeal	6,431		6,250		6,249		6,248	
Civil Court	6,053		5,100		6,000		5,500	
Criminal Court	15,519		15,000		11,989		15,000	
Establishment of Super- intendent, Police	1,551		1,549		1,564		1,550	
Thannas, &c.	44,592	74,146	48,000	75,893	48,599	77,101	50,000	78,293
Carried over . . . . .	...	7,13,455	...	7,26,255	...	7,71,192	...	7,39,363

*Statement showing the Actual Receipts and Disbursements for the Sumbut
for Sumbut 1939*

REVENUE.	1880-81.		1891-92.				1892-93.	
	Actuals.		Estimates.		Actuals.		Estimates.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Brought forward	...	22,48,796	...	23,76,110	...	23,45,762	...	24,00,645
Carried over	...	22,48,796	...	23,76,110	...	23,45,762	...	24,00,645

years 1937 and 1938 (A.D. 1880-81 and 1881-82) and the Budget Estimate (A.D. 1882-83)—continued.

EXPENDITURE.	1880-81.		1881-82.				1882-83.	
	Actuals.		Estimates.		Actuals.		Estimates.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Brought forward . . .	...	7,13,455	...	7,26,255	...	7,71,192	...	7,39,368
10. Army—								
War Office . . .	5,371		5,300		5,369		7,000	
Artillery . . .	31,509		32,000		32,547		32,000	
Fort Garrisons . . .	1,33,678		1,33,000		1,30,437		1,30,000	
Cavalry . . .	2,32,698		2,33,000		2,30,362		2,32,000	
Khas Chouki . . .	20,665		21,221		22,081		22,000	
Futteh Pultan . . .	58,718		59,000		66,929		62,000	
Khas „ . . .	20,088		20,000		20,328		20,200	
Bukhtawur Pultan . . .	21,882		21,200		21,957		21,100	
Resalah Nagdi . . .	21,827		21,900		23,007		23,000	
Camel Guns . . .	4,518		4,849		4,656		4,585	
Irregular Companies . . .	31,192		31,000		30,716		30,000	
		5,82,148		5,82,470		5,88,389		5,83,885
11. Miscellaneous Employés.								
Imtiazees . . .	22,147		23,000		20,103		20,000	
Kabeshwars . . .	1,278		1,278		1,278		1,278	
Khoos Navees . . .	1,056		1,056		1,060		1,060	
Postal Establishment . . .	2,417		2,400		2,959		2,400	
Other employés . . .	7,276		5,960		5,277		5,800	
		34,174		33,694		30,677		30,538
12. Tent and Clothing—								
Department . . .	26,749		25,000		25,461		25,000	
Farash-khana . . .	13,293		12,000		21,582		15,000	
		40,045		37,000		47,043		40,000
Carried over . . .	...	13,69,820	...	13,79,419	...	14,37,301	...	13,93,791

*Statement showing the Actual Receipts and Disbursements for the Sumbut
for Sumbut 1939*

REVENUE.	1880-81.		1881-82.				1882-83.	
	Actuals.		Estimates.		Actuals.		Estimates.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Brought forward	...	22,48,700	...	23,70,110	...	23,45,752	...	24,00,645
Carried over	...	22,48,706	...	23,76,110	...	23,45,752	...	24,00,645

years 1937 and 1938 (A.D. 1880-81 and 1881-82) and the Budget Estimate (A.D. 1882-83)—continued.

EXPENDITURE.	1880-81.		1881-82.				1882-83.	
	Actual.		Estimates.		Actuals.		Estimates.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Brought forward . . .	...	13,69,820	...	13,79,419	...	14,37,301	...	13,93,791
13. Public Works—								
Buildings . . .	49,293		50,000		95,164		50,000	
Roads . . .	38,285		30,000		25,935		20,000	
Bunds . . .	5,844		5,000		11,630		5,000	
Workshops . . .	24,410		18,000		24,414		25,000	
Establishment . . .	7,254		7,470		7,742		7,500	
Miscellaneous . . .	3,984		4,000		2,269		2,500	
		1,20,070		1,14,470		1,65,553		1,10,000
14. Workshops—								
Mistri-khana . . .	2,010		2,000		2,026		2,000	
Chapper-bandl . . .	13,726		10,000		12,141		10,000	
Gurh-kaptani . . .	2,516		2,500		2,491		2,500	
Baghar . . .	7,335		7,000		8,505		8,000	
		25,587		21,500		25,163		22,500
15. Jail . . .	23,473		24,000		21,913		22,700	
„ Printing Press . . .	780		780		780		780	
		24,253		24,780		22,693		23,480
16. Gardens . . .	21,709		22,000		23,421		23,500	
Canals . . .	1,497		1,500		3,306		2,500	
		23,206		23,500		26,727		26,000
17. Political Agency . . .	...	24,815	...	25,000	...	28,500	...	30,053
18. Vakils . . .	...	8,353	...	10,000	...	9,785	...	10,000
19. Charitable and Religious endowments . . .	99,136		93,000		86,980		188,000	
Festivals . . .	639		700		600		600	
		99,775		93,700		87,580		88,600
20. Gifts, Rewards, &c.—								
On Marriages . . .	4,721		5,000		10,279		6,000	
„ Deaths . . .	275		2,000		73		2,000	
Miscellaneous . . .	4,999		5,000		13,762		10,000	
Guests . . .	1,485		5,000		2,076		5,000	
		12,473		17,000		26,190		23,000
21. Advances—								
Tuccavee . . .	28,642		20,000		35,027		40,000	
Miscellaneous . . .	76,724		50,000		61,765		50,000	
		1,05,366		70,000		96,792		90,000
Carried over . . .	...	18,22,718	...	17,79,369	...	19,26,284	...	18,17,424

*Statement showing the Actual Receipts and Disbursements for the Sumbut
for Sumbut 1939*

REVENUE.	1880-81.		1881-82.				1882-83.	
	Actuals.		Estimates.		Actuals.		Estimates.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Brought forward .	...	22,49,796	...	23,76,110	...	23,45,752	...	24,00,645
School Fund . . .	19,925		20,000		19,884		19,500	
Dispensary . . .	19,570		20,000		19,550		19,500	
		39,495		40,000		39,440		39,000
Total Income .	...	22,88,291	...	24,16,110	...	23,85,192	...	24,39,645
Refunded by Tehsils .	...	4,454	...	...	...	4,069	...	3,000
Cash balance at commencement of year . . .	...	7,30,219	...	9,35,464	...	9,35,464	...	13,09,891
GRAND TOTAL .	...	30,22,964	...	33,51,574	...	33,24,716	...	37,52,536

years 1937 and 1938 (A.D. 1880-81 and 1881-82) and the Budget Estimate (A.D. 1882-83)—concluded.

EXPENDITURE.	1880-81.		1881-82.				1882-83.	
	Actuals.		Estimates.		Actuals.		Estimates.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Brought forward .	...	18,22,718	...	17,79,369	...	19,26,284	...	18,17,424
22. Miscellaneous—								
Carriage, Hire, &c. .	892		1,000		507		600	
Batta	768		1,000		599		1,000	
Books, &c. . .	724		1,000		599		1,000	
Miscellaneous . .	26,094		50,000		16,795		20,000	
		28,478		53,000		18,500		22,600
23. Schools . . .	34,705		36,000		36,381		38,000	
Dispensaries . .	27,717		30,000		27,751		30,000	
		62,422		66,000		64,132		68,000
Total ordinary Expenditure . . . .	...	19,13,618	...	18,98,369	...	20,08,916	...	19,08,024
Expenditure for July and August 1881 .	...	1,70,370	...	...	...	...	...	...
Extraordinary Adjustment of accounts with Tehsils . .	...	3,512	...	...	...	5,909	...	4,000
TOTAL . . . .	...	20,87,500	...	18,98,369	...	20,14,825	...	19,12,024
Cash Balance . .	...	9,35,464	...	14,53,205	...	13,09,891	...	18,40,512
GRAND TOTAL . .	...	30,22,964	...	33,51,574	...	33,24,716	...	37,52,536

H. P. PEACOCK, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Political Agent, Ulwur.

Appendix C.

Statement of Civil Cases instituted and disposed of during the year 1882.

	Pending at the close of the year.		Instituted during 1882.		TOTAL.		Disposed of during 1882.		Pending at the close of 1882.	
	Number of Cases.	Value of Cases.	Number of Cases.	Value of Cases.	Number of Cases.	Value of Cases.	Number of Cases.	Value of Cases.	Number of Cases.	Value of Cases.
		R		R		R		R		R
Civil Court . .	434	55,307	2,942	2,27,571	3,376	2,82,878	2,777	2,03,551	599	79,327
Tehsildar's Court .	129	2,101	1,518	31,225	1,647	33,326	1,584	31,639	63	1,637
TOTAL .	563	57,408	4,460	2,58,796	5,023	3,16,104	4,361	2,35,190	662	81,014

Statement of Cases appealed from Tehsildar's and other Courts to the Court immediately superior.

	Pending at the close of last year.	Instituted during 1882.	TOTAL.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	Returned for review.	Compromised.	Dismissed.	Pending at the close of 1882.
Civil Court . .	9	28	37	17	7	4	...	2	1	6
State Council .	38	127	165	93	8	15	...	4	5	40
TOTAL .	47	155	202	110	15	19	...	6	6	46

H. P. PEACOCK, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Political Agent, Ulwur.

Appendix E.

Statement of Punishments.

Serial No., vide column 1, Statement A.	Total number of Cases investigated during the year (column 6, Statement A).	Total number of Cases in which conviction was obtained (column 7, Statement A).	Total number of Persons actually put on trial (column 13, Statement A).	Acquitted, transferred, died, &c. (columns 11, 14 to 18, Statement A).	Persons ordered to give security (Muehalika).	PERSONS SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT.										PERSONS SENTENCED TO PAYMENT OF FINE UNDER					Whipped.	Expelled from the State.	Death executed.	Dismissed from service.	Total convicted.	Whipped or fined in addition to other punishment.	Pending.
						3 months.	6 months.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	5 years.	10 years.	14 years.	For life.	Total.	50 rupees.	100 rupees.	200 rupees.	300 rupees.	Total.							
1	2	1	1	...	...	7	8	6	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	25	26	27	28	
1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
2	2	2	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	
3	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	3	2	4	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	3	1	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
6	10	1	1	1	1	1			
7	16	13	18	2	1	12	4	4	...	16			
8	9	5	10	3	1	4	4	...	7			
9	1	1	1	1	1	1			
10	6	5	5	1	1	1	4	1	5			
11	2	1	6	5	1	1	...	1	1	...	1			

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H. P. PEACOCK, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Political Agent, Ulloor.

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Annual Return of Schools in the

Number of Schools.	HEADING.	NUMBER OF STUDENTS.											
		IN EACH DEPARTMENT.						DETAIL OF CASTE.				CULTIVATORS AND NON-CULTIVATORS.	
		English.	Persian.	Hindi.	Sanscrit.	Ved.	Mixed Total.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Actual Total.	Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.
1	High School . . .	70	93	61	64	25	311	241	45	...	286	12	274
1	Thakur School . . .	38	57	47	...	...	142	70	1	...	71	...	71
16	Middle Schools . . .	81	573	830	...	...	1,510	1,150	215	...	1,374	337	1,037
72	Primary Schools. . .	...	411	1,993	23	...	2,432	2,142	173	...	2,315	1,186	1,129
	Boarding House. . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Establishment . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prize Rewards, &c. . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purchase of books . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairs to buildings . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90	TOTAL	189	1,139	2,995	77	25	4,425	3,612	434	...	4,046	1,535	2,511
	GIRLS' SCHOOLS.												
4	In Ulwar City . . .	...	35	100	...	...	135	101	34	...	135	...	138
7	„ Tehsils . . .	...	...	128	...	...	128	125	3	...	128	...	125
3	„ Villages . . .	...	...	65	...	...	65	64	1	...	65	...	65
	Establishment . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Books, Scholarships and Presents . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grant-in-aid to a Mission School . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	TOTAL	...	35	293	...	...	328	290	38	...	328	...	328
	GRAND TOTAL	189	1,174	3,288	77	25	4,753	3,902	472	...	4,374	1,535	2,839

• 4 of these are

dix F.

Ulwur State for the year 1882.

Average daily Attendance.	Per cent. of Attendance.	NUMBER OF TEACHERS								Expenditure.	School Fees.
		English.	Persian.	Hindi.	Sanscrit.	Mathematics.	Ved.	Persian and Hindi.	Total.		
233'73	81'72	5	6	3	2	2	2	...	20	R A. P. 8,954 13 3	R A. P. 93 8 0
55'28	77'86	3	3	2	...	1	...	...	9	3,938 0 0	...
1183'92	86'16	4	17	18	...	...	...	6	45	6,485 1 6	41 7 0
2033'50	87'40	...	1	39	1	...	...	34	75	6,590 2 3	10 4 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,443 13 9	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,026 13 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	263 8 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	655 15 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	942 1 9	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171 0 0	...
3496'43	86'41	12	27	62	3	3	2	40	149	33,471 4 6	145 3 0
105'49	78'14	...	*5	4	...	...	...	...	9	1,234 8 0	...
116'03	90'64	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	8	692 1 9	...
56'30	86'61	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	312 0 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202 0 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	237 10 9	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48 13 3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0 0	...
277'82	84'70	...	6	14	...	...	...	...	20	2 867 1 9	...
...	...	12	33	76	3	3	2	40	169	36,338 6 3	145 3 0

instructors of needle-work.

H. P. PEACOCK, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Political Agent, Ulwur.

Appen

NIMRANA

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Nimrana Estate, showing

RECEIPTS.	1881-82.		1882-83.
	Estimate.	Actuals.	Estimate.
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
1. Land Revenue	26,087 6 0	26,087 6 0	26,137 6 0
2. Tuccavi Advances	380 0 0	341 0 0	200 0 0
3. Cess on Jagir Wells	66 0 0	63 0 0	66 0 0
4. „ Goats	100 0 0	126 5 0	130 11 0
5. „ Camels	12 0 0	13 0 0	12 0 0
6. „ Turbans	40 0 0	40 4 0	35 7 6
7. „ Weavers (Julahas)	7 0 0	7 4 6	6 4 6
8. „ Oilmen	23 0 0	20 13 0	23 10 6
9. „ Mahajuns	6 0 0	6 4 0	6 10 6
10. „ Marriages	45 0 0	44 8 6	45 0 0
11. „ Gharwasa	15 0 0	22 13 0	20 0 0
12. „ Charsa	52 0 0	52 0 0	52 0 0
13. Chowkidari	160 0 0	164 5 0	164 0 0
14. Parao (Camping ground)	10 0 0	6 8 9	6 0 0
15. Nazul, or hire of shops	9 0 0	9 3 0	8 4 9
16. Garden	300 0 0	480 13 9	400 0 0
17. Fines	120 0 0	63 12 0	80 0 0
18. Fees, Civil Court	40 0 0	26 15 0	30 0 0
19. Talbana	10 0 0	7 4 0	7 0 0
20. Ghami Sigha (deaths)	3 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0
21. Sale of unclaimed property	20 0 0	18 14 0	20 0 0
22. Nazurs	169 0 0	204 1 0	169 0 0
23. Duavvi Mamooli	388 12 6	399 12 4	400 11 0
24. „ Jadid	403 8 0	403 8 0	...
25. Miscellaneous	50 0 0	129 6 6	50 0 0
	28,436 10 6	28,741 1 4	28,073 1 0
EXTRAORDINARY.			
Arrears of previous years	1,000 0 0	303 4 9	100 0 0
Nuzurana Masnad Nashini	777 9 0	788 14 2	...
Ditto from those who omitted to pay the first instalment	407 11 9	407 11 9	...
	2,185 4 9	1,499 14 8	100 0 0
TOTAL RECEIPTS	30,621 15 3	30,241 0 0	28,173 1 0
Cash balance to commencement of year	3,194 5 9	3,194 5 9	6,425 13 9
GRAND TOTAL	33,816 5 0	33,435 5 9	34,598 14 9

dix G.

ACCOUNTS.

the Estimate and Actuals for 1881-82 and Estimates for 1882-83.

EXPENDITURE.	1881-82.		1882-83.
	Estimate.	Actuals.	Estimate.
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
1. Raja's expenses	1,776 0 0	1,586 8 9	132 0 0
2. Oil for Palace, &c.	105 0 0	86 3 0	90 0 0
3. Stationery	132 0 0	110 11 6	1,320 0 0
4. Pay of employés	4,708 8 0	4,658 15 2	4,967 8 0
5. Pensioners	695 8 0	701 4 8	682 8 0
6. Pun Mundars (monthly)	503 1 0	422 11 9	503 1 0
7. Ditto (annual)	398 7 9	298 7 6	398 7 9
8. Festivals	635 6 0	449 1 9	635 6 0
9. Allowance to Thakur Kundan Singh	500 0 0	541 10 8	600 0 0
10. Gifts on marriages and deaths	120 0 0	530 5 9	120 0 0
11. Guests	200 0 0	261 2 9	200 0 0
12. Commissariat—			
Stables	800 0 0	713 12 3	700 0 0
Shutarkhana	102 0 0	86 14 3	90 0 0
Goushala	600 0 0	648 7 0	580 0 0
Miscellaneous	70 0 0	66 7 6	70 0 0
13. Public Works	2,000 0 0	1,282 12 1	2,000 0 0
14. Dispensary	288 0 0	168 15 9	312 0 0
15. School	220 0 0	227 2 3	220 0 0
16. Chowkidari	468 0 0	467 7 6	468 0 0
17. Garden	100 0 0	79 5 6	100 0 0
18. Foujdari	50 0 0	99 1 9	100 0 0
19. Tuccavi Advances	500 0 0	160 0 0	500 0 0
20. Tribute to Ulwur	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
21. Huq Lumberdari	942 8 6	688 2 0	697 10 3
22. Miscellaneous	300 0 0	154 8 3	200 0 0
	19,214 7 3	17,540 3 4	19,202 9 0
EXTRAORDINARY.			
Nuzurana to Ulwur	6,000 0 0	9,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
Revenue Survey . . . . .	...	469 4 8	1,626 11 4
	6,000 0 0	9,469 4 8	3,626 11 4
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	25,214 7 3	27,009 8 0	22,829 4 4
Cash Balance	8,601 13 9	6,425 13 9	11,769 10 5
GRAND TOTAL	33,816 5 0	33,435 5 9	34,598 14 9

H. P. PEACOCK, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Political Agent, Ulwur.

Appendix H.

Report on the Medical Institutions in Ulwur for 1882.

The report which I have now the honour to submit for your information, contains a condensed record of the history of the dispensaries and jail, and of vaccination work, for the year 1882, and Meteorological observations for the twelve months ending 31st March 1882.

2. The total number of new cases treated at the three dispensaries which submit returns (Ulwur, Rajgurh, and Tijara) during 1882 was 15,894 against 17,273 in the previous year; this shows a heavy decrease, but the daily average number of sick treated in 1882 was 244 as against 236 in 1881, showing that though, through the healthiness of the year, we had fewer new cases brought to us, those which did come had more confidence in our treatment and continued it more steadily.

3. Nearly 2,000 febrifuge powders and 6,000 diarrhœa and cholera pills were, through tehsildars and other officials, distributed amongst the people out of reach of the dispensaries within the year.

4. There was no epidemic of cholera or small-pox during the year, though from the prevalence of the latter disease in the neighbouring States we dreaded its irruption amongst us.

5. Our people have now, it is but fair to state, acquired full confidence in the efficacy of the Cinchona Febrifuge supplied by Government, and, I suppose from improvements in the mode of manufacture and consequent removal of irritant ingredient, the febrifuge is found by them to be very much less irritating than of old.

6. There were 24 major and 1,367 minor operations performed during the year, from amongst the former two died and from the latter one.

VACCINATION.

7. The vaccination operations for the year show a decided improvement on the record of 1881, as the following figures show :—

In 1881 the total number vaccinated was	.	.	.	16,254
„ 1882	„	„	„	19,683
„ 1881 the percentage of success secured was	.	.	.	98.35
„ 1882	„	„	„	98.89

8. Between my native Superintendent of Vaccination and myself, 15,971 out of the 19,683 cases vaccinated were inspected, and to effect this we visited 926 villages.

9. My share of the inspection cost me over 1,000 miles saddle work, besides some hundreds of railway travelling.

10. His Highness the Maharao Raja, some years ago, allowed me to vaccinate himself (though he had had small-pox) that the objection

of his Thakoors might be done away with ; this year he permitted me to vaccinate his son and heir (the operation was most successful, leaving three beautiful cicatrices) mainly with the same object. I need not say the influence of His Highness's example has been of much use to us. It is but right that I should here state, as I have before had occasion to do, that much of the success of vaccination operations in this Raj is due to the very cordial assistance given me by His Highness and his able Minister Lala Sri Ram, M.A.; anything deemed by me necessary is at once sanctioned, and all State officials are made to understand it as an important part of their duties to aid in every way they can the spread of vaccination.

11. The figures given in the first paragraph on this subject, vaccination, show that we vaccinated over 82 per cent. of the children born in the year, taking the birth-rate at 35 per cent. of the population as ascertained by the census of 1881.

JAIL.

12. The following figures show the health record of the jail was, on the whole, a very favourable one. Of the 5 deaths recorded, 3 occurred on the 6th, 6th, and 4th days after reception from diseases acquired before, and of the 5 but one was entered on the jail register as "healthy" when admitted.

Year.	Daily average number of Persons.	Daily average number of Sick.	Percentage of daily average number Sick to daily average Strength.	Total number of Patients treated.	Deaths.	Mortality per 1,000 of daily average Strength.
1882	318	10.83	3.40	402	5	15.72

13. This is a very favourable record when taken with the explanation contained in the preceding paragraph.

14. The total charges under all heads amounted to R21,059-2-9 ; the earnings of the prisoners to R5,270-6-2, showing that a little over 25 per cent. of the cost to the State was defrayed by prison labour.

15. It cost us R1-6-2 per head per mensem to feed the prisoners, and R0-5-6 to clothe them. Total R1-11-8.

16. They were made to earn an average of R1-6-7 per head monthly ; we consequently were unable to clear the cost of clothing and feeding the prisoners, which in many previous years we succeeded in doing. The deficiency is mainly due to the fact that we lost many of our best workmen in the carpet and other departments through the large release of prisoners on the birth of His Highness's heir (on which 101 were released) and on the several birth and death days celebrated in the Maharaja's family.

17. There was one unsuccessful attempt at escape from the jail and one successful from an outside gang within the year. The escaped prisoner has not yet been recaptured.

18. Mr. G. Heatherly, the Munsarim, has in this as in all previous years since his appointment earned my warmest commendations for the zeal, energy, and rectitude displayed in the discharge of his duties.

19. The Lunatic ward held 8 cases on the last day of 1881; 14 cases were admitted during 1882; of the total 22, 14 were discharged more or less benefited, 2 died, and 6 remained.

20. Of the total treated there were Hindus 17, Mussalmans 4, other castes 1; as regards sex, 18 males and 4 females made up the total. The daily average number in the wards was 7.74.

LEPER ASYLUM.

21. The Leper Asylum held, on the 31st December 1881, 7 cases, during the year 3 were admitted, total 10. Of these, 8 were relieved, 1 died, and 1 remained.

22. The usual abstract of meteorological observations for the 12 months ending 31st March 1883 is appended.

T. FRENCH MULLEN, M. D.,

*Surgeon-Major,
Agency Surgeon.*

Abstract of Meteorological Observations taken at Ulwur during the year 1882-83.

Months.	BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			RAINFALL.			REMARKS ON THE GENERAL HEALTH OF THE POPULA- TION, &c. &c.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Inches.	Cents.	No. of days on which rain fell.	
April 1882	29.15	28.75	28.92	100	77	88.39	..	..	..
May "	29.00	28.40	28.76	107	82	94.48	..	30	2	
June "	28.45	28.30	28.60	107	80	93.88	2	59	6	
July "	28.90	28.55	28.74	95	75	83.51	17	63	21	
August "	29.00	28.55	28.78	95	75	85.88	2	82	6	
September "	29.00	28.65	28.87	95	71	85.87	10	02	3	
October "	29.30	28.70	29.05	92	65	81.88	..	..	..
November "	29.60	29.10	29.38	81	53	66.10	..	..	..
December "	29.65	29.25	29.46	75	48	62.43	..	17	1	
January 1883	29.70	29.15	29.47	70	43	58.88	..	66	3	
February "	29.60	29.25	29.46	78	40	59.48	..	..	..
March "	29.50	28.90	29.21	93	30	68.79	..	27	3	
TOTAL OF MEANS, &c.	29.23	28.79	29.05	90.66	61.58	77.46	34	46	45	

T. FRENCH MULLEN, M. D., Surgeon-Major,

Agency Surgeon.

KOTA AGENCY REPORT.

No. 194 P., dated Kotah, the 26th April 1883.

From—The Political Agent, Kotah,

I HAVE the honour to submit the annual administration report of the Kotah State for the year 1882-83.

GENERAL REMARKS.

2. There is but little of special interest to record during the year under report, but the administration continues to progress favourably, improvements and reforms are steadily carried out, and there is much work going on quietly in the way of the land settlement, public works, forest conservancy, the suppression of dacoity, and the liquidation of the State debts, &c. The control of the army has remained in the hands of His Highness the Maharao, and this arrangement continues to work well.

THE COUNCIL.

3. There has been no change in the constitution of the Council; the members perform their duties satisfactorily, and afford me valuable assistance as a consultative body in the administration of the State.

FINANCE.

4. The ordinary revenue and expenditure for 1881-82 is thus shown :—

	Estimate.	Actuals.
	R	R
Revenue	24,44,500	24,97,166
Expenditure	20,44,796	20,55,322

The increase in the actual revenue receipts for 1881-82 was due to exceptionally large collections under the head of "Customs," owing to the brisk trade in opium exported to Marwar during that year.

The estimate for the current year, which ends on 31st July, is—

	R
Ordinary revenue	25,27,175
Ordinary expenditure	20,50,702

	R
Compensation from British Government for abolition of dues on salt for 3 years from 1st August 1879 to 31st July 1882	48,000
Compensation from British Government to jagirdars at 20 years' purchase for abolition of Mappa	15,905
	<u>63,905</u>

In addition to the above there will be extraordinary revenue, amounting to R63,905, as marginally noted, and an extraordinary expenditure of R15,905 on account of the compensation payable to jagirdars on the abolition of the Mappa dues.

DEBTS.

5. The amount devoted to liquidating debt is not included in ordinary expenditure.

In 1881-82 Rs.35,118 were paid to creditors on account of principal and interest.

During the current year ending on 31st July next it is proposed to expend four lakhs under this head, out of which about one lakh and sixty thousand rupees have already been paid. The balance of the State debts to be liquidated will then only amount to about three lakhs.

LAND SETTLEMENT.

6. I am glad to be able to report better progress under this head : the assessment of ten Nizamats or pergunnahs has now been completed, and collections begun in nine of them ; the assessment of two more Nizamats is in progress, and on this being finished there will only remain the assessment of three Nizamats to be done to complete the settlement.

In the above nine Nizamats there has been an annual increase of revenue to the amount of Rs.64,760, equal to about $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

The record of eight Nizamats is complete, and that of the ninth nearly so ; the record of the remaining six Nizamats has also been partially completed so far as can be done, pending the fixing of the assessment.

The preparation of the village maps, three copies of each, has now been entirely completed.

The settlement records are being bound as completed, and carefully arranged in a fine record-room attached to the Revenue Office. Pundit Sheo Sunkur, the Superintendent of the Revenue Department, has taken much care in the arrangement of the revenue and settlement records with very satisfactory results.

The cost of the settlement operations up to the end of March last was Rs.3,27,475 out of which Rs.93,899 was due to the survey which has been completed.

The establishment and consequent cost of the Department has now been largely reduced, and the budget allotment for the current year was only Rs.39,528. I am glad to say the health of Munshi Durga Pershad, the Superintendent of this Department, has much improved, and I trust that he may be able to complete the settlement. I have already placed on record in previous reports the good work done by this official.

COURT.

7. I have pleasure in endorsing the favourable remarks in previous reports regarding Syud Jaafar Husain, who carries on the work connected with the Kotri Chiefs with much tact and judgment. He also performs his duties as Appellate Judge at Kotah satisfactorily.

There is nothing calling for special remark in regard to the working of the Criminal, Civil, and Nazim's Courts. There was a slight increase

in the number of criminal cases over last year, and a corresponding decrease in civil suits, principally in petty cases under R300.

POLICE.

8. The statement in the margin of offences committed during the year 1882-83 shows a small increase in crime, the total being 1,131 as compared with 1,007 for the previous year. The principal increase has been under the heads of cattle and other theft. This is doubtless mainly owing to the previous bad season, as the predatory classes are always more active for evil under such circumstances; and with the great extent of wild jungle country bordering this State, it is difficult to suppress this kind of crime.				
Murder	.	.	.	2
Attempt to murder	.	.	.	4
Robbery	{	Dacoity	.	8
		Other	.	27
Theft	{	attle	.	76
		Other	.	262
Suicide	.	.	.	47
Poisoning	{	Thuggee	.	...
		Other	.	5
Grievous hurt	.	.	.	17
Buying or disposing of persons	.	.	.	2
Abduction	.	.	.	28
Causing miscarriage	.	.	.	6
Infanticide	.	.	.	1
Escape from custody	.	.	.	5
Buying or disposing of stolen property	.	.	.	14
Arson	.	.	.	3
Other crimes	.	.	.	624

There were eight cases of dacoity as compared with nine in the previous year. This is a satisfactory result, if comparison be made with the records of a few years ago, when the number of dacoities exceeded fifty in a year.

Of the eight dacoities, five were of a very petty nature, involving only a small amount of property.

GARDENS.

9. The State gardens continue to flourish. The various fruit trees procured from Bombay and Saharanpur are coming into bearing, and the new and good varieties are being steadily propagated.

JAIL.

10. The new jail has proved a very satisfactory institution, and is well and carefully managed by the daroga procured through the Superintendent of the Central Prison at Agra.

The health of the prisoners has been very good, and the marked improvement under this head since the transfer of the prisoners to the new Jail in 1881 will be seen from the statement noted in the margin.

Year.	Death rate per 1,000.
1879-80	91
1880-81	62
1881-82	29.96
1882-83	10

The daily average number of prisoners was as below, viz.—

Prisoners undergoing sentence	284
„ under trial	21

The daily average of prisoners under sentence is somewhat in excess of last year, being 284 as compared with 242.

The daily average under trial is slightly less, being 21 as compared with 25·9.

STABLES.

11. The new State stables and coach houses have been so far completed as to be brought into use, the building is a very fine one and promises to prove in every way suitable for the purposes required.

Arrangements for horse-breeding on a good scale are also being made, the buildings are in progress and some stallions and brood mares have already been procured.

EDUCATION.

12. The Kotah school has made fair progress under the management of Babu Jadu Nath Ghose, the daily average attendance was 246 in place of 210 in the previous year, and there has been a steady increase during the past three years, the inhabitants of this part of the country however care but little for education as compared with those of districts adjoining British Provinces.

A new school has been instituted at Baran, one of the principal towns in the Kotah State, and it is proposed gradually to extend the system of district schools.

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

13. Surgeon C. P. Moreton was in medical charge of the Kotah and Jhallawar Agencies during the greater part of the year and was relieved by the permanent incumbent, Surgeon A. Adams, in December last, who on being appointed to the Marwar Agency shortly afterwards was succeeded in February by Surgeon J. Crofts, of the Indian Medical Department.

As the Agency Surgeon submits a separate report on medical institutions through the Superintendent General of Dispensaries, I will merely note that an additional dispensary was opened at Khanpur in the southern part of the State during the year, and that it is proposed shortly to establish another dispensary in one of the northern purganas.

Hospital Assistant Kunnia Lal, who has charge of the main dispensary at Kotah, continued to merit the favourable reports passed on him in previous years.

HEALTH.

14. There were a few cases of cholera in the city of Kotah during July and August last, but in other respects the general health was good, the sanitary arrangements for the city are improved from year to year, and there is now much less sickness than formerly.

THE KOTRIS.

15. The administration of the Indurgurh Kotri proceeds favourably, and the instalments fixed for the liquidation of the debt are regularly paid.

The young Chief of Antarda was married during the year; a small loan had to be contracted to meet the expenses attending the ceremony, but a certain portion of the revenue will be set aside annually in order to pay off the debt.

This young Chief lately brought a number of charges against his Kamdar, Kanwar Lal, who has managed the affairs of the Kotri with ability for several years. On enquiry the Chief entirely failed to substantiate the charges, which were evidently brought forward merely to get rid of the Kamdar and at the instance of certain ill-advisers, who have been removed and affairs have now settled down.

The Maharaja of Karila, a feudatory of the Khatoli Kotri, died last January; he is succeeded by a son who is a minor, and the estate is being managed by the Thakurani assisted by an uncle of the boy.

The Maharaja of Pharera, formerly a feudatory of the Khatoli Kotri, also died during the year; the Khatoli Chief laid claim to the estate, as the Maharaja of Pharera left no direct heirs; but this claim was negatived, as the Government of India decided, in 1865, that Pharera should be removed from Khatoli and placed directly under Kotah. The young son of a collateral relative of the late Chief of Pharera is about to be appointed to the estate with the concurrence and approval of the Maharao of Kotah.

There is nothing special to record in regard to the remaining Kotris.

MAYO COLLEGE.

16. There are now five boys from the Kotah State at the College, including the young Maharaja of Indurgurh, who joined last term. There has been great delay in finishing the Kotah house, but I hope it may be completed by July when the next term commences, as the Bhurtpore house at present used by the Kotah boys does not afford sufficient accommodation.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

17. The fall of rain was plentiful, being over 34 inches in place of 26½ inches in the previous year; the rain also fell favourably, so the kharif crops were generally good; the rabi crops also promised well, but the long continuance of cloudy weather in the winter and spring affected the gram and opium injuriously, and the violent hail storms in January and March caused considerable damage in parts of the district;

the exceptionally low price of opium will also prove a serious loss to the cultivators, so that the present year cannot be considered a favourable one for the agricultural classes.

PUBLIC WORKS.

18. The report on Public Works will be submitted separately, as usual.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

19. The following events which happened during the year under report appear worthy of note :—

Salt agreement.

An agreement between the British Government and the Kotah State was concluded for the abolition of all taxes on salt.

Boundary settlement.

Captain A. P. Thornton, Assistant Agent to the Governor General was deputed for this purpose during last cold season, and settled several of the principal border disputes between Kotah and the neighbouring States.

Increase to the Maharao's personal allowance.

The personal allowance of His Highness the Maharao was, with the sanction of Government, increased by ₹30,000 a year.

Case of infanticide.

One case of infanticide came to notice during the year in which a Rajput widow murdered her illegitimate infant. She subsequently retracted her first confession of the crime, and the Appellate Court considering the evidence unsatisfactory, found her guilty of concealing the birth of the infant only, and sentenced her to a light punishment of one year's imprisonment. The Council concurred in this view, but I pointed out that the woman's first confession was probably correct, and that a heavier punishment should have been awarded.

In conclusion, I have to remark that the administration of the Kotah State continues to progress smoothly and satisfactorily, as noted in previous reports.

*Statement showing the Working of the Appellate Court of the Kotah State
from 1st April 1882 to 31st March 1883.*

Description of Cases.	Pending on 1st April 1882.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.				Pending on 31st March 1883.
				Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Total.	
Criminal cases sent up for confirmation by Criminal Court.	8	99	107	46	16	39	101	6
Criminal Appeals . . .	1	28	29	14	2	6	22	7
	9	127	136	60	18	45	123	13
<i>Civil Appeals.</i>								
Cases exceeding Rs. 5,000	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...
Ditto do. Rs. 1,000, but not exceeding Rs. 5,000	...	10	10	4	4	...	8	2
Cases exceeding Rs. 300, but not exceeding Rs. 1,000 . . .	13	...	13	5	1	4	10	3
Cases not exceeding Rs. 300 . . .	43	49	92	57	14	6	77	15
	56	60	116	67	19	10	96	20

KOTAH POLITICAL AGENCY,
The 26th April 1883.

C. A. BAYLAY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Political Agent, Kotah.

*Statement showing the Working of the Civil and Nazim's Court of the
Kotah State from 1st April 1882 to 31st March 1883.*

Description of Cases.	Pending on 1st April 1882.	Instituted.	Total.	DISPOSED OF.					Pending on 31st March 1883.
				Decreed.	Dismissed.	Struck off.	Compromised.	Total.	
<i>Civil Courts.</i>									
Suits exceeding R5,000	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Suits exceeding R1,000, but not exceeding R5,000	6	13	19	15	1	2	1	19	...
Suits exceeding R300, but not exceeding R1,000	4	30	34	21	7	3	1	32	2
Suits not exceeding R300 . . .	17	331	348	231	49	19	31	330	18
TOTAL . . .	27	376	403	267	57	24	33	381	22
<i>Nazim's Court.</i>									
Suits not exceeding R300 . . .	78	274	352	168	14	48	42	272	80
	105	650	755	435	71	72	75	653	102

KOTAH POLITICAL AGENCY,
The 26th April 1883.

C. A. BAYLAY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Political Agent, Kotah.

Statement showing the number of Prisoners admitted into and released from the Kotah State Jail from 1st April 1882 to 31st March 1883.

PERIOD OF SENTENCE.	REMAINING ON 1ST APRIL 1882.				ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.				TOTAL.				DIED AND RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.						REMAINING ON 31ST MARCH 1883.				REMARKS.		
	Crimi- nal.			Total.	Crimi- nal.			Total.	Died.	Released.			Escaped.			Civl.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Civl.	Male.	Female.		Total.	
	Civl.	Male.	Female.		Civl.	Male.	Female.			Crim- nal.	Male.	Female.	Total.												
Under 6 months . . .	1	16	3	20	11	112	19	142	12	128	22	162	8	115	16	139	4	13	6	23	Ninety-six prisoners were re- leased on occasions of festivals. The daily average number of the prisoners = 284. Sentenced 284. Under trial 21. The sentenced prisoners varied in number from 240 to 320. The death-rate for the whole year was 10 per mille.
Above 6 months and under 1 year . . .	..	25	6	31	..	60	7	67	..	75	13	88	..	..	..	52	5	..	..	57	..	23	8	31
Above 1 year and under 3 years . . .	..	72	5	77	..	63	1	64	..	125	6	131	3	..	..	27	5	..	..	35	..	95	1	96
Above 3 years and under 5 years . . .	..	54	3	57	..	4	..	4	..	58	3	61	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	11	..	47	3	50
Above 5 years and under 7 years . . .	..	..	1	29	..	6	..	6	..	34	1	35	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	32	1	33
Above 7 years and under 10 years . . .	..	15	2	17	..	2	..	2	..	17	2	19	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	16	2	18
Above 10 years and under 14 years . . .	..	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
For life . . .	..	15	5	20	..	3	..	3	..	18	5	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	5	23
TOTAL . . .	1	228	26	255	11	230	27	268	12	468	53	523	3	..	8	208	26	..	..	245	4	247	27	278

KOTAH POLITICAL AGENCY,
The 26th April 1883.

C. A. BAYLAY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Political Agent, Kotah.

Return showing the number of Boys in the Kotah State School during the year 1882-83.

Particulars.	English Department.	Persian Department.	Sanscrit Department.	Hind. Department.	Total.	REMARKS.
Total number of boys in the register .	38	152	26	202	418	Daily average number of attendance during the year, 246 boys.
Number of teachers .	2	4	1	4	11	

KOTAH POLITICAL AGENCY,

C. A. BAYLAY, *Lieut.-Col.*,

The 26th April 1883.

Political Agent, Kotah.

Observations of the Thermometer and Barometer and the Rainfall registered at the Kotah Dispensary.

1882-83.	BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			RAINFALL.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Inches.	Cents.
April 1882 .	29.15	28.96	29.05	102	83	93	...	...
May „ .	29.08	28.83	28.96	105	88	97	...	43
June „ .	28.95	28.62	28.78	106	85	95	7	78
July „ .	28.89	28.50	28.70	96	77	87	14	94
August „ .	28.99	28.67	28.83	91	79	85	7	94
September „ .	29.11	28.53	28.82	93	79	86	2	14
October „ .	29.19	28.89	29.04	92	76	84	...	...
November „ .	29.32	29.11	29.22	82	64	73	...	5
December „ .	29.34	29.10	29.22	76	65	70	...	...
January 1883 .	29.36	28.97	29.16	73	64	68	...	48
February „ .	29.27	29.05	29.16	79	59	69	...	...
March „ .	29.24	29.02	29.13	92	70	81	...	45
TOTAL .	349.89	346.25	348.7	1087	889	988	34	21
Average .	29.15	28.85	29.	90	74	82	...	...

KOTAH POLITICAL AGENCY,

C. A. BAYLAY, *Lieut.-Col.*,

The 26th April 1883.

Political Agent, Kotah

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE DURING
THE SUMBUT 1938 (FROM 1st AUGUST 1881 TO 31st JULY 1882),
WITH THE COLUMNS OF THE ESTIMATES OF 1881-82 AND BUDGET
ESTIMATES FOR 1882-83.

*Statement showing the actual Income and Expenditure during the Sumbut
of the Estimates of 1881-82 and*

No.	Particulars.	Budget Esti- mate of 1881-82.	Actual Income of 1881-82.	Budget Esti- mate for 1882-83.
		R A P	R A P.	R A P.
1	Land Revenue { Current	18,00,000 0 0	17,73,217 9 11	18,50,000 0 0
	{ Arrears	50,000 0 0	51,478 10 11	50,000 0 0
2	Compensation from British Government in lieu of { Kotah State dues on salt. { and jagirdars . . . . .	.....	.....	16,000 0 0
3	Chhut	90,000 0 0	61,553 12 0	90,000 0 0
4	Kanoongo huks	10,000 0 0	9,540 9 7	10,000 0 0
5	Gardens	3,500 0 0	4,209 7 5	3,500 0 0
6	Wells and bunds	500 0 0	.....	.....
7	Forest { Grass	6,000 0 0	8,653 11 9	6,000 0 0
	{ Wood	8,000 0 0	14,441 3 9	13,000 0 0
8	Tributs	60,000 0 0	56,460 6 0	60,000 0 0
9	Talbhana	1,500 0 0	1,037 4 3	1,500 0 0
10	Customs	2,60,000 0 0	3,35,861 11 5	275,000 0 0
11	Abkari	12,000 0 0	12,628 6 0	12,000 0 0
12	Mint	5,000 0 0	1,305 6 6	3,000 0 0
	{ Fines	20,000 0 0	12,145 8 3	15,000 0 0
13	Judicial { Fees	1,000 0 0	723 2 10	1,000 0 0
	{ Stamps	20,000 0 0	20,649 4 0	20,000 0 0
14	Advances recovered { Taccavee	1,0 0 0	377 11 6	1,000 0 0
	{ Miscellaneous	10,000 0 0	41,564 13 9	10,000 0 0
15	Postal	500 0 0	419 5 9	500 0 0
16	Jail	500 0 0	1,933 12 8	1,500 0 0
17	Savings of pay	15,000 0 0	18,922 4 7	15,000 0 0
18	Exchange and interest	20,000 0 0	20,026 11 3	20,000 0 0
19	Deposits	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
20	Miscellaneous	45,000 0 0	46,092 10 4	50,000 0 0
	TOTAL ORDINARY INCOME	24,44,500 0 0	24,97,166 8 5	25,27,175 0 0
	EXTRAORDINARY.			
	Compensation from British Government for abolition of dues on salt for 3 years from 1st August 1879 to 31st July 1882 . . . . .	.....	.....	48,000 0 0
	Compensation from British Government for abo- lition to jagirdars at 20 years' purchase for abolition of mappu . . . . .	.....	.....	15,905 0 0
	Balance on 1st August 1881 . . . . .	.....	4,44,807 1 7	63,905 0 0
	Carried over . . . . .	.....	29,41,973 10 0	25,01,080 0 0

1938 (from 1st August 1881 to 31st July 1882), with the columns Budget Estimates for 1882-83.

No.	Particulars.	Budget Estimate of 1881-82.	Actual Expenditure of 1881-82.	Budget Estimate for 1882-83.
		R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
1	Tribute to British Government	3,84,720 0 0	3,84,720 0 0	3,84,720 0 0
2	Do. Jeypore	14,397 13 0	14,397 13 0	14,397 13 0
3	His Highness the Maharao's personal allowance and zenana <i>den</i>	1,57,000 0 0	1,57,000 0 0	1,57,000 0 0
4	Political Agency	30,234 0 0	30,222 11 5	30,594 0 0
	Stable	33,137 13 0	33,168 0 2	39,100 5 0
	Elephants	12,039 12 6	17,389 3 1	14,077 8 0
	Bullocks	7,673 4 6	7,660 10 3	9,893 5 0
5	Establishment and feeding charges	9,012 0 0	9,012 0 0	10,360 0 0
	Farashkhana	4,833 0 0	6,678 5 6	5,219 0 0
	Wood and grass establishment	763 8 0	614 14 3	787 8 0
	Other establishment	6,396 2 0	6,455 8 3	8,028 2 0
6	Council { Pay of members	18,048 0 0	18,048 0 0	18,048 0 0
	Establishment	4,625 0 0	4,626 2 6	4,805 0 0
	Mal sadr	17,287 10 9	17,200 12 0	17,695 11 0
	Nizamats	1,06,800 0 0	1,01,102 7 9	1,13,906 0 0
7	Revenue { Forest conservancy	4,718 8 0	4,495 13 6	6,555 2 0
	Chhut	90,000 0 0	75,305 2 0	90,000 0 0
	Kanoongo haks	4,500 0 0	3,124 13 5	4,500 0 0
8	Customs	18,520 0 0	16,701 3 9	19,884 0 0
9	Postal and Intelligence Department	5,225 12 0	5,197 3 0	5,273 12 0
10	Hisab	7,596 0 0	7,026 0 0	7,596 0 0
11	Treasury	5,028 0 0	4,958 0 0	5,524 0 0
12	Ambar	3,584 8 0	3,514 0 0	3,608 8 0
13	Mint	1,327 0 0	631 12 6	1,327 0 0
	Court of appeal	6,288 0 0	6,218 0 0	6,516 0 0
	Civil Court	4,119 0 0	4,115 0 0	4,119 0 0
14	Judicial { Criminal Court	3,936 0 0	3,936 0 0	4,086 0 0
	Establishment of Police	13,503 4 0	13,405 12 1	13,527 4 0
	Thanas	16,108 0 0	14,747 15 0	16,528 0 0
	Stamps	700 0 0	543 0 1	700 0 0
	Office Establishment	8,400 0 0	8,071 5 0	8,160 0 0
	Artillery	61,933 4 9	60,260 5 9	61,899 8 0
	Fort Garrisons	29,150 14 0	30,816 4 6	29,189 0 0
15	Army { Regular Cavalry	75,420 0 0	73,894 15 9	75,420 0 0
	Irregular Cavalry	31,056 0 0	31,049 3 0	31,056 0 0
	Regular Infantry	78,544 0 0	78,481 10 0	69,067 0 0
	Irregular Infantry	1,40,377 4 0	1,36,517 0 1	1,41,980 4 0
16	Pension	5,426 10 0	5,005 5 0	5,674 14 0
17	Public Works	2,90,228 0 0	3,30,228 0 0	2,90,196 0 0
18	Jail	15,044 8 0	14,565 8 1	15,224 8 0
19	Gardens	7,247 2 0	7,254 6 0	8,007 2 0
20	Settlement Department	49,029 0 0	49,029 0 0	39,528 8 0
21	Vakeels	8,529 3 6	8,175 10 10	8,709 4 0
22	Religious and charitable endowments	1,31,117 0 9	1,31,117 0 9	1,27,086 0 0
23	Festival	6,603 6 6	6,309 8 0	6,003 7 0
	Marriages	6,500 0 0	5,412 5 9	5,500 0 0
24	Gifts { Deaths	4,000 0 0	3,958 12 0	4,000 0 0
	Guests	2,000 0 0	1,831 3 0	2,000 0 0
	Miscellaneous	3,500 0 0	3,485 7 6	3,500 0 0
25	Stationery	8,981 8 0	8,989 0 1	9,376 0 0
	Tuccavee	500 0 0	10 0 0	500 0 0
26	Advances { Miscellaneous	500 0 0	490 8 4	500 0 0
	. . . . .	5,143 0 0	3,904 7 0	5,455 0 0
27	School	9,978 0 0	10,238 15 8	10,462 0 0
28	Medical	1,000 0 0	882 5 8	1,000 0 0
29	Exchange and interest	1,248 0 0	1,248 0 0	1,248 0 0
30	Bakiyat	1,908 0 0	1,570 0 0	1,908 0 0
31	Izlaighaer Establishment	5,000 0 0	3,364 7 3	2,500 0 0
32	Refunds of fines . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	3,175 0 0
33	Compensation to Kotri Chiefs and jagirdars for abolition of dues on salt	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	7,000 0 0
34	Miscellaneous. { Bhatta	25,000 0 0	25,755 2 9	35,000 0 0
	. . . . . { Miscellaneous	10,000 0 0	10,000 3 0	10,000 0 0
35	Sarai or petty repairs (relaying tiled roofs)	25,000 0 0	23,014 12 5	2,500 0 0
36	Mayo College Boarding House . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
	TOTAL ORDINARY EXPENDITURE	20,44,796 13 9	20,55,322 5 2	20,50,702 5 0

Statement showing the actual Income and Expenditure during the Sumbut of the Estimates of 1881-82 and

No.	Particulars.	Budget Estimate of 1881-82.	Actual Income of 1881-82.	Budget Estimate for 1882-83.
		R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
	Brought forward	...	29,41,973 10 0	25,91,080 0 0
	GRAND TOTAL	.....	29,41,973 10 0	25,91,080 0 0

1938 (from 1st August 1881 to 31st July 1882), with the columns Budget Estimates for 1882-83.

No.	Particulars.	Budget Estimate of 1881-82.	Actual Expenditure of 1881-82.	Budget Estimate for 1882-83.
		R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
	Brought forward .	22,44,796 3 9	20,55,322 5 2	20,50,702 5 0
	EXTRAORDINARY.			
	Cost of plant house presented to the Kaiser Bagh, Ajmere .	.....	6,227 13 9	.....
	Compensation to jagirdars at 20 years' purchase for abolition of mappas . . . . .	.....	.....	15,905 0 0
	Debts . . . . .	.....	3,35,118 0 7	.....
		.....	3,41,345 14 4	.....
	TOTAL ORDINARY AND EXTRAORDINARY. .	.....	23,96,668 3 6	.....
	Balance on 31st July 1882 . . . . .	.....	5,45,305 6 6	.....
	GRAND TOTAL .	.....	29,41,973 10 0	20,66,607 5 0

KOTAH POLITICAL AGENCY,
The 26th April 1883.

C. A. BAYLAY, Lieut.-Col.,
Political Agent, Kotah.

JHALLAWAR SUPERINTENDENCY REPORT.

No. 172G., dated Jhalarpatan, 30th April 1883.

From—MAJOR H. B. ABBOTT, *Political Superintendent, Jhallawar,*

I HAVE the honour to submit the annual report for the year 1882-83.

THE OFFICE OF POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

2. Major Baylay held the office of the Political Superintendent for the two months and over during which I was absent on privilege leave, for the rest of the year I have held the office.

THE RAINFALL SEASONS AND CROPS.

3. Rainfall, as noted in the margin, at the Chaoni, the town of Jhalrapatan and at Shahabad. It was above the average and caused damage to the kharif crops in the low lying parts of the country. The rab harvest on the whole has been fair, but in several villages the crops suffered a good deal from showers of hail.

The Chaoni 45·64.	
Jhalrapatan 45·77.	
Shahabad 35·10.	

4. The public health. There have not been any epidemics and the general health has been good.

THE MAHARAJ RANA.

5. His Highness the Maharaj Rana having completed his studies at the Mayo College, has now taken up his residence here and is daily engaged in becoming acquainted with the details of administration, as also in studying special subjects with Lieutenant Rundall.

THE MAJI SOLANKHI.

6. This amiable lady, the younger widow of the late Maharaj Rana Pirthi Singh, died at an early age last January. As an adviser in Palace affairs, her loss will be felt by the young Chief.

7. The Council of Sirdars remain the same, and have, as a body, become more qualified to act as advisers.

THE FINANCES.

8. A sum of Rs5,000 is all that remains unpaid of the State debts and remains due owing to the hesitation on part of the creditor to accept it.

The financial year closed with a treasury cash balance of more than half a lakh in excess of the year previous.

TRADE FOR THE SUMBAT YEAR 1938.

9. In opium, owing to large production and the necessities of dealers, has been pretty brisk, but the results on account of very low prices have not been profitable to those concerned; in fact this great fall in the value of opium has made itself generally felt.

10. The import of salt has been less because larger stocks than usual had been laid in previously, and the transit has been much less owing to a different route having been taken by carriers from Sambhur and Pachbadra towards Bhopal.

LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

PREPARATIONS OF RECORDS.

11. The survey having been complete early in the year, the establishment on this work has been increased, the advance since made seems satisfactory.

ASSESSMENT.

12. The papers connected with seven pergunnahs are ready, but the rates have as yet only been given out for one pergunnah, the remainder will be shortly proclaimed, *i.e.*, as soon as the Settlement Superintendent has leisure to do so.

INSTRUCTION IN SURVEYING.

13. Seventy-one per cent. of the Patwaris are now qualified surveyors, and a few other members of the Tehsil staffs have been instructed during the year.

14. The greatly lessened value of opium has affected proceedings in this department. The new revenue rates, after the first objections had been disposed of, promised to be contentedly received, but now that the cultivators find cash difficult to obtain, for reasons given further on in paragraph 26, they seem inclined to put the difficulty down to the new assessments instead of attributing it to the proper cause. It seems probable that some of the irrigated rates will have to be revised unless opium is speedily restored to somewhat near its value of some months ago.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.

EXTERNAL.

15. Lieutenant Jennings, Royal Engineers, is at present employed in the Shahabad district in disposing of disputes with the Gwalior State, some four or five cases have been settled, and it is hoped that before the rains Lieutenant Jennings will have arranged many more.

INTERNAL.

The Settlement Superintendent has disposed of one hundred cases and has ninety-eight more on his files.

THE WORKING OF COURTS AND DEPARTMENTS.**THE APPELLATE COURT.**

The comparative statement shows that both the civil and criminal business of the Court has been far above the average; notwithstanding this, 86 per cent. of the cases instituted in the former and 90 per cent. of those in the latter were disposed of.

THE CIVIL COURT.

18. Another official has filled the post of judge, and an assistant to him has been appointed; the result has been satisfactory, business has increased and has been better attended to.

CRIMINAL COURT.

19. An assistant has also been appointed to the judge of this Court, the working of which has on the whole been good.

THE TEHSIL COURTS, CIVIL AND CRIMINAL.

20. The working in both departments is reported on as, on the whole, satisfactory. The number of civil cases has increased slightly; the percentage of cases disposed of is almost the same as usual.

THE JAIL.

21. The daily average of prisoners has been one hundred and fifty-two as compared with an average of former years of one hundred and seventy-six, and yet, strange to say, without apparent cause the mortality among the prisoners has been high. This matter is receiving attention.

CRIME AND THE POLICE.

22. The amount of crime has been below the average, the more serious cases have been—

Murder	.	.	.	2
Culpable homicide	.	.	.	2
Dacoity	.	.	.	1
Rape	.	.	.	3

The conduct of the police shows improvement; fewer offenders have been at large, and the proportion of stolen property recovered has been much greater. There have been no cases of infanticide.

REVENUE COURT AND DEPARTMENT.

23. Have as usual been satisfactorily presided over by Pundit Ram Charan.

24. The sudden and great fall in the value of opium and the simultaneous block in that trade has rendered the collection of the land revenue a more difficult operation than usual.

25. The agricultural banking system of Jhallawar consists in the main of firms who trade and to some extent speculate in opium ; these firms act as Bankers to the Manotidars or Agricultural Bankers in the District, who, in their turn supply cultivators, receiving their produce and passing it on to the firms.

26. Recent events have shown that these firms conducted business largely on credit, the credit being derived in great part from stocks of opium, these stocks having for the time being become almost worthless *i.e.*, practically unsaleable, the result has been a want of money. The firms with diminished credit cannot advance to the manotidars, who in like manner are unable to meet the ready money wants of the cultivators, and thus the collection of the revenue has become a less easy matter than is generally the case, and it is not improbable that considerable suspension, if not remission, of the revenue demand will have to be granted.

STUD STABLES AND MULE-BREEDING.

27. Twelve foals have been dropped during the year, their sire being the Government Norfolk Trotter Stallion.

Two mules have been born.

PUBLIC WORKS.

28. Are reported on in full separately. Here it may be noticed that the expenditure for the official year are, original works and repairs together has been R2,44,828-1-2, of which over a lakh was spent on buildings, more than R90,000 on communications, and nearly R30,000 on irrigation.

DISPENSARIES.

29. A new dispensary has been started in the district and another will shortly be opened. Dr. Moreton held charge for 8½ months, but was relieved in December 1882 by Dr. Adams reverting to the appointment. On Dr. Adams being appointed to the Western States Agency in February 1883, Dr. Crofts was appointed here and now holds charge.

EDUCATION.

30. Another district school was opened during the year. The general interest in education has increased slightly.

THE REGULAR ACCOUNT FOR S. 1938 OR A. D. 1881-82.

31. The usual comparative statement is given, but calls for no special remarks.

THE ESTIMATE FOR S. 1940 OR A. D. 1883-84.

32. After providing for Public Works to the usual amount and for the expenses of the survey settlement, shows a surplus of R2,10,422-13-3, which can be utilised for extraordinary disbursements.

Statement showing Working of the Appellate Court of Jhallawar for 1882-83, compared with the average previous years.

DESCRIPTION OF CASES.	AVERAGE OF PAST 5 YEARS.										1882-83.					REMARKS.											
	INSTITUTED.				DISPOSED OF.				PENDING.	INSTITUTED.				DISPOSED OF.													
	Pending.	Original.	Appellate.	Execution of decrees.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Original.	Appellate.		Execution of decrees.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Original.	Appellate.	Execution of decrees.		Miscellaneous.	Total.									
Criminal	30	131	9	...	300	470	135	12	39	7	128	186	19	48	1	75	4	216	344	2	67	4	224	388	718	73	
Civil	15	10	40	6	134	205	12	39	7	128	186	19	48	1	75	4	216	344	2	67	4	224	388	718	73		
TOTAL	45	141	49	6	434	675	147	49	7	433	636	39	75	343	76	4	637	1,135	330	69	4	612	1,015	120			

JHALRAPATAN,
The 50th April 1883.

H. B. ABBOTT, Major,
Political Superintendent, Jhallawar.

Comparative Statement showing Working of the Criminal Court, Jhallawar, for 1882-83, as compared with the average working of past five years.

APPEALED AGAINST.		UPHELD.		MODIFIED.		REVERSED.		PENDING.	
Average.	1882-83.	Average.	1882-83.	Average.	1882-83.	Average.	1882-83.	Average.	1882-83.
11	2	5	1	2	...	2	1	1	...
AVERAGE OF PAST 5 YEARS.									
Pending.	PENDING.			1882-83.			PENDING.		
	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Average.	1881-82.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	REMARKS.
174	2,082	2,256	1,984	272	239	1,523	1,762	1,610	152

JHALRAPATAN,
The 30th April 1883.

H. B. ABBOTT, Major,
Political Superintendent, Jhallawar.

Comparative Statement showing Working of the Jhallawar Tehsils, Civil and Criminal Courts for 1882-83.

DESCRIPTION.	APPEALED AGAINST.			UPHELD.		MODIFIED.		REVERSED.		PENDING.	
	Average.		1882-83.	Average.	1882-83.	Average.	1882-83.	Average.	1882-83.	Average.	1882-83.
	Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Average.	1881-82.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.	REMARKS.
Criminal	44	1,594	1,638	1,582	56	114	1,314	1,428	1,257	171	
Civil	174	994	1,168	976	192	214	1,030	1,244	1,031	213	

JHALRAPATAN,
The 30th April 1883.

H. B. ABBOTT, Major,
Political Superintendent, Jhallawar

Statement showing the Imports, Exports, and Transit of the Jhallawar State for 1882-83.

Particulars.	Opium.	Karana.	Grain.	Ghee.	Sugar.	Rice.	English Cloth.	Country Cloth.	Metals.	Zurda and Tobacco.	Gur.	Ganja, Bhanga.	Poppy Seed.	Iron.	Salt.	Total.
	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Mds. S.
Import.	7,943 0	17,840 0	3,69,672 0	6,007 0	8,355 0	5,316 0	5,380 0	2,523 0	1,414 0	7,739 0	11,697 0	89 0	22,408 0	2,977 0	11,506 0	4,80,819 0
Export.	10,809 0	19,446 0	1,48,856 0	2,284 0	2,646 0	967 0	2,103 0	964 0	736 0	4,863 0	7,559 0	114 0	21,513 0	3,924 0	1,750 0	2,28,893 0
Transit.	2,438 0	24,878 0	2,19,970 0	6,617 0	2,054 0	4,744 0	1,913 0	790 0	226 0	3,281 0	9,078 0	89 0	4,806 0	428 0	20,377 0	3,07,639 0

Statement showing the Imports and Exports of the Bazar of Patan for 1882-83.

Particulars.	Opium.	Karana.	Grain.	Salt.	Ghee.	Sugar.	Rice.	English Cloth.	Country Cloth.	Metals.	Zurda and Tobacco.	Gur.	Ganja, Bhanga.	Poppy Seed.	Iron.	Total.
	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Md. S.	Mds. S.
Import	4,395 0	5,867 0	77,975 0	3,932 0	3,589 0	2,223 0	1,369 0	2,099 0	758 0	544 0	4,234 0	2,570 0	82 0	5,591 0	1,009 0	1,16,234 0
Export	3,557 0	6,214 0	4,355 0	932 0	882 0	1,758 0	247 0	1,476 0	197 0	423 0	3,291 0	731 0	9 0	199 0	1,080 0	25,177 0

H. B. ABBOTT, Major,
Political Superintendent, Jhallawar.

JHALRAPATAN,
The 30th April 1883.

Comparative Statement of the estimated and actual Receipts and Expen

No.	Heads of Receipts.	Estimate.	Actual.	DIFFERENCE.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
		R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
I	Balance of last year . . .	3,20,000 0 0	4,03,257 7 9	1,43,257 7 9	...
II	Arrears recovered . . .	.....	54,030 14 0	54,030 14 0	...
III	Pergunnahs . . .	12,94,773 15 6	12,76,188 3 9	.....	19,587 11 9
IV	Customs . . .	1,16,000 0 0	1,07,834 0 0	.....	8,166 0 0
V	Miscellaneous . . .	1,00,185 3 0	1,15,609 8 3	6,324 5 3	...
VI	Recoveries . . .	1,05,000 0 0	1,11,701 8 3	6,701 8 3	...
TOTAL .		19,44,959 2 6	21,27,569 10 0	2,10,364 3 3	27,753 11 9

JHALRAPATAN,
The 30th April 1883.

diture of the Jhallawar State for Sumbut 1938, or A.D. 1881-82.

No.	Heads of Expenditure.	Estimate.	Actual.	DIFFERENCE.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
		R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
I	Tribute to British Government.	80,000 0 0	80,000 0 0	.....	...
II	Palace and zenana	44,964 4 9	41,523 14 3	.....	3,440 6 6
III	Court	37,407 11 6	36,554 2 0	.....	653 9 6
IV	Court's Office and Departments.	2,31,324 3 3	2,17,558 0 6	.....	13,766 2 9
V	Establishments	99,830 4 0	1,10,647 11 6	10,817 7 6	...
VI	Army	2,36,808 14 9	2,32,950 15 9	.....	3,857 15 0
VII	Police Girai	1,00,318 6 6	95,476 1 9	.....	4,842 4 9
VIII	Religious and charitable grants.	23,521 1 3	23,311 2 3	.....	209 15 0
IX	Festivals	12,141 5 3	11,322 15 9	.....	818 5 6
X	Pergunnahs	1,44,563 4 9	1,36,860 8 9	.....	7,722 12 0
XI	Vakils	17,147 14 6	15,854 12 6	.....	1,293 2 0
XII	Public Works	1,75,618 0 0	2,09,414 3 0	33,796 3 0	...
XIII	Guests	5,000 0 0	2,295 7 3	.....	2,704 8 9
XIV	Rewards and Gifts	25,000 0 0	19,018 7 9	.....	5,981 8 3
XV	Travelling Batta	24,933 0 0	32,418 8 9	7,485 8 9	...
XVI	Survey . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	...
XVII	Miscellaneous	1,561 8 3	1,049 4 3	.....	512 4 0
XVIII	Advances	1,05,600 0 0	1,07,812 3 3	2,812 3 3	...
	Extraordinary	2,59,799 3 9	2,23,139 14 9	.....	36,659 5 0
	The year's Balance	3,20,000 0 0	5,30,361 4 6	2,10,361 4 0	...
	TOTAL	19,44,959 2 6	21,27,569 10 0	2,65,272 10 6	82,662 3 0

H. B. ABBOTT, Major,
Political Superintendent, Jhallawar.

Estimated Income and Expenditure of the Jhallawar -

No.	Heads of Receipts.	Amount.	Total.
I	Balance of the year previous . . .	R A. P.	R A. P. 4,75,000 0 0
II	Pergunnahs	13,13,451 12 9	
III	Customs	98,100 0 0	
IV	Miscellaneous	1,08,966 2 9	
V	Recoveries	1,05,000 0 0	15,20,517 15 6 1,05,000 0 0
	TOTAL . . . . .	...	21,00,517 15 6

JHALRAPATAN,
The 30th April 1883.

State for Sumbut 1940, or A.D. 1883-84.

No.	Heads of Expenditure.	Amount.			Total.		
		R	A.	P.	R	A.	P.
I	Tribute to British Government	80,000	0	0			
II	Palace and Zenana	41,624	8	0			
III	Court	36,842	3	6			
IV	Courts, Offices, and Departments	2,33,615	11	6			
V	Establishment	1,15,149	10	0			
VI	Army Sebundi and Police	3,46,001	0	3			
VII	Religious and Charitable Grants	23,694	1	6			
VIII	Festivals	11,956	9	6			
IX	Pergunnahs	1,55,745	8	3			
X	Vakeels	17,147	14	6			
XI	Public Works	1,75,000	0	0			
XII	Guests	5,000	0	0			
XIII	Rewards and Gifts	25,000	0	0			
XIV	Travelling Batta	11,047	0	0			
XV	Miscellaneous	2,270	15	3			
	TOTAL OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE . . . . .	...			12,80,095	2	3
XVI	Advances . . . . .	...			1,05,000	0	0
	TOTAL . . . . .	...			13,85,095	2	3
	Balance available for Extraordinary Expenditure, including R 5,000 for settlement and R5,000 for debts . . . . .	...			2,40,422	13	3
	The year's balance . . . . .	...			4,75,000	0	0
	TOTAL . . . . .	...			21,00,517	15	6

H. B. ABBOTT, *Major,*
Political Superintendent, Jhalluwar.

SUJANGURH AGENCY REPORT.

No. 172P., dated Camp Bikanir, the 11th May 1883.

From—MAJOR A. W. ROBERTS, *Assistant Agent to the Govr. Genl., Sujangurh.*

I HAVE the honour to submit the annual report on Bikanir for 1882-83.

ADMINISTRATION.

2. There has been one change in the personnel of the administration as heretofore carried on by a Council. Maharao Hari Singh, who was an hereditary servant of the Durbar, and had for many years been the head member of the Council, died in October last. The vacancy has been filled up, temporarily, by his brother Rao Jaswunt Singh, who was once a member, but was removed in December 1879 for inattention to his duties. His Highness the Maharaja has, since the Agent to the Governor General's visit to Bikanir in March last, taken to hearing petitioners personally every Monday and Thursday, and it is to be hoped that he will keep this up and see that the Council do not delay and favour. His Highness is much milder with officials than the late Maharaja, who looked more after the interests of the cultivators, and kept a sharp and stern eye on his "Mutsuddis."

SIRDARS.

3. The ten years' settlement of 1870 expired four years ago, and it was in April 1882, proposed, with the concurrence of the Sirdars, to have their lands surveyed with the view of knowing what enhanced "rekh" they could pay. Five months after this, the Sirdars met at Bikanir and represented to the Maharaja that they would prefer a committee to the Survey. The request was granted and a committee of four Sirdars and four officials decided the question after a labour of three months. The Thakurs now hold out that they are unable to pay more than the Rs200 fixed in 1870, and have left their "puttas." A reconciliation is being sought by negotiations to decrease the amount, and it is to be hoped that the matter may shortly be settled.

The estate of the Thakur of Nokha has been attached for protecting his "Kamdar" who was wanted in a case by the Durbar, and for his leaving the Bikanir territory with the man. The Thakur was warned to return, but has hitherto persisted in disobeying the order.

Ram Singh of Mahajua, and the highest in rank of all the Sirdars,

has been created a Rao Raja, and his father, Umar Singh, let off his unexpired period of imprisonment. He was deposed and incarcerated in 1875 for twelve years for an alleged attempt to poison His Highness.

The Thakur of Jysana and his brother, the Thakur of Jabrasir, have also had their "tazimsh" restored during the year.

FINANCE.

4. The Durbar states that it is unable to furnish the Financial Statement at present, as the details of income and expenditure for the past Sumbut year have not yet been received from the districts. The year has, however, been a profitable one. The land revenue of the pergunnah of Hanumangurh has been increased by ₹26,000, and that of Tibi* by ₹7,000 a year. The revenue of the State is

* The settlement to run on for 20 years. said to be about 12 lakhs, and the expenditure precisely the same. This is hardly tenable, and the general belief is that there must be a saving of more than two lakhs a year.

TRIPLE BORDER.

5. There has been a decrease in crime, and I expect the location of the Najib Force and approvers, and the construction of lines at Sujangurh, will have a beneficial effect in this tract. As detailed in my office Diaries, September to November 1882, I inspected the Border from Loharu to Sujangurh, and from thence to Sambhur *via* the pergunnah of Marot, a march never completed entirely before. In some places Colonel Foster's name was unknown.

The heads of the village of Rampura, near Loharu, and Sheonath of Dakhawali, near Sujangurh, have been the most noticed for their depredations. The former surrendered to me at Balan on the 6th October and asked to be pardoned. I informed the Maharaja of Bikanir, and I am glad to say he granted him and his kinsmen pardon. Sheonath Singh is still at large, but it is to be hoped that he will soon be arrested.

DUNDRI OPIUM DACOITY.

6. The Durbar deserve much credit for their co-operation in capturing and placing at our disposal several Rajputs and others of Bikanir concerned in the opium dacoity at Dundri of Ajmere, and for their success in recovering opium, worth about ₹11,000. The action of the Durbar in this case will no doubt strike dismay into people of the predatory class of Bikanir, who have hitherto committed raids with impunity and have escaped unmolested.

7. The Government reduction of salt duty has not yet benefited the consumer in Bikanir, as from the time the Treaty was entered into in 1878, it is only now the Durbar has applied for 5,000 maunds of Phalodi

salt. The people generally use the country-manufactured salt, which is very much cheaper than the Phalodi or Didwana salt: the stocks of these salts, which were found existing in Bikanir prior to the Treaty, are said to have hitherto sufficed in meeting the demand. The 5,000 maunds now asked for will probably last a year, and will only be consumed by the better classes.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

8. There are no boundary disputes between Bikanir and other States, except one with Jodhpore, and this is regarding a small piece of land near Oodat, a village composed of two hamlets, belonging one to Bikanir and the other to Jodhpore. The case has been made over, by the order of the Agent to the Governor General, to the Resident, Western Rajputana States, for disposal.

THAKURS' CLAIMS TO VILLAGES.

9. There were only two claims remaining unadjusted, and the Committee of Thakurs appointed in 1874 settled them during the year to the satisfaction of the parties concerned.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

10. The rains commenced early in June, and the total rainfall measured 14 inches. The outturn of the crops was good, except at some places in the north-east districts, owing to high winds and failure of rain in the month of September.

HEALTH.

11. The city suffered from a severe outbreak of small-pox in November and December. The people do not seem to appreciate the advantages of vaccination; 272 operations were performed during the year; the number is very small in proportion to the population. There is an improvement in the cleanliness of the city.

DISPENSARY.

12. The dispensary at Bikanir is the only one in the State; during the year, 54 in-door and 3,674 out-door patients were treated, and the cost, including salaries, medicines, and contingencies, amounted to Rs. 1,434.

REVENUE COURT.

13. Three hundred and sixteen cases were instituted during the year, and 227 were pending from last year; of these, 271 were disposed of, and 317 remained pending at the end of the 31st March 1883.

CIVIL COURT.

14. The following is the return of the chief Civil Court.

No.	Name of Court.	Number of Cases pending from last year.	Number of Cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of Cases disposed of.	Number of Cases pending.
1	Sudder Dewani Adalut . .	421	589	1,010	640	370

CRIMINAL COURT.

15. The appended return shows the work done in the Criminal Court. One thousand two hundred and thirty-one cases were admitted, 717 disposed of, and 514 were pending on the 31st March. The number of arrests made was 1,080, and the prisoners were disposed of as follows :—

Sentenced to imprisonment	340
Fined	255
Acquitted	246
Released on bail	139
Escaped	15
Died	16
Banished	8
Under enquiry	61

The above return also shows the crimes of all description dealt with in the Court.

INFANTICIDE.

16. No case of infanticide has been brought to notice.

JAIL.

17. The following is a statement of prisoners confined in the jails at Bikanir :—

For life	13
For 14 years	5
" 12 "	3
" 10 "	2
" 9 "	1
" 8 "	2
" 7 "	13
" 6 "	7
" 5 "	14
Under 5 years	98
For 9 months and under	33
Under trial	21
TOTAL	212

viz., 196 males and 16 females.

The above number does not include the prisoners dealt with in the districts, who seem to be entirely at the mercy of the Thakurs. I in-

spected the city lock-ups, and found them kept clean and the prisoners cared for; but the officials are not particular in releasing prisoners after the expiry of their sentence. I have drawn their attention to the matter, and they have promised me to see to this for the future.

EDUCATION.

18. The schools alluded to in paragraph 27 of my Annual Report for 1881-82 were opened by me on the 27th February 1883 before an audience of some hundreds of children, their parents, and friends. The institutions promise to be popular.

MAYO COLLEGE.

19. Dip Singh and Abhye Singh, the sons of the Thakurs of Garsisir and Rajpura, have been at the College throughout the year. They are very happy there, and the Principal speaks well of the conduct and progress of both. Dip Singh has taken several prizes, and gives considerable promise.

NEW COMMERCIAL CENTRES.

20. The new markets of Doongurgurh and Lallgurh are said to be progressing and gaining additions in buildings and wells.

APPENDIX.

Return showing the number of Cases instituted and disposed of in the Crimi-

No.	Crime.	CASES.			PERSONS		PERSONS						
		Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Killed.	Wounded.	Arrested.	Escaped.	Released on bail.	Acquitted.	Died.	Under trial.	Punished.
1	Murder	7	4	3	3	...	19	2	6	3	...	6	2
2	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	6	4	2	...	4	9	2	2	4	...	...	1
3	Suicide	20	41	6	...	6	11	...	1	...	4	...	6
4	Dacoity and highway robbery	41	22	19	3	5	51	...	13	6	...	1	31
5	Theft	331	192	189	...	4	287	3	32	77	2	5	163
6	Burglary	24	5	9	...	...	53	1	7	9	1	5	30
7	Extortion	46	26	20	...	...	46	2	9	15	4	3	13
8	Slavery	5	3	2	...	...	17	...	6	...	...	3	8
9	Arson	12	6	6	...	...	15	...	3	5	...	3	4
10	Abduction	29	11	18	...	...	22	4	4	2	...	4	8
11	Illegal confinement	30	14	16	...	...	17	...	2	9	...	2	4
12	Embezzlement	16	10	6	...	...	22	...	4	1	...	1	16
13	Rape	6	4	2	...	1	12	1	2	4	...	...	5
14	Abortion	11	8	3	...	...	23	...	4	3	...	1	15
15	Causing grievous hurt	18	11	7	...	12	24	...	4	4	...	3	13
16	Destroying cattle	21	12	9	...	...	13	...	2	5	...	...	6
17	Causing loss or injury	25	12	13	...	...	16	...	3	5	...	1	7
18	Illegal marriage	2	2	...	...	...	9	...	...	1	...	...	8
19	Attempt to escape from jail	6	4	2	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	1	4
20	Disobedience of orders	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
21	"Dharna"	16	7	9	...	...	18	...	...	15	...	...	3
22	Bribery	16	5	11	...	...	6	...	...	3	...	2	1
23	Wrongful restraint	21	11	10	...	...	16	...	...	1	5	...	10
24	Defamation	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
25	Gambling	6	6	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	16
26	Forgery	11	7	4	...	...	13	...	2	5	...	...	6
27	Adultery	90	64	26	...	...	123	...	14	21	...	6	63
28	Assault	205	126	79	...	...	165	...	14	21	...	5	125
29	Fraudulent use of false weights	1	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
30	Fatal accidents	77	47	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Miscellaneous	79	66	13	...	...	44	...	5	10	...	9	20
TOTAL		1,231	717	514	6	32	1,030	15	139	246	16	61	603

dix A.

nal Department of the Bikanir State from 1st April 1882 to 31st March 1883.

SENTENCE.																			
Imprisonment for life.	Imprisonment for 10 years.	Imprisonment for 5 years.	Imprisonment for 4 years.	Imprisonment for 3 years.	Imprisonment for 2½ years.	Imprisonment for 2 years.	Imprisonment for 1½ years.	Imprisonment for 1 year.	Imprisonment for 9 months.	Imprisonment for 7 months.	Imprisonment for 6 months.	Imprisonment for 4 months.	Imprisonment for 3 months.	Imprisonment for 2 months.	Imprisonment for 1 month.	Fined.	Expelled.	"Pirashit."	TOTAL.
1	1	...	...	2
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	6
...	...	2	3	4	...	3	3	1	...	3	5	..	...	...	...	5	2	...	31
...	3	...	4	3	5	2	9	15	21	8	10	2	81	5	...	168
...	2	1	4	6	2	...	1	4	2	3	...	1	3	1	...	30
...	2	...	3	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	13
...	3	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	8
...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	1	2	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	8
...	1	...	...	1	1	...	..	1	..	...	4
...	1	3	1	1	...	...	10	...	...	16
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	5
...	1	...	2	1	1	...	3	2	1	...	1	3	...	...	15
...	1	...	I	1	...	...	5	2	1	..	...	...	2	...	...	13
...	2	...	4	6
...	3	...	2	2	...	...	7
...	2	1	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	8
...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	1	...	...	...	...	1
...	2	2	...	...	5	1	...	...	10
...
...	16	...	...	16
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	6
...	3	2	...	8	3	4	...	5	43	...	...	68
...	3	12	10	17	21	62	...	...	...	125
...	3	1	...	...	4
...
...	2	7	2	1	...	...	3	5	...	...	20
1	1	4	3	13	2	15	16	17	14	23	65	48	35	28	51	255	8	4	603

Translated by
A. W. ROBERTS, Major,
Assistant Agent, Governor General, Sujangurh.

DHOLPUR AGENCY REPORT.

No. 4P., dated Dholpur, 21st July 1883.

From—COLONEL T. DENNEHY, Political Agent, Dholpur.

I HAVE the honour to submit the report of the administration of the Dholpur State for the year 1882-83.

2. The condition of affairs in the State has continued to be satisfactory.

Receipts from all the important sources of revenue have exceeded the estimates framed last year. The results of the administration of justice have been good.

3. The rainfall during the year varied from 20 inches in the Pergunnahs of "Rajakhera," "Mania," and "Baseri," to 34 inches in the Pergunnah of "Kolari."

The average for the whole State was 24 inches and four-tenths. This amount is four inches and five-tenths less than the average fall of former years, but it was in 1882-83 so equally distributed, that the crops were injured neither by floods nor by long intervals of dry weather, and the harvest was on the whole a good one.

4. On the 19th February 1883, Maharaj Rana Nihal Singh was invested by Colonel Bradford, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana, with full governing powers.

I venture to hope that the condition of the State and of the people of Dholpur, the administration of which was on that date formally handed over to His Highness, has been found to be such as will bring no discredit on the manner in which the administration has been conducted under the orders of the Government of India during the minority of the Chief.

5. I had intended to embody in this Report a review of the administrative work accomplished, and the financial and material improvements effected in the course of the ten years (from 1873 to 1883) during which the Regency of the State was carried on by the Council of Dholpur under the Presidency of a British Officer.

The data from which this review should be compiled are, however, owing to the illness of the Principal Member of the Council, to sickness in my office and in that of the council, and to my own illness during a portion of the hot weather, still to some extent incomplete, and as I have already detained the annual report for 1882-83 far beyond the time at which it should have been submitted, I have determined to forward it without further delay, and to transmit later on, in a separate form, the review of the administrative reforms effected during the ten years of the minority of the Maharaj Rana.

LAND REVENUE, 1882-83.

6. The State demand for land revenue has been everywhere cheerfully paid up.

The sum actually collected was, including arrears for former years, ₹7,53,430, being ₹39,430 in excess of the amount estimated for in last year's Budget.

Including "Tankedars" the amount realised amounts to ₹7,79,525, or ₹1,789 more than the sum (₹7,77,736) which was estimated for in January last in the returns forwarded with my review on the financial position of the State, No. 1 P., dated 23rd January 1883.

We may fairly now consider that the land revenue of Dholpur is in a healthy and satisfactory condition.

Year after year the State demand is freely and willingly paid up.

The "Dhous" (or coercive measures) formerly so constantly required to recover the amounts due from recalcitrant zemindars, are now almost unknown.

The condition of the agricultural population is everywhere progressively improving and their numbers increasing.

The area of waste is steadily diminishing as fresh land is every year brought under cultivation, and it is not too much to say that three-fourths of the land, which was waste when the settlement operations were carried out, is now under crops.

The very few villages which still remain in "Khain Tehsil" are improving under the direct management of the State and are all being gradually taken up by zemindars under the conditions of the settlement assessments.

PUBLIC WORKS.

7. The report on the Public Works of the State is now being forwarded direct to the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana, Public Works Department.

DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION.

8. The drainage channels between Dholpur and Mania have been repaired and are working satisfactorily.

9. Thirty-six wells with one hundred and five Laos for irrigation, have been constructed from State funds during the year.

The construction, also from State funds, of a new bund in the hills near the village of "Chandpur" eight miles to the south-west of Dholpur, has been commenced. This bund is estimated to cost ₹5,000: it will, when finished, give a storage area for water of about half mile in length with an average width of 100 yards and an average depth of 4 feet. The site is one of those formerly indicated by Mr. Gahan, Executive Engineer of the Public Works Department. The Tank thus formed

will enable the State to bring under cultivation and irrigation a large area of waste land of the "Chandpur" village lying below and to the north-west of this small range of hills.

10. Negotiations have been commenced during the year under report in order that the Durbar may take over, with the sanction of Government, from the present State Contractor, Mr. Owen, the whole of his tramway and working plant at the Dholpur sandstone quarries.

It is intended that these quarries which yield an unlimited supply of easily-worked, well-stratified-stone, of excellent quality, the demand for which is constantly increasing, should in future be, if possible, worked by the Durbar itself under the supervision of an European officer of the Department of Public Works lent by Government for this work as well as for the general charge of irrigation and other Public Works of the State. Application for the services of Mr. H. H. Gahan, Executive Engineer, now employed on the Bundelcund Railway Surveys, has been with this object submitted to Government.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.

11. The settlement of the boundary between the States of Kerowlee and Dholpur has been brought to a close. The whole of the boundary pillars have been erected. Attested copies of the boundary maps have been given to the Kerowlee Durbar.

On Captain Talbot's return an early opportunity will be taken to have the copy for Dholpur, which is also now completed, signed and attested by him, when the original records and maps will be forwarded to the office of the Agent to the Governor General at Abu.

LAND MAAFI.

12. At the close of the year three villages out of the five hundred and thirty villages in the State, remained, in which the public inquiry and verification of titles of land held in Maafi had not been completed.

It was hoped that the work would have been entirely finished in 1882-83, but as no extra expenditure has been incurred and no special establishment appointed for this purpose, the first enquiries and local verification of boundaries and of area have been carried on by the ordinary Revenue officers of the State in addition to their regular duties, it is possible that these officers may have found themselves unable to complete their enquiries in these three villages before the close of the year under report. The work, however, will certainly be brought to a close during the present year.

13. From the data already at our disposal it is clear that not less than 2,000 acres of land of which possession has been for many years unlawfully maintained by its present holders, will be recovered to the State.

Further a clear and complete record in English and in Hindi of every grant of Maafi land in the State will be established, in which it will be possible to see at a glance, I, the names of the original grantor and grantee; II, the date of grant; III, the purpose for which given; IV, its area in acres and in bighas; V, its situation; VI, its value; VII, a short history of the family to whom the grant was made and of their present descendants; and VIII, the final orders confirming or revoking the grant, in part or in its entirety, either in perpetuity or for life, together with the name or names (and amount of shares, if the property is divided) of the next heirs (if any) who may be entitled to succeed.

GOVERNMENT LOAN.

14. The yearly instalment of Rs1,00,000 principal, and Rs25,000 interest, has been duly paid in and credited to Government.

A Book Transfer of the amount of the Government Salt contribution was made to the loan account and the balance was remitted by the Durbar in cash to the Agra Treasury.

BUDGET FOR 1882-83.

15. Although my connection with the State accounts as Administrator ceased on the 19th February 1883, the date on which the Maharaj Rana himself took over the administration of his State, the accounts for the five weeks wanting to complete the year now under review were, by order of His Highness, courteously placed at my disposal, and I shall proceed at the express desire of the Maharaj Rana to submit the account of the actual receipts and expenditure for the entire year up to the 31st March 1883.

16. The actual receipts are greater, and the actual expenditure less, than the estimate framed last year.

REGULAR ESTIMATE RECEIPTS, 1882-83.

17. The total of receipts amounts to Rs14,573 more than was estimated.

LAND REVENUE.

18. Rupees 7,53,430 were collected on account of Land Revenue, this is Rs39,430 in excess of the estimate.

The collections include Rs34,881 of arrears for former years.

CUSTOMS, &c.

19. Customs' receipts were also slightly more than had been anticipated.

20. The only other items which appear to demand notice are "Kusrat," "Refunds," and "Nuzzar."

With regard to the first, owing to a question raised before the Durbar by the tradesmen from whom these fees are collected, as to the percentage of discount demanded on transactions with the State Commissariat Department the entire amount collected and due has been held in abeyance, and no portion of it is shown in the Treasury receipts for the year.

Under "Refunds" it was not found to be possible to collect before the close of the year the amount which it had been hoped would have been realised, and the receipts under this head are ₹17,998 below the sum which had been estimated.

The last balance of "Nuzzar" due by the Rao of Sir Muttra has been allowed to stand over until next year on condition of an extra payment on account of arrears of "Tanka" revenue being made by him, this condition he has complied with.

It was considered, and I think with justice, that as the Rao Sahib apparently could not liquidate both at once, less inconvenience would result by giving specific permission to him to delay for one year a special payment of a fixed amount like this "Nuzzar" instead of allowing him to fall into arrears in respect to the regular revenue dues of his "Taluka."

TOTAL RECEIPTS, 1882-83.

21. The total receipts for 1882-83 were ₹11,05,723.

REGULAR ESTIMATE EXPENDITURE, 1882-83.

22. The expenditure for the year has proved to be ₹9,383 less than the estimate framed last year.

23. None of the items would appear to call for remark except perhaps "Public Works" in which the excess of expenditure over estimate amounted to ₹4,690.

The excess was caused by the considerable repairs required to a large number of State buildings and to the Bari and Rajakhera Roads necessitated by the last heavy rains.

The expenditure on the handsome "Mundir" and cenotaph now being erected to the memory of the late Maharana has also been large.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE, 1882-83.

24. The total expenditure amounted to ₹9,10,016.

25. The closing balance in hand at the end of 1882-83 was ₹1,95,707.

SALT AGREEMENT.

26. The provisions of the agreement of the State with Government for the suppression of salt works and illicit trade in salt, have been carefully observed.

One case of an attempt to smuggle twelve maunds of khari salt from

Agra by a bania from Bari was detected ; the salt was confiscated and the culprit punished by fine.

An attempt was also made by two brothers, Gota and Pancha, to manufacture a small quantity of earth-salt inside their house at Rajakhira: $2\frac{3}{4}$ seers of earth-salt was found in their house: both men were heavily fined.

27. It would be impossible of course to assert that this was the only case in which small amounts of earth-salt were manufactured *inside* houses in neighbourhoods where the raw material of the salt-bearing earth abounds, but the quantity of salt so made at any one time or place under such circumstances must be necessarily very small and really of little account.

The places where such earth can be obtained are constantly inspected, and fresh marks of digging or freshly disturbed earth would when discovered at once lead to inquiry, and would certainly get the zemindar into trouble unless they had been reported by him and were satisfactorily explained. I am convinced that no manufacture of salt, except perhaps to an insignificant extent inside dwelling-houses in a few localities, is possible at present in Dholpur without detection. Certainly none of the old salt works have been touched and no new ones have been started.

My opinion on this point is confirmed by a report lately made to me by an officer of the Agra Customs Department after careful inspection of the salt-producing localities in the State.

28. The amount of Sambhur salt (all 2nd class) *known* to have been imported for sale into Dholpur during the year is 26,559 maunds, or about 4 seers and 4 chittacks per head of population.

Doubtless some more is brought in very small quantities by travellers in their bundles, and the yearly consumption does not probably fall much short of 31,000 maunds, or about 5 seers per head of population.

The average price of 2nd class Sambhur salt (no other was sold) for the whole year was per maund R3-4-10, or 12 seers 1 chittack per rupee.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND POLICE.

29. One thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight cases came before the Criminal Courts of the State during the year. Of these, 1,940 are reported as disposed of, and 38 were pending at the close of the year.

This number is slightly less than that reported last year.

A real diminution, however, has occurred in cases of *heinous* crime, of which only 108 cases occurred against 142 last year.

The decrease is, I am glad to say, principally in cases of cattle-theft.

The police succeeded during the year in, at different times, bringing in some of the most notorious cattle thieves on the border; these men were known to be constantly engaged in cattle-stealing raids, but it was found impossible to obtain evidence to convict them in any particular case.

They have, however, been now made to furnish security for good behaviour for three years, and the effect has so far been good.

30. The relations between the officials of Gwalior and of this State have also now been brought on a better footing, and the Durbars of both States have markedly shown themselves more anxious and willing to act together in the suppression of this crime.

31. The cattle thieves of both Gwalior and Dholpur occupy for the most part villages in the immediate vicinity of the "Chambal."

Those on one side of the river are related by ties of kindred and of caste to those on the other bank in the opposite village.

Although perhaps quarrelling among themselves in a neighbourly brotherly way, they are all ready to assist and shield each other against the common enemy, and whether a raid is made by the Police of Dholpur or by that of Gwalior, every one on both sides of the river is equally interested and active in delaying and defeating inquiry and in conveying across the river to a place of safety, the men and cattle whom it may be wanted to seize.

There is positively no hope of putting down cattle-theft unless the Durbars of both States will act really cordially together and will consent to pursue the same steps in the same way and at the same time towards a common object.

Repressive measures alone will be no use. The Thakurs and Gujars must of course be thoroughly convinced that both States mean to put a stop to cattle-theft, and that both Durbars mean to act together, but they should be also convinced that if they really set themselves to become honest people they will get something by it in lieu of the profits which they used to make by cattle raiding.

Those among them who may to any marked degree assist the Durbar should be specially rewarded in cash.

Some of the young men should as a special reward to villages be appointed to serve in Regiments or in the State Police, and all should be more or less assisted in their cultivation and induced to look to that as their real means of livelihood.

This last kind of assistance might be afforded in whatever shape best suited the particular case: the village assessment might be slightly reduced, or an irrigation tank or wells constructed, or a "Tuccavee" advance made without interest from the State Treasury.

But whatever form it assumed, this assistance should be real and not merely nominal, and it should be used as a supplement only to strong, constant, and simultaneous pressure exercised by both Durbars each on its own side of the river. I have now some hope that both Durbars may consent to adopt in concert some such steps towards the repression of this crime.

32. Of one hundred and eight cases of heinous crime reported, convictions were obtained in sixty-four, or 59·2 per cent.

In twenty-two cases proof was obtained against criminals whose arrest it was not found possible to effect, most of them being in foreign territory. In all, 79 per cent. of heinous cases were detected. Three cases were false and in 19 cases no trace or clue to the criminals was discovered.

33. Of persons concerned in heinous crime, 75·8 per cent. were arrested, and of persons arrested, 81 per cent. were convicted.

34. Sixty-eight persons of notorious bad character were made to give security for good behaviour.

35. The punishment of whipping was inflicted in seventy-two cases.

36. The Police have certainly done something during the year 1882-83 towards the suppression of cattle-theft, inasmuch as (see paragraph 29) they have succeeded in bringing in 35 of the most notorious cattle thieves, who have been made to furnish security for good behaviour, but they have not been successful in dealing with individual crimes of cattle-theft.

The detection of cases reported, 78 per cent., is good; but only 62·7 per cent. of persons concerned during the year in crimes of this description were arrested, and of these only 46·4 per cent. were convicted.

MURDERS.

37. Five cases of murder, one of attempt at murder, and one of culpable homicide, took place during the year.

In the first case of murder, "Rajua Kasai" was murdered by "Somairbaz" and two other "Nats" by whom he had been cheated. Two of the three were arrested and convicted.

In the second case four thieves quarrelled over the distribution of the spoil; three set upon one and murdered him. All three were convicted.

The third case was that of a Brahmin woman who sitting "Dharna" in a Gujar village in order to obtain money, was beaten to death. Four persons were concerned, of whom three were arrested and convicted.

In the fourth case, "Ganga Sikligar," surprised in adultery, quarrelled with and killed the husband of the woman whom he had seduced. He was convicted.

The case of attempt at murder was committed by "Chunia," an old Rajput woman, who threw a young boy down a well after robbing him of the ornaments he wore. The child's life was fortunately saved and the woman was convicted.

In a case of cattle-theft from the village of "Bara," three persons, recognised as men from a Gwalior village across the Chambal, were driving off the stolen cattle, when an attempt at rescue was made by the owners, one of whom, "Ramlal," Brahmin, was shot by the thieves; the cattle were rescued, but the thieves escaped.

The "Culpable Homicide" was committed by a young Brahmin: he had been for some time believed to be wrong in his head, but was not suspected of being dangerously mad. Without any special reasons for

it apparently, he one day shut himself up with his young wife and beat her to death with stones: he is now confined as a criminal lunatic.

Of the seven cases, six were convicted, and in one the criminals, though known, were at large in foreign territory.

GENERAL WORKING.

38. The Police have certainly shown an improvement in their working during 1882-83.

RELATIONS WITH KEROWLEE AND BHURTPORE.

39. With the sanction of the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, certain rules proposed by Captain Talbot with the view of facilitating mutually the arrest and surrender of criminals between the States of Dholpur, Bhurtpore, and Kerowlee, have been adopted.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY POLICE.

40. In one case of theft of eight annas worth of "Sarpata" with hurt, the defendant, a gate-keeper of the East Indian Railway, was fined Rs. 10.

In a case of quarrel with (technically) grievous hurt, the defendant was convicted and sentenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

Two petty miscellaneous cases were dismissed.

The Government Railway Police have done their duty in a highly satisfactory manner, and the district is remarkably free from crime.

CIVIL COURTS.

41. Three hundred and forty-eight civil suits came before the Courts: three hundred and six cases were decided and forty-two were pending at the close of the year.

The amount of property in litigation was Rs. 29,582.

REVENUE COURTS.

42. Six hundred and ninety-nine cases were instituted in the Revenue Courts, of which six hundred and thirty-six were decided and sixty-three were pending.

JAIL.

43. On the 1st April 1882 there were sixty-three prisoners confined under sentence in the Dholpur Jail, seventy-two were admitted during 1882-83, making a total of one hundred and thirty-five prisoners.

Of these, sixty-seven were released during the year and four died.

Sixty-four prisoners remained in the Jail under sentence on the 31st March 1883.

The health of the prisoners has generally been good, but a great many cases of fever occurred during and immediately after the rains. The Jail was visited and inspected during the year by Colonel Walter, Officiating Agent to the Governor General, and by Dr. Spencer, Superintendent General of Dispensaries and Jails, Rajputana.

DISPENSARIES AND VACCINATION.

44. In the three State Dispensaries of Dholpur, Bari, and Rajakhera, a great deal of excellent work has been done. Twenty thousand five hundred and sixty-one cases were treated during the year, showing an increase of 2,578 patients on last year's returns.

At Dholpur 8,802 cases, at Bari 6,362 cases, and at Rajakhera 5,397 cases were treated; being respectively an increase of 1,418 cases, 870 cases, and 290 cases on the returns of 1881-82.

Hospital Assistant Jankipershad deserves the highest credit for the manner in which he has discharged his duties, not only in connection with his own immediate charge at Dholpur, but also in the general supervision of the other dispensaries and of the vaccination work in the State.

Enipershad of Bari and Bhupal Sing of Rajakhera are also well deserving of commendation.

The Dholpur Dispensary was visited and inspected during the year by Colonel Walter, Officiating Agent to the Governor General, by Colonel Bradford, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor General, and by Dr. Spencer, Superintendent General of Dispensaries and Jails in Rajputana.

The number of vaccine operations performed was 7,895, being 250 cases less than last year. I have no reason to consider that in this matter Native Superintendent Dindial and his Staff of vaccinators are to blame.

There was a very severe and general outbreak of small-pox all over the State last cold weather. In the case of sick children no vaccine operations could of course be performed, and the parents of those who were not sick were frightened and were unwilling to submit them for vaccination.

This was more particularly the case in Dholpur itself and in the large town of Bari, where small-pox was most prevalent, and in which the number of vaccinations performed were less by 198 and 101 respectively than in 1881-82.

The cost of dispensaries and vaccination amounted to Rs. 4,828-9. This sum is Rs. 663 less than last year, as the annual supply of European medicines did not arrive and was not paid for until after the close of 1882-83.

The vaccination operations were inspected during the year by Dr. Spencer, Superintendent General of Dispensaries and Vaccination in Rajputana.

SCHOOL.

45. The average daily attendance in the eight schools of the State has been 447, or 24 less than last year.

This is mainly due to the epidemics of small-pox and fever which were, the former in the cold weather and the latter during and after the rains, very prevalent all through the State. Some children were for a considerable time altogether withdrawn from school, and thus the figures showing the average daily attendance have been materially affected.

An improvement as well as a saving of expense has been effected in the Dholpur School by the pensioning off of the old master and the appointment of a younger and better man in his place with (for the present) a lower salary.

The classes of the other teachers in this school have also been redistributed in such a manner as may, it is hoped, conduce to better results. The new teacher of the Mania School has also been appointed at first on a lower salary than his predecessor. The cost of the eight schools has been during the past year R3,096, or R249 less than in 1881-82. The Dholpur School was visited and inspected during the year by Colonel Bradford, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana.

COUNCIL OF REGENCY.

46. The number of cases of all kinds which came before the Administrator and Council of Regency during the year was 3,037. Of these 2,934 were disposed of and 103 cases were pending at the close of the year. The Members of the Council are the same as last year, *viz.* :—

1. Thakur Bechu Sing, C.I.E.
2. Lalla Sundar Lall.
3. Lalla Lachman Singh.

I must once again earnestly thank these three gentlemen and more especially Thakur Bechu Singh, for their hearty and loyal co-operation with me since we have been engaged together in the administration of the Dholpur State.

47. His Highness the Maharaj Rana had, in June 1882, the honour of visiting the Viceroy at Simla and being in return visited by His Excellency.

In September 1882 His Highness had the honour of receiving at Dholpur Colonel Walter, Officiating Agent to the Governor General : and in February 1883 the young Chief was honoured by the visit of Colonel Bradford, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana, at whose hands His Highness received the investiture with full governing powers in his State.

Appendix A.

Statement of comparison between the Regular and Budget Estimates for 1882-83, Sumbut 1889.

Revenue and Receipts.	Actuals for 1882-83.		Amount estimated for 1882-83.		Difference.		Expenditure.	Actuals for 1882-83.		Amount estimated for 1882-83.		Difference.	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
I.—Land revenue—							Jeb Khureh						
Tankedars and Nimrole . . .	7,53,430	11 0	7,14,000	0 0	+39,430	11 0	Pay of officers in Khayi and cost of establishment.	1,61,731	5 6	1,60,000	0 0	+ 1,731	5 6
Obari	26,095	0 0	27,000	0 0	— 905	0 0	Military	2,18,995	9 3	2,23,000	0 0	— 4,004	6 9
Obhari	224	8 6	160	0 0	+ 74	8 6	Civil	1,89,395	9 3	1,90,400	0 0	— 1,004	6 3
II.—Sewajana							Maafi	1,02,120	7 6	1,08,000	0 0	— 5,879	8 6
1. Customs, including Abkari, drug, and Government compensation for salt and customs	71,806	15 3	71,000	0 0	+ 806	15 3	Deposits disbursed to claimants.	24,382	4 9	32,000	0 0	— 7,617	11 3
2. Fines—							Payment of instalment of loan to British Government	5,958	1 3	6,000	0 0	— 41	14 9
a. Judicial	3,775	15 6	3,900	0 0	— 124	0 6	Public works	1,25,000	0 0	1,25,000	0 0	—	—
b. Civil							Settlement	44,690	8 6	40,000	0 0	+ 4,690	8 6
3. Kasrat, commission or discount fees	4,698	4 0	4,600	0 0	+ 98	4 0	Miscellaneous	2,077	8 0	2,000	0 0	+ 77	8 0
4. Stamps	1,079	13 6	1,800	0 0	— 720	2 6	Inefficient balance	15,912	8 0	15,000	0 0	+ 912	8 0
5. Garden produce	489	3 0	450	0 0	+ 39	3 0		19,752	11 0	18,000	0 0	+ 1,752	11 0
6. Hides contract	15	7 0	40	0 0	— 24	9 0							
7. Toll collections	232	0 0	500	0 0	— 268	0 0							
III.—Miscellaneous—													
Sale of horses	2,094	5 3	2,800	0 0	— 706	10 9							
Deductions on account of absence without leave	3,685	12 9	3,000	0 0	+ 685	12 9							
Nuzur	6,345	9 3	6,300	0 0	+ 45	9 3							
Receipts from tehsils under different heads	21,002	12 9	39,000	0 0	— 17,997	3 3							
Deposits, unclaimed deposits, and unclaimed property	1,934	4 0	2,200	0 0	— 266	12 0							
Refunds	152	14 0	400	0 0	— 248	14 0							
Sale of Sarpat grass	802	0 0	900	0 0	— 98	0 0							
Sale of charcoal	4,456	15 9	5,000	0 0	— 543	0 3							
Charayai (grazing)							Total	9,10,016	9 6	9,19,400	0 0	— 9,383	6 6
Sale of grass							Closing balance	1,05,707	0 3	1,71,750	2 3	+ 23,956	14 0
Receipts on account of Royalty on stone							GRAND TOTAL	11,05,723	9 9	10,91,150	2 3	+ 23,956	14 0
GRAND TOTAL	11,05,723	9 9	10,91,150	2 3	— 23,956	14 0							

DHOLPUR AGENCY,
The 21st July 1883.

T. DENNEHY, Colonel,
Political Agent, Dholpur.

Appendix B.

Return of Heinous Offences tried in the Court of the Nazim of Dholpur during the year 1882-83, Sumbut 1939.

No.	Nature of Offences.	CASES.										PERSONS.							PROPERTY.			
		Balance of last year.	Occurred during 1852-53.	Total of columns 1 and 2.	Convicted.	Proof obtained against criminals at large, belonging to foreign territory.	Proof obtained against criminals at large, belonging to the Dhoopur State.	Detected (Total of columns 4, 5 and 6).	False cases.	Aquitted.	Not detected, no trace.	Persons actually under trial.	Supposed to be concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Aquitted.	Not arrested.	Pending active trial and inquiry.	Number of cattle stolen.	Number of cattle recovered.	Value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.
1		...	4	4	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	11	0	0	0	...	2	...	...	...	Rs.	Rs
2	Murder	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Attempt at murder	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Culpable homicide by a lunatic	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	153	96	71	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Cattle theft with murder	...	76	76	42	11	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Cattle theft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Theft from the person with hurt	...	4	4	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	0	4	4	4	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
8	Grievous hurt	...	3	3	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	11	9	9	0	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
9	Theft above Rs100	...	15	15	9	...	10	...	...	...	...	24	16	12	4	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
	Affray	...	3	3	3	...	9	...	...	...	...	34	24	24	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
		108	108	64	14	8	86	3	2	17	...	248	190	131	29	88	...	235	173	5,739	3,210	

Sixty-eight individuals of notorious bad character were made to furnish security for good behaviour.

DHOLPUR AGENCY,
The 21st July 1883.

T. DENNEHY, Colonel,
Political Agent, Dholpur.

Appendix C.

Return of Dholpur Schools for 1882-83, from 1st April 1882 to 31st March 1883.

No.	Heads.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.			Total.	Number of Teachers	Monthly expenditure.	Expenditure incurred during the year.	REMARKS.
		In English.	In Persian.	In Hindi.					
1	Dholpur City School . .	40	53	51	144	8	Rs. 156 4 0	A. P. 1,875 0 0	
2	Old Chaoni Branch School . .	...	27	41	68	2	30 0 0	360 0 0	
3	Mania Tehsil School . .	...	...	21	21	1	8 4 0	99 0 0	
4	Rejakhara Tehsil School . .	...	23	25	48	2	20 8 0	246 0 0	
5	Bari " " . .	...	40	63	103	2	22 8 0	270 0 0	
6	Baseri " " . .	...	...	29	29	1	8 8 0	102 0 0	
7	Kolari " " . .	...	...	22	22	1	6 8 0	78 0 0	
8	Angayi " " . .	...	...	12	12	1	5 8 0	66 0 0	
	TOTAL . .	40	143	264	447	18	258 0 0	3,096 0 0	

T. DENNEHY, Colonel,
Political Agent, Dholpur.

DHOLPUR AGENCY,
The 21st July 1883.

Appendix D.

Return of the Dholpur Jail from 1st April 1882 to 31st March 1883, Sumbat 1939.

	Number of Prisoners in Jail on 31st March 1882.	Admitted during 1882-83.	TOTAL.	Released, died, or escaped during 1882-83.	Number remaining in Jail on 31st March 1883.	REMARKS.
Imprisonment for life	6	...	6	...	6	40 Prisoners were employed on extra-mural labour.
Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment from 5 to 14 years	9	4	13	2	11	17 Prisoners were employed on intra-mural labour.
Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment from 1 to 5 years	10	28	38	11	27	7 Prisoners were from various causes exempted from labour.
Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for a year	14	19	33	20	13	
Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment under a year	24	21	45	38	7	
TOTAL	63	72	135	71*	64	

* Of these, 67 men were released on completion of sentence and 4 died.

DHOLPUR AGENCY,
The 21st July 1883.

T. DENNEHY, *Colonel,*
Political Agent, Dholpur.

REPORT ON THE MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE, FOR 1882-83.

No. 235, dated Ajmere, the 23rd April 1883.

From—MAJOR WILLIAM LOCH, Principal, Mayo College, Ajmere,

To—The First Assistant Agent, Governor General, Rajputana.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the information of the Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commissioner, a report on the Mayo College for the past year, 1882-83.

Number of pupils on 21st March 1882.

Admissions during past year.

Withdrawals.

Names of boys joined during past year.

2. The number of pupils on the College roll, according to my last report, was 62. Seven new boys (as detailed below) joined during the year, making a total of 69. The withdrawals during the year were 3, thus leaving at the conclusion of the session 62 pupils on the College list, which is the highest number attained since the establishment of the institution.

3. The names of the new admissions are as follows :—

1. Abhay Singh, son of the Thakur of Rajpura, Bikanir—joined 2nd April 1882.

2. Debi Singh, Thakur of Polwa, Alwar—joined 4th July 1882.

3. Shere Singh, Maharajah of Indergurh, Kotah—joined 9th September 1882.

4. Bijaya Bahadur Singh, Thakur of Piplaj, Amere—joined 1st October 1882.

5. Sheo Singh, son of the Thakur of Bharanwoda, Jaipur—joined 6th October 1882.

6. Zorawar Singh, son of the Thakur of Lohiana, Marwar—joined 11th December 1882.

7. Pabu Dan, son of the Thakur of Dhunkolee, Marwar—joined 18th January 1883.

Names of boys withdrawn.

4. The boys who left the College were—

1. Kalian Singh, Rao of Junia, Ajmere.

2. Raghunath Singh, half-brother of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur.

Bhup Singh, Thakur of Rijhouni, Dholpur.

5. The College roll is now divided as follows :—

	Boys.
Ajmere	9
Meywar	7
Jaipur	9
Marwar	10
Bikanir	2
Kishengurh	1
Alwar	8
Tonk	5
Kotah	5
Sirohi	1
Dholpur	2
Jhallawar	6
Benares	1
TOTAL	66

Number of pupils now at the College.

6. The following vacancies exist in the houses mentioned :—

Meywar	4
Jaipur	1
Marwar	2

Vacancies in the several boarding-houses.

These, I venture to hope, may be filled during the current year, in addition to the vacancies which must arise from boys leaving during the coming vacation, and I trust that the number of pupils may be further supplemented by others joining from the Partabgarh and Kerowli States, which have hitherto been unrepresented at the College.

7. It is with great pleasure I am able to report the increased punctuality with which the boys returned from the last summer and Christmas vacations.

Return from vacation.

On the 3rd of July 1882, 42 boys, or nearly 63 per cent. of the total number of boys, were present at the first roll-call, which bears a satisfactory comparison to the 42 per cent. of the preceding year.

This large number, although very probably due in a great measure to the extension of one week to the long vacation owing to sickness in Ajmere, and it being considered desirable to postpone the opening of the College for a few days, there is

still unquestionably a tendency on the part of the boys to be more punctual in re-joining, as in the two instances after a special holiday being granted for the Dashera festival and the Christmas vacation, no less than 89 and 72 per cent. joined at the respective appointed times.

Conduct.

8. The conduct of the boys, both in and out of College, has been, with two exceptions, most satisfactory.

The Good-Conduct Prize was awarded to Kanwar Gaj Singh, of Bandanwara, Ajmere, whose behaviour at all times is exemplary.

Daily average number of boys on College roll present and sick.

9. From 3rd July 1882 to 30th March 1883 the daily average number—

On the College Roll has been	64.12
Present at College „	54.58
Sick	1.51

Comparison with last year.

against 57.64, 49.36, and .98, respectively, of the last year.

Progress.

10. I beg to attach a progress report for the terms commencing November 8th, 1881, to December 23rd, 1882, and would specially beg to bring to notice the zeal and perseverance with which the following boys have worked during the year:—

Maharaj Zalim Singh, of Jodhpur ;
 Thakur Phul Singh, of Para, Alwar ;
 Thakur Durjan Singh, of Jaoli, Alwar ;
 Kanwar Gaj Singh, of Bandanwara, Ajmere ;
 Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Khan,
 of Tonk ;
 Kanwar Bijaya Singh, of Delwara, Meywar ;
 Bhanwar Sujan Singh, of Nilmere, Jaipur ;
 Kanwar Abhaya Singh, of Rajpura, Bikanir.

Distribution of prizes by the Agent, Governor General, Rajputana.

11. The distribution of prizes for the terms commencing November 8th, 1881, and ending December 23rd, 1882, took place on the 8th March 1883, Colonel Bradford, the Agent, Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, presiding. I beg to attach a short summary of the proceedings on that occasion. (Appendix V (i), (ii), (iii).)

Viceroy's Gold Medal.

12. His Excellency the Viceroy's gold medal was awarded to Thakur Durjan Singh, of Jaoli, Alwar, for marked pro-

gress in all subjects and special attention to his studies during the last summer vacation.

13. The prize for punctuality, which I introduced as a further inducement to regular attendance, I awarded to Thakur Phul Singh, of Para, Alwar, who invariably shows an excellent example both in the College room and on the play-ground.

Prize for punctuality.

14. For the holiday task prizes 52 out of the 62 boys competed, and no less than 10 qualified themselves for rewards; 66 per cent. of marks had to be obtained in each subject, and punctual return to College indispensable.

Work done during the vacation.

15. The main building is rapidly approaching completion, and I trust may be fit for occupation by the 1st of the ensuing year.

Government buildings.

The quarters for the College officials are not yet complete.

The park roads are in fair order.

16. The covered play-ground has been re-thatched during the year.

College buildings.

The racket court is, I regret to say, still unfit for use.

17. The Kotah boarding-house is still unfinished, but I hope may be fit to accommodate the boys next term.

State buildings.

His Highness the Maharana of Meywar has much improved his boarding-house by the addition of eight new servants' houses, the laying-out of a small garden, and sinking a well—improvements which are greatly appreciated by his young Thakurs and their followers.

The Tonk boarding-house is much enlarged by the addition of four rooms, and His Highness the Nawab has kindly expressed his intention of filling the same with boys on their completion.

At the installation of His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur, the young Chief was pleased to mention his wish of erecting a boarding-house for the

young Sirdars of his State, and an estimate is being prepared for a building suitable to accommodate three boys.

Both their Highnesses the Maharajahs of Jodhpur and Bikanir have been pleased to increase the servants' accommodation attached to their respective boarding-houses, which has been found necessary owing to the increase in the number of their boys.

College grounds.

18. The proposed extension of the College grounds has been deferred by the Government of India; but I trust, on a representation of the subject, it may meet with favourable consideration.

The Alwar gateway remains *in statu quo* pending the settlement of this question.

The erection of a temple.

19. The subscriptions promised by the boys amounted to Rs. 520, of which Rs. 1,300 have been collected, and the balance, I trust, may be shortly received, so that the work may be proceeded with.

Health of the boys.

20. The health of the College has been excellent, our serious cases of illness being confined to one, and which emanated from the boy's own home.

Casualties in College staff.

21. It is with regret that I have to report the death of Munshi Jankinath, our 3rd English Master, and Pundit Sheo Dyal, the 2nd Hindi Teacher. Both these masters have prepared—and prepared [gratuitously—text-books for our College use, and at the time of their death were engaged in the completion of these works. Their loss has been much felt.

Gifts.

22. It is with much pleasure I have the honour to report the handsome gift of 1,000 rupees from the Rao of Junia, who has been our senior Ajmere boy since the College was opened. He left on his attaining his majority at the commencement of the last term.

Mayo Memorial Fund.

23. The opinion of the majority of the subscribers as regards the disposal of the surplus of the Mayo Memorial Fund

having been received, I shall have the honour of submitting a separate report on this subject shortly.

Of the 32 subscribers who were addressed, 24 replies have been received, of which 22 agree to the proposition, which I had the honour of submitting with the Officiating Agent Governor-General's sanction, that the interest of money invested should be devoted for the purchase of prizes bearing the late Lord Mayo's name.

24. I beg to append a statement showing the financial condition of the Mayo College for the year 1882-83.

25. The total receipts during the year under report amounted to ₹29,000-2-11, as detailed below—

- (a) The amount of interest on Endowment Fund notes, ₹24,833-12-2, remains unaltered.
- (b) The contributions from the boys on account of the book, play and medical fund subscriptions, at the rate of ₹50 per student, amounted to ₹3,320-11-9, which includes a sum of ₹20-11-9 on account of sale proceeds of class books.
- (c) The conservancy and garden receipts amounted to ₹831-6, and ₹14-5 has also been credited to the Mayo College Funds on account of sale-proceeds of old library papers.

Finance.

Income for the past year.

26. The cash balance in the Ajmere Treasury on 1st April 1882 amounted to ₹6,345-6, which, added to the receipts, ₹29,000-2-11, make a total asset of ₹35,345-8-11.

Total assets of past year.

27. The total expenditure during the year amounted to ₹28,167-6-4, leaving a balance of ₹7,178-2-7 in the Ajmere Treasury on the 31st March 1883. (Appendix X.)

Actual expenditure.

Balance in Ajmere Treasury on 31st March.

Additions and alterations to establishment.

28. The following additions and alterations to the College establishments were made during the year :—

- (1) Reduction of the pay of 3rd English master from ₹60 to ₹40 per mensem.
- (2) The permanent entertainment of a 5th English master in consequence of the increase in the number of scholars.

Estimated receipts and expenditure for the year 1883-84.

29. The estimated receipts for the year 1883-84 amount to ₹29,133, and call for no special remarks.

The estimated expenditure amounts to ₹28,938.

Alterations from last year's budget.

30. The only difference from the last year's revised budget estimate, which I had the honour of submitting in July last (Appendix Y), provision having to be made for the leave and pension allowances of the Head Master and the allowance to the medical officer, is that of ₹160 in the pension and absentee charges, which have been calculated according to the new scale laid down in the Government of India, Financial Department, Resolution No. 1622, dated 10th June 1882.

List of Appendices.

31. I beg to attach the following Appendices:—

A.—List of Pupils in the Mayo College on the 30th March 1883 in order of admission.

B.—English Examination marks from 8th November 1881 to 23rd December 1882.

C.—Sanskrit and Hindi ditto.

D.—Persian and Urdu ditto.

E.—Mathematics ditto.

F.—History and Geography ditto.

G.—Class marks for Nov. 1880, in order of merit.

H.— „ „ Dec. 1881 „

J.— „ „ Jan. 1882. „

K.— „ „ Feb. „ „

L.— „ „ Mar. „ „

M.— „ „ July „ „

N.— „ „ Aug. „ „

O.— „ „ Sep. „ „

P.— „ „ Oct. „ „

Q.— „ „ Nov. „ „

R.— „ „ Dec. „ „

- S.—Summary of class marks from 8th November 1881 to 23rd December, 1882.
- T.—Holiday task marks for vacation 1882.
- U.—Progress Report from 8th November 1881 to 23rd December 1882.
- V.—Ceremony of the Distribution of Prizes by the Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commissioner, on 8th March 1883—
- (i) The Principal's Address.
 - (ii) The Agent, Governor General's Speech.
 - (iii) The Prize List.
- W.—Comparative Statement of income and expenditure during 1882-83 and 1883-84.
- X.—Treasury Officer's certificate of balance in the Mayo College Fund on the 31st March 1883.
- Y.—Revised budget estimate for 1882-83.
- Z.—Budget estimate of ordinary income and expenditure for 1883-84.

32. In conclusion, it is my duty to state that my warmest thanks are due to Mr. Johnstone, the Head Master, for his unremitting exertions both in and out of study, and that I have had every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which the rest of the educational staff and the riding master have performed their special duties during the session.

Services of the educational staff.

APPENDICES.

Appen

List of Pupils in the Mayo College on the

No.	Name.	Clan.	State.
1	Karan Singh	Kachwaha Khangarot	Jaipur
2	Jawahir Singh	Rajawat Sivabrahmpota	"
3	Zalim Singh	Rathor Jodha	Marwar
4	Zalim Singh	Jhala	Jhallawar
5	Sangram Singh	Rathor Jodha	Ajmere
6	Phul Singh	Kachwaha Naruka	Alwar
7	Sultan Singh	Rathor Mirattia	Marwar
8	Balbhadra Singh	Chohan Hada	Jhallawar
9	Madhav Singh	Kachwaha Naruka	Alwar
10	Sawai Singh	Gor Marotia	"
11	Durjan Singh	Kachwaha Naruka	"
12	Daulat Singh	"	"
13	Simbha Singh	Rathor Champawat	Marwar
14	Muhammad Abdul Alim Khan	Musalman Pathan	Tonk
15	Ranjit Singh	Kachwaha Naruka	Alwar
16	Man Singh	Rathor Jodha	Ajmere
17	Chandra Singh	"	"
18	Gaj Singh	"	"
19	Mokand Singh	Chohan Arnot	Alwar
20	Lachman Singh	Rathor Mirattia	Ajmere
21	Dip Singh	Bika	Bikanir
22	Harnath Singh	Rathor Jodha	Ajmere
23	Muhammad Inayat-ulla Khan	Musalman Pathan	Tonk
24	Ratan Singh	Rathor Udawat	Marwar
25	Birhadra Singh	Brahmin Bhunhar	Benares
26	Karan Singh	Chohan Purabia	Meywar
27	Gulab Singh	Rathor Mirattia	Marwar
28	Muhammad Abdul Rashid Khan	Musalman Pathan	Tonk
29	Dalpat Singh	Chohan Deora	Sirohi
30	Gunan Singh	" Hada	Kotah
31	Jai Singh	"	"
32	Pirhi Singh	"	"
33	Madhav Singh	"	"
34	Ranjit Singh	Jadu Mukawat	Dholpur
35	Durjan Sal	Rajawat Mansinghot	Jhallawar
36	Takht Singh	Hada Indersalot	"
37	Abhaya Singh	Jhala Madawat	"
38	Durjan Sal	"	"
39	Bhawani Singh	"	"
40	Muhammad Hidayat-ulla Khan	Musalman Pathan	Tonk
41	Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Khan	"	"
42	Ranjit Singh	Rathor Jodha	Ajmere
43	Sheo Singh	Chohan Purabia	Meywar
44	Bijaya Singh	Jhala	"
45	Sultan Singh	Kachwaha Rajawat Paramalot	Jaipur
46	Sojan Singh	"	"
47	Bijaya Singh	" Khangarot	"
48	Dhonkul Singh	Rathor Mecha	Meywar
49	Sheonath Singh	Chondawat	"
50	Udaya Singh	Kachwaha Shekhawat Girdharjika	Jaipur
51	Mokand Singh	" Khangarot Hindusinghot	"
52	Jai Singh	Si-odya Purawat	Meywar
53	Zorawar Singh	Chohan Balot	Marwar
54	Sham Singh	Rathor Jodha	Ajmere
55	Man Singh	"	Kishengarh
56	Jodh Singh	" Mirattia	Marwar
57	Kalian Singh	Siodya Saktawat Bhanawat	Meywar
58	Takht Singh	Kachwaha Rajput Mansinghot	Jaipur
59	Mangal Singh	Rathor Champawat	Marwar
60	Abhaya Singh	Rathor Rajawat	Bikanir
61	Debi Singh	Kachwaha Naruka	Alwar
62	Shere Singh	Chohan Hada	Kotah
63	Bijaya Bahadur Singh	Sisodia Saktawat	Ajmere
64	Sheo Singh	Kachwaha Kalanoli	Jaipur
65	Zorawar Singh	Rajput Dewal	Marwar
66	Pahn Dan	Rathor Mirattia	"

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE:

The 23rd April 1883.

dix A.

30th March 1883, in order of Admission.

Age.	Title, or that of nearest relative.	Date of Admission.
16½	Thakur of Johnir	1st November 1875.
14½	„ of Baniana	1st „ 1875.
17½	Brother of His Highness the Maharaja	23rd „ 1875.
18½	Maharaj Rana	25th March 1876.
16½	Thakur of Para	27th August 1876.
15½	„ of Para	10th October 1876.
17½	„ of Marot	11th November 1876.
18½	„ of Pipakheri	19th July 1877.
19½	„ of Bijwar	20th „ 1877.
15½	„ of Chumrawali	20th „ 1877.
18½	„ of Jaoli	20th „ 1877.
15½	„ of Khora	20th „ 1877.
16½	„ of Awa	28th „ 1877.
18½	Son of Sahibzada Ohaid-ulla Khan, C.S.I.	21st March 1878.
21½	Thakur of Garh	7th July 1878.
15½	„ of Karonj	15th „ 1878.
16½	Related to the Rao of Junia	24th „ 1878.
14½	Son of the Rao of Bandanwara	25th „ 1878.
15½	Raja of Nimrana	14th August 1878.
14½	Thakur of Bagsuri	19th „ 1878.
19½	Son of the Thakur of Garhsisar	1st January 1879.
11½	Brother of the Thakur of Para	1st August 1879.
17	Related to Sahibzada Obaid-ulla Khan, C.S.I.	1st „ 1879.
14½	Thakur of Bansia	2nd „ 1880.
19½	In direct descent from Raja Cheyt Singh, of Benares, generally known as Kashiwalla	5th „ 1880.
17½	Son of the Rao of Bedla	14th „ 1880.
12½	„ Thakur of Chanod	17th „ 1880.
13½	Son of Sahibzada Abdul-samad Khan, nephew of His Highness the Nawab of Tonk	24th October 1880.
12½	„ of Sahihan Tej Singh, of Manadar	2nd January 1881.
13	Thakur of Pipalda	19th February 1881.
13	Eldest son of Maharaja Chagan Singh, of Kotara	26th „ 1881.
18	„ of Apji Ajit Singh, of Koelah	12th March 1881.
15	Chief of Gainta	14th „ 1881.
21	Son of the Rao of Sirmattra	14th „ 1881.
19	Thakur of Bilouni	14th „ 1881.
12½	Son of the Thakur of Dhanoda	28th June 1881.
11½	„ „ of Mangal	28th „ 1881.
10½	„ „ of Kotra	28th „ 1881.
9½	„ „ of Fatehpur	28th „ 1881.
13½	Son of Sahibzada Muhammad Hafiz-ulla Khan	15th July 1881.
11½	„ „ Said Khan	15th „ 1881.
8½	Thakur of Pranhera	20th „ 1881.
14½	„ of Khara	26th „ 1881.
14½	Second son of the Raj Rana Fateh Singh, of Delwara	31st „ 1881.
12½	Grandson of the Thakur of Nimera	11th August 1881.
10½	„ „ „	11th „ 1881.
15½	Thakur of Gagaru	15th „ 1881.
15½	„ of Nimri	17th „ 1881.
14½	Rao of Ahmet	29th „ 1881.
10½	Thakur of Danta	2nd September 1881.
17½	Son of the Thakur of Parli	4th „ 1881.
14	„ Shere Singh, Baba of Gnrlan	6th November 1881.
11½	Nephew of the Thakur of Dudiali	10th „ 1881.
10½	Thakur of Raghunathgarh	18th „ 1881.
12½	Maharaj of Fatehgurh	21st „ 1881.
11½	Thakur of Ganerao	28th „ 1881.
11½	„ of Pansal	29th December 1881.
14½	Rao of Barwara	29th „ 1881.
11	Thakur of Pokurn	14th March 1882.
12½	Son of the Thakur of Rajpnra	2nd April 1882.
13½	Thakur of Palwa	4th July 1882.
9½	Maharajah of Indergarh	9th September 1882.
10½	Thakur of Pipraj	1st October 1882.
9	Soa of the Thakur of Bhranwada	6th „ 1882.
9½	„ „ of Lohiana	11th December 1882.
14½	„ „ of Dhunkoli	18th January 1883.

WILLIAM LOCH, Major,
Principal, Mayo College.

DURING OCTOBER 1882.						DURING NOVEMBER 1882.					DECEMBER 20TH, 1882.			Prize.
Text Book & Composition.	Analysis.	Grammar.	Translation exercises.	Total.		Text Book & Composition.	Analysis.	Grammar.	Translation exercises.	Total.	Morning paper.	Afternoon paper.	Total.	
50 32	50 33	50 22	50 37	200 124		50 30	50 14	50 13	50 36	200 96	50 25	50 29	100 54	
19	Sick. 32	Sick. 25	40 18	116 18		18 6	23 0	On leave. 13	14 18	46 40	30 12	Sick. 26 20	58 32	2,650 1,892 1,283 698 628
Grand Total.														
MAYO COLLEGE, AJMER; The 23rd April 1883.														
VI CLASS (HINDI).														
1	Sujan Singh	Full marks				1	Sujan Singh	Full marks						
2	Ranjit Singh, Pranhara					2	Ranjit Singh, Pranhara							
3	Sham Singh					3	Sham Singh							
4	Abhaya Singh					4	Abhaya Singh							
5	Debi Singh					5	Debi Singh							
6	Talab Singh, Barwara					6	Talab Singh, Barwara							
7	Mukund Singh, Pathi					7	Mukund Singh, Pathi							
8	Jai Singh, Gurian					8	Jai Singh, Gurian							
9	Kalian Singh, Pansal					9	Kalian Singh, Pansal							
10	Jodh Singh					10	Jodh Singh							
11	Shoo Singh					11	Shoo Singh							
12	Shor Singh					12	Shor Singh							
13	Bijaya Bahadur Singh					13	Bijaya Bahadur Singh							
14	Zorawar Singh, of Lohiana					14	Zorawar Singh, of Lohiana							
V CLASS (HINDI).														
1	Abdul Kuddus Khan	Full marks				1	Abdul Kuddus Khan	Full marks						
2	Dhonkul Singh					2	Dhonkul Singh							
3	Hidayat-ulla Khan					3	Hidayat-ulla Khan							
4	Jai Singh, Kotara					4	Jai Singh, Kotara							
5	Madhav Singh, Gainta					5	Madhav Singh, Gainta							
6	Dadpat Singh					6	Dadpat Singh							
7	Guman Singh					7	Guman Singh							
8	Gulab Singh					8	Gulab Singh							
9	Mud. Abdul Rashid Khan					9	Mud. Abdul Rashid Khan							
IV CLASS (HINDI).														
1	Abdul Kuddus Khan	Full marks				1	Abdul Kuddus Khan	Full marks						
2	Dhonkul Singh					2	Dhonkul Singh							
3	Hidayat-ulla Khan					3	Hidayat-ulla Khan							
4	Jai Singh, Kotara					4	Jai Singh, Kotara							
5	Madhav Singh, Gainta					5	Madhav Singh, Gainta							
6	Dadpat Singh					6	Dadpat Singh							
7	Guman Singh					7	Guman Singh							
8	Gulab Singh					8	Gulab Singh							
9	Mud. Abdul Rashid Khan					9	Mud. Abdul Rashid Khan							
III CLASS (HINDI).														
1	Abdul Kuddus Khan	Full marks				1	Abdul Kuddus Khan	Full marks						
2	Dhonkul Singh					2	Dhonkul Singh							
3	Hidayat-ulla Khan					3	Hidayat-ulla Khan							
4	Jai Singh, Kotara					4	Jai Singh, Kotara							
5	Madhav Singh, Gainta					5	Madhav Singh, Gainta							
6	Dadpat Singh					6	Dadpat Singh							
7	Guman Singh					7	Guman Singh							
8	Gulab Singh					8	Gulab Singh							
9	Mud. Abdul Rashid Khan					9	Mud. Abdul Rashid Khan							
II CLASS (HINDI).														
1	Abdul Kuddus Khan	Full marks				1	Abdul Kuddus Khan	Full marks						
2	Dhonkul Singh					2	Dhonkul Singh							
3	Hidayat-ulla Khan					3	Hidayat-ulla Khan							
4	Jai Singh, Kotara					4	Jai Singh, Kotara							
5	Madhav Singh, Gainta					5	Madhav Singh, Gainta							
6	Dadpat Singh					6	Dadpat Singh							
7	Guman Singh					7	Guman Singh							
8	Gulab Singh					8	Gulab Singh							
9	Mud. Abdul Rashid Khan					9	Mud. Abdul Rashid Khan							
I CLASS (HINDI).														
1	Abdul Kuddus Khan	Full marks				1	Abdul Kuddus Khan	Full marks						
2	Dhonkul Singh					2	Dhonkul Singh							
3	Hidayat-ulla Khan					3	Hidayat-ulla Khan							
4	Jai Singh, Kotara					4	Jai Singh, Kotara							
5	Madhav Singh, Gainta					5	Madhav Singh, Gainta							
6	Dadpat Singh					6	Dadpat Singh							
7	Guman Singh					7	Guman Singh							
8	Gulab Singh					8	Gulab Singh							
9	Mud. Abdul Rashid Khan					9	Mud. Abdul Rashid Khan							

8TH, 1882.		NOVEMBER 15TH, 1882.				DECEMBER 21ST, 1882.				GRAND TOTAL.		Prize.
Total.		Sahitya Sangrah and Gram-mar.				Sahitya Sangrah and Gram-mar.						
100 36 32		50 36 32				50 32 32						
38TH, 29TH, 1882.		NOVEMBER 16TH, 17TH, 18TH, 1882.				DECEMBER 20TH, 21ST, 22ND, 23RD, 1882.				1,050 698 389		
Dictation.	Total.	Sahitya Sangrah.	Grammar.	Dictation.	Total.	Sahitya Sangrah.	Grammar.	Dictation.	Total.	GRAND TOTAL.		
50	150	50	50	50	150	103	100	100	300	1,600		
48	118	36	43	47	126	89	88	96	273	1,340		
44	95	32	37	48	117	80	89	97	266	1,333		
48	116	37	39	47	123	Absent.				1,143		
28	74	28	28	34	90	65	70	80	215	993		
39	65	29	22	42	93	43	41	85	169	916		
Dictation.	Total.	Rijupath, Part I.	Grammar.	Dictation.	Total.	Rijupath, Part I.	Grammar.	Dictation.	Total.	GRAND TOTAL.		
50	150	50	50	50	150	100	100	100	300	1,650		
44	119	39	35	47	121	86	70	96	252	1,352		
40	104	33	24	39	96	62	50	96	208	1,086		
44	103	23	17	40	79	62	53	96	211	1,074		
35	119	12	10	12	34	65	55	80	200	1,033		
42	115	17	16	38	71	58	31	96	185	1,015		
34	78	12	6	25	43	45	10	76	131	876		
36	78	42	41	44	127	66	54	92	212	640		
25	66	On leave.				47	14	86	147	532		
nt.		Absent.				Absent.				342		
Dictation.	Total.	Third Hindi Reader.	Grammar.	Dictation.	Total.	Third Hindi Reader.	Grammar.	Dictation.	Total.	GRAND TOTAL.		
50	150	50	50	50	150	100	100	100	300	1,650		
46	128	40	43	43	126	89	78	48	215	1,352		
36	110	25	32	33	90	69	70	40	179	1,086		
43	124	32	40	37	109	62	57	45	164	1,074		
30	94	23	32	38	109	92	70	43	205	1,033		
35	110	32	44	34	110	62	60	44	166	1,015		
25	70	20	31	31	82	80	70	46	196	876		
40	123	28	30	31	89	62	69	37	168	810		
30	100	35	30	40	105	59	57	35	151	532		
nt.		Absent.				Left College, November 21st, 1882.				342		
20	66	26	22	30	78	Sick.						
Dictation.	Total.	Third Hindi Reader.	Grammar.	Dictation.	Total.	Third Hindi Reader.	Grammar.	Dictation.	Total.	GRAND TOTAL.		
50	150	50	50	50	150	100	100	100	300	1,650		
46	128	40	43	43	126	89	78	48	215	1,352		
36	110	25	32	33	90	69	70	40	179	1,086		
43	124	32	40	37	109	62	57	45	164	1,074		
30	94	23	32	38	109	92	70	43	205	1,033		
35	110	32	44	34	110	62	60	44	166	1,015		
25	70	20	31	31	82	80	70	46	196	876		
40	123	28	30	31	89	62	69	37	168	810		
30	100	35	30	40	105	59	57	35	151	532		
nt.		Absent.				Left College, November 21st, 1882.				342		
20	66	26	22	30	78	Sick.						

GRAND TOTAL.

Man Singh, Farteegh.

Abhay Singh.

Uday Singh.

Sultan Singh, Nimera.

Zorwar Singh.

Durjan Sal Kotara.

Bhawani Singh.

Takhe Singh, Dhanoda.

Shoo Singh.

Full marks.

CLASS. IA

and Urdu Examination Marks from 8th November 1881 to 23rd December 1881

JULY 3RD, 4TH, 6TH, 7TH, 1882.					AUGUST 18TH, 1882.				SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1882.			
Iqd-i-Gul.	Iqd-i-Manzum.	Grammar.	Dictation.	Total.	Iqd-i-Gul.	Iqd-i-Manzum.	Grammar.	Total.	Iqd-i-Gul.	Iqd-i-Manzum.	Grammar.	Total.
100	100	100	100	400	50	50		150	50	50	50	150
51	79	33	98	261	33	29	50	89	30	26	21	77
32	41	20	72	165	16	13	27	49	17	16	13	46
MARCH 14TH, 15TH, 16TH, 17TH, 1882.					JULY 3RD, 4TH, 6TH, 7TH, 1882.				AUGUST 17TH, 18TH, 19TH, 1882.			

[illegible]

ENTRANCE CLASS (PERSIAN).		JANUARY 9TH, 10TH, 11TH, 1882.					MARCH 14TH, 15TH, 16TH, 17TH, 1882.				
		Iqd-i-Gul.	Iqd-i-Manzum.	Grammar.	Dictation.	Total.	Iqd-i-Gul.	Iqd-i-Manzum.	Grammar.	Dictation.	Total.
Md. Abdul Alim Khan	Full marks	50	50	50	50	200	100	100	100	100	400
Madhav Singh, Bijwar		40	40	28	50	158	68	70	45	100	283
		4	6	8	38	56	53	52	31	77	213
		JANUARY 9TH, 10TH, 11TH, 1882.					FEBRUARY 13TH, 14TH, 15TH, 1882.				

WILLIAM LOCH, Major,
Principal, Mayo College.

Prize amalgamated with English Prize.	Prize.	Left College, November 21st, 1882	Absent.	Sick.	On leave.	Not joined.	Prize.	Prize amalgamated with English Prize.
429	550	124	100	100	100	50	550	550
376	303	124	67	67	67	34	303	303
328	342	124	69	69	69	29	342	342
280	335	124	78	78	78	23	335	335
267	331	124	86	86	86	15	331	331
244	331	124	82	82	82	9	331	331
214	331	124	63	63	63	6	331	331
182	331	124	41	41	41	4	331	331
170	331	124	60	60	60	20	331	331
138	331	124	48	48	48	9	331	331
114	331	124	21	21	21	6	331	331
90	331	124	6	6	6	4	331	331
68	331	124	5	5	5	5	331	331

HISTORY.		GEO-GRAPHY.		MAXIMUM MARKS OBTAINABLE IN							Total.	Marks awarded.
English History.	Indian History.	Geography.	Total.	English.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Mathematics.	English History.	Indian History.	Geography.		
108	84	132	1,059	390	150	...	230	110	110	140	1,120	1,314
97	88	131	1,137	390	...	420	230	110	110	140	1,300	1,137
90	77	87	836	390	150	...	230	110	110	140	1,120	1,033
21	62	21	728	390	...	420	230	110	110	140	1,300	723

MATHEMATICS.		HIS-TORY.		GEO-GRAPHY.		MAXIMUM MARKS OBTAINABLE IN							Total.	Marks awarded.
Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Indian History.	Geography.	Total.	English.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Hindl.	Urdu.	Mathematics.	History.	Geography.		
193	...	79	80	1,195	430	...	...	204	240	210	60	80	1,510	1,431
123	...	72	79	1,103	450	170	...	...	300	150	80	80	1,230	1,354
130	893	290	...	...	230	320	160	...	...	1,000	1,313
185	...	77	75	1,152	450	...	...	100	300	210	80	80	1,310	1,323
121	...	60	93	1,111	450	190	...	...	320	150	60	100	1,270	1,321
183	...	73	79	1,083	450	190	...	...	320	150	80	80	1,270	1,294
160	783	225	...	...	240	225	225	...	...	915	1,293
147	767	225	...	...	240	225	225	...	...	915	1,256
31	52	80	35	1,214	450	...	410	...	300	140	80	80	1,500	1,222
147	...	79	71	1,032	450	...	...	204	320	150	80	80	1,294	1,214
122	...	51	60	1,011	450	190	...	...	320	150	80	80	1,270	1,203
67	62	59	56	969	450	170	...	...	300	140	80	80	1,200	1,199
208	726	225	...	...	240	225	225	...	...	915	1,166
116	792	290	...	...	230	320	160	...	...	1,000	1,198
136	708	225	...	...	240	225	225	...	...	915	1,163
53	67	40	59	914	450	170	...	...	310	140	80	80	1,230	1,159
162	...	46	61	927	430	...	...	204	240	210	80	80	1,244	1,125
209	676	225	...	...	240	225	225	...	...	915	1,116
135	...	47	45	965	450	...	...	...	300	210	80	80	1,310	1,112
192	654	225	...	...	240	225	225	...	...	915	1,079
140	...	75	76	888	450	...	...	190	300	210	80	80	1,310	1,024
191	...	50	64	887	450	...	...	190	300	210	80	80	1,310	1,022
133	...	20	28	1,021	450	...	440	...	310	150	80	80	1,510	1,021
152	...	39	49	892	450	...	...	190	300	210	80	80	1,310	1,017
...	605	225	...	...	240	225	225	...	...	915	993
...	...	56	39	974	450	...	440	...	300	150	80	80	1,500	980
...	648	290	...	...	230	320	160	...	...	1,000	973
...	...	48	42	784	450	190	...	...	320	150	80	80	1,278	972
...	594	290	...	...	230	320	160	...	...	1,000	967
...	...	49	54	701	430	...	...	204	240	150	80	80	1,184	894
...	684	450	...	440	...	310	140	80	80	1,500	890

Appendix S

Summary of Class Marks from 8th November 1881 to 23rd December 1882.

Order of Merit.	ENTRANCE CLASS, — 4 BOYS. Maximum No. of Marks obtainable, — 15,520.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED IN												Total.
		November, 1881.	December, 1881.	January, 1882.	February, 1882.	March, 1882.	July, 1882.	August, 1882.	September 1882.	October, 1882.	November, 1882.	December, 1882.		
1	Darjan Singh of Jaoli, Ujwar	1,219	1,260	1,276	1,772	333	1,237	1,825	1,738	1,034	1,035	1,314	12,767	
2	Muhammad Abdul Alim Khan of Tonk	1,224	1,253	1,010	1,708	340	1,394	1,711	1,222	Sick	248	728	10,928	
3	Balbadra Singh of Pipakheri, Jhallawar	1,248	1,202	24	leave	269	1,237	1,464	1,485	935	1,717	1,938	10,559	
4	Madhub Singh of Bijwar, Ujwar	561	leave	891	1,541	273	1,047	1,563	1,425	488	861	1,137	9,784	
PRIZE.														
Order of Merit.	REMAINDER OF COLLEGE, — 61 BOYS. Maximum No. of Marks obtainable, — 15,923.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED IN												Total.
		November, 1881.	December, 1881.	January, 1882.	February, 1882.	March, 1882.	July, 1882.	August, 1882.	September, 1882.	October, 1882.	November, 1882.	December, 1882.		
1	Bijaya Singh of Deiwara, Meywar	1,334	1,342	1,050	1,505	364	1,581	1,637	1,455	760	1,123	1,451	13,802	
2	Muhammad Abdul Kaddus Khan of Tonk	1,247	1,320	1,079	1,517	455	1,456	1,419	1,165	1,160	1,060	1,328	13,206	
3	Lachman Singh of Bagsori, Ajmere	1,369	1,391	1,168	1,497	401	1,581	1,570	947	1,019	922	1,321	13,106	
4	Gaj Singh of Bindarwara, Ajmere	1,188	1,290	1,133	1,490	427	1,547	1,509	1,334	602	1,005	1,354	12,879	
5	Mokand Singh of Nimrana, Ulwar	1,159	1,323	1,155	1,506	297	1,583	1,459	1,154	873	848	1,202	12,559	

Summary of Class Marks from 8th November 1881 to 23rd December 1892.—continued.

Order of Merit.	REMAINDER OF COLLEGE.—61 Boys. Maximum No. of Marks obtainable,—15,923.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED IN											Total.
		November, 1881.	December, 1881.	January, 1882.	February, 1882.	March, 1882.	July, 1882.	August, 1882.	September, 1882.	October, 1882.	November, 1882.	December, 1882.	
6	Birbadra Singh of Benares	1,144	1,200	1,033	1,325	360	1,495	1,369	1,231	011	041	1,222	12,210
7	Dip Singh of Garhsisar, Bikanir	1,201	1,020	1,070	1,302	407	1,622	1,554	1,357	435	9-3	847	11,864
8	Karan Singh of Jobnir, Jeypur	1,329	1,010	1,103	1,418	201	1,072	1,210	1,170	026	054	1,150	11,057
9	Takht Singh of Dhanoda, Jhalawar	912	814	1,007	1,203	378	1,172	1,120	1,2-3	031	850	1,106	11,561
10	Muhammad Inayat-ulla Khan of Tonk	1,224	1,170	973	1,366	301	1,253	1,060	1,056	041	832	1,112	11,384
11	Sheonath Singh of Ahmet, Meywar	1,093	920	896	1,070	311	1,123	1,322	1,185	1,000	1,011	1,125	11,371
12	Sultan Singh of Nimera, Jeypur	1,331	1,520	1,274	1,388	277	1,181	958	075	665	702	807	11,171
13	Sheo Singh of Khera, Meywar	1,232	1,403	1,040	1,321	370	1,352	1,251	1,026	813	624	680	11,127
14	Ranjit Singh of Sirmattra, Dholpur	1,278	1,301	067	1,295	308	990	1,392	1,170	831	886	685	11,115
15	Zorawar Singh of Dudiali, Marwar	434	703	827	1,100	410	1,186	1,367	1,221	1,053	1,033	1,349	11,095
16	Sujan Singh of Nimera, Jeypur	858	1,015	830	1,154	329	1,556	1,102	1,037	073	806	1,103	10,884
17	Zalim Singh of Jodhpur	818	1,331	1,121	1,617	437	1,131	1,262	1,079	1,031	376	leave	10,519
18	Zalim Singh of Jhalawar	1,085	1,210	022	1,304	354	1,257	1,211	1,030	013	893	1,109	10,116
19	Durjan Sal of Biloundi, Dholpur	1,126	1,062	707	1,000	255	1,061	1,226	1,112	878	051	891	10,232
20	Durjan Sal of Kotara, Jhalawar	1,174	1,204	089	1,313	363	1,063	1,036	800	660	607	700	10,086
21	Dalpat Singh of Manadra, Sirahl	803	880	830	1,168	354	1,111	1,207	1,018	832	709	1,024	10,026
22	Jai Singh of Kotara, Kotah	1,224	1,373	105	931	283	043	1,196	1,025	040	824	1,017	9,861

23	Dohonkul Singh of Nimri, Meywar	1,104	1,133	856	1,092	253	1,120	1,138	845	724	717	869	9,851
24	Ranjit Singh of Paranhara, Ajmere	956	1,015	908	968	305	1,293	1,177	861	621	726	998	9,826
25	Muhammad Inayat-ulla Khan of Tonk	967	959	758	1,004	304	1,122	1,138	979	740	764	1,021	9,743
26	Abhaya Singh of Mangal, Jhallawar	903	883	910	1,205	360	999	1,045	883	699	576	787	9,250
27	Daulat Singh of Khora, Ulwar	1,036	1,024	895	1,033	292	1,175	952	781	642	541	877	9,247
28	Karan Singh of Bedla, Meywar	851	562	834	1,163	319	1,271	91,158	836	874	813	523	9,209
29	Man Singh of Futtehgarh, Kishengurh	242	832	854	1,216	335	812	1,261	1,263	642	676	978	9,111
30	Man Singh of Kuronj, Ajmere	1,111	1,059	882	1,142	267	1,194	902	766	225	494	860	8,911
31	Phul Singh of Para, Ulwar	793	830	740	929	245	1,011	1,000	850	748	761	980	8,887
32	Chandra Singh of Junia, Ajmere	991	914	826	1,028	239	1,157	1,001	708	537	474	932	8,807
33	Mokand Singh of Parli, Jeypur	769	1,148	832	1,214	359	Abst.	601	896	814	827	1,266	8,719
34	Ranjit Singh of Garh, Ulwar	1,032	1,085	742	1,075	316	305	1,013	909	263	578	890	8,613
35	Jawahir Singh of Boniana, Jeypur	395	1,478	...	230	320	...	702	1,168	1,070	958	1,204	8,613
36	Sangram Singh of Para, Ajmere	874	973	843	1,083	315	1,084	948	492	808	596	493	8,479
37	Dijaya Singh of Gagaru, Jeypur	487	Abst.	794	1,262	337	1,123	1,013	1,166	1,038	952	1,214	8,386
38	Gunan Singh of Pipalda, Kotah	1,182	1,201	860	1,059	297	313	660	704	599	565	592	8,122
39	Sawai Singh of Chumrawali, Ulwar	405	1,002	759	967	261	986	916	826	603	610	605	8,030
40	Jai Singh of Gurlan, Meywar	626	840	700	959	256	1,178	1,000	858	837	666	Abst.	7,919
41	Bhawni Singh of Futtehgarh, Jhallawar	997	858	805	984	257	656	712	748	555	546	797	7,915
42	Sultan Singh of Marot, Marwar	788	1,010	875	983	246	741	902	854	791	454	229	7,873
43	Harnath Singh of Para, Ajmere	826	991	766	978	283	944	866	725	615	519	283	7,798
44	Ratan Singh of Bansia, Marwar	730	1,181	1,030	691	287	1,255	1,149	144	161	482	469	7,559
45	Simbhu Singh of Awa, Marwar	690	791	852	827	232	1,008	551	700	692	554	602	7,299
46	Sam Singh of Raghunathgarh, Ajmere	164	450	424	668	210	1,133	930	889	401	770	1,116	7,245
47	Madhub Singh of Gainta, Kotah	leave	141	793	924	220	361	1,000	1,048	854	717	1,022	7,089
48	Abhaya Singh of Mangal, Jhallawar	...	Not joined	...	...	...	948	1,254	1,138	982	952	1,293	6,567

Summary of Class Marks from 8th November 1881 to 23rd December 1882—concluded.

Order of Merit.	REMAINDER OF COLLEGE,—61 Boys. Maximum No. of Marks obtainable,—15,923.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED IN											Total.
		November, 1881.	December, 1881.	January, 1882.	February, 1882.	March, 1882.	July, 1882.	August, 1882.	September, 1882.	October, 1882.	November, 1882.	December, 1882.	
49	Udaya Singh of Danta, Jeypur	425	940	10,53	1,120	302	Abst.	540	leave	324	325	723	6,112
50	Muhammad Abdul Rasid Khan of Tonk	Absent.		703	922	248	1,018	531	771	571	529	642	6,911
51	Gulab Singh of Chanod, Marwar,	811	906	902	749	297	655	555	476	300	Abst.	107	5,453
52	Pirbhi Singh of Kela, Kotah	1,080	1,253	939	1,004	447	Absent.						
53	Debi Singh of Palwa, Ulwar	Not joined.					847	753	835	896	764	1,196	5,096
54	Jodhi Singh of Ganerao, Marwar	80	785	Absent.			1,015	753	400	696	343	Only.	4,137
55	Takht Singh of Barwara, Jeypur	Not joined.		568	918	305	Absent.			493	611	1,079	4,004
56	Kallim Singh of Pausal, Meywar	Ditto.		172	311	163	624	129	351	402	324	663	3,352
57	Mangal Singh of Pokurn, Marwar	Not joined.				Not elsd.	Abst.	390	840	834	771	151	2,986
58	Shao Singh of Bherwanda, Jeypur	Not joined.								211	139	859	1,539
59	Sher Singh of Indergurhi, Kotah	Ditto.								155	278	603	1,025
60	Bijaya Bahadur Singh of Piplaj, Ajmere	Ditto.								217	249	454	929
61	Zorwar Singh of Lohiana, Marwar	Ditto.										170	170

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE,

The 23rd April 1883.

WILLIAM LOCH, Major,

Principal, Mayo College.

Appendix T.

Holiday Task Marks for Vacation, 1882.

	English.	Mathema- tics.	Geography.	Letter-writing.	Copy Book.	TOTAL.	
Maximum Marks obtainable	100	100	100	100	100	500	
Maximum to be gained to qualify for Prize	66	66	66	66	66	330	
1 Karan Singh of Bedla, Meywar	75	98	90	80	94	437	Prize.
2 Dip Singh of Garhisar, Bikanir	56	85	95	89	90	415	Failed in English.
3 Daulat Singh of Khora, Ulwar	72	85	82	83	90	412	Prize.
4 Zalim Singh of Jhallawar	81	85	66	89	75	396	Prize.
5 Bijaya Singh of Delwara, Meywar	93	100	No paper given.	100	90	383	Prize.
6 Gaj Singh of Bandarwara, Ajmere	75	77	45	94	88	379	Failed in 1 Subject,
7 Karan Singh of Jobnir, Jeypur	60	67	66	96	83	372	Ditto.
8 Lachman Singh of Bugsova, Ajmere	56	67	70	89	86	368	Ditto.
9 Phul Singh of Para, Ulwar	69	83	66	81	66	365	Prize.
10 Madhab Singh of Bijwar, Ulwar	79	91	95	No paper given.	96	361	Prize, but forfeited on acct.
11 Durjan Singh of Jaoli, Ulwar	85	99	96	Ditto.	75	355	of joining late.
12 Muhammad Abdul Alim Khan of Tonk	80	96	100	Ditto.	77	353	Prize.
13 Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Khan of Tonk	92	79	No paper given.	89	80	340	Prize.
14 Savai Singh of Chumrawali, Ulwar	68	68	50	75	77	338	Failed in 1 Subject.
15 Dhonkul Singh of Nimri, Meywar	81	96	No paper given.	90	70	337	Prize.
16 Muhammad Inayat-ulla Khan of Tonk	34	85	44	86	79	328	Failed in 2 Subjects.
17 Zalim Singh of Jodhpur, Marwar	91	61	Absent.	98	71	321	Ditto.
18 Sheonath Singh of Ahmet, Meywar	74	96	No paper given.	90	60	320	1
19 Muhammad Hidayat-ulla Khan of Tonk	86	31	Ditto.	74	85	276	1
20 Mangal Singh of Pokurn, Marwar	47	64	57	50	50	268	all Subjects.
21 Mokand Singh of Nimrand, Ulwar	Not done	96	10	90	60	246	3
22 Abhaya Singh of Mangal, Jhallawar	75	87	No papers given.	69	80	242	Prize.
23 Bijaya Singh of Gagaru, Jeypur	30	Ditto.	73	81	38	209	Failed in 3 Subjects.
24 Jawahir Singh of Baniana, Jeypur	43	Not done.	43	109	35	202	4
25 Ranjit Singh of Sirmattira, Dholpur	45	Not done.	No papers given.	109	50	195	4
26 Durjan Sal of Kotara, Jhallawar	60	79	No papers given.	109	55	194	2

Ass.	History.		G. X.		Conduct out of College.
	Progress.	Conduct in Class.	Progress.	Conduct in Class.	
d.	Great.	Good.	Satisfactory.	Indifferent.	Exemplary.

Appendix V.

CEREMONY OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES BY LIEUTENANT-
COLONEL E. R. C. BRADFORD, C.S.I., AGENT, GOVERNOR
GENERAL, RAJPUTANA AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER,
AJMERE-MERWARA, ON MARCH 8TH, 1883.

(i) Major Loch's Address.

(ii) Speech delivered by Lieut.-Col. E. R. C. Bradford, C.S.I.

(iii) The Prize List.

(i) Major Loch's Address.

COLONEL BRADFORD,—The report which I now have the pleasure to submit to you is a short resumé of the work done in this institution for the period commencing the 8th of November 1881 to the Christmas which has just passed, and I would solicit your permission to give a brief statement of the condition of our College as it is now, compared with the former date.

When I had the honour of addressing His Excellency the Viceroy on the 7th of November 1881, it was with great satisfaction I was in a position to report that the College on that date had 58 boys on its roll, and it is, therefore, with still greater satisfaction I am able to report on this occasion an increase even to that number, our total of boys now being 66.

My pleasure, however, would be much enhanced were these 66 boys present in this room; but of the 10 who are absent, 3 are at their homes connected with marriage ceremonies, 5 are absent without leave, and 2 are sick at their villages.

The return from the long vacation has shown a slight, at the same time steady, improvement in the regularity of rejoining. In 1878 and 1879, 13 boys were present at the 1st roll-call; in 1880, 18 answered to their names; in 1881, 19; and last year, in 1882, the number amounted to 41. And, although there is still more improvement to be desired in this respect, still it is the constant and incessant interruptions which take place during the actual terms that are specially injurious to the boys' education, and I would, Sir, respectfully solicit your special assistance in inviting the co-operation of the several Chiefs to discountenance the recommendation of all unnecessary leave of absence during our working months, the object of my solicitation being purely in the interests of the boys themselves, which, I am sure, is apparent to each and all of them.

Over-staying short holidays, which have been specially granted to give the boys an exceptional and unexpected opportunity and pleasure of visiting their homes, is to be even more deprecated, implying, as it does, an undue advantage being taken of a kindness proffered—such conduct, however, does not pass without its punishment—and in one instance a boy by over-staying such leave, and thereby missing one examination, has forfeited no less than six prizes.

To show the importance which is attached to punctual rejoining and steady attendance, I have instituted this year a prize for punctuality, which I trust may be an incentive to greater regularity in the future.

I do not wish, Sir, to convey the impression that during the past terms the absence has been oftener and more noticeable than during former years, as our daily number of boys present has reached 59—a higher average than during any previous period—and I have also to commend the boys of the Meywar, Bikanir, Alwar, Tonk, and Jhallawar States, as also the Ajmere boys, for their punctual return after the last vacation—and, although it may be too sanguine to expect that no interruptions should occur during our nine months of continuous work, still I cannot refrain from earnestly expressing the hope that such absence may be reduced to the lowest minimum—and when the joint understanding between the Chiefs, the parents of the boys, and myself becomes established that steady work is absolutely essential to steady improvement and progress, I venture to think it will be so.

The conduct of the boys has, with two exceptions, been excellent—whether in College, in the boarding-house, or in the play-ground.

The health of the College has been all that could be desired, our serious illnesses having been limited to one case, which emanated from the boy's home, showing itself on the day of his return from the Christmas holidays.

The number of boys which I mentioned at the commencement of my address as being 66 now on the College roll, must, I foresee, decrease before the commencement of the next term, and amongst those who are leaving us is one whom I am sure will carry with him the well-wishes of us all, with the sincere hope of a bright and happy life, and a long and prosperous career in the future, and may that life and career be marked with the tone and spirit of a gentleman, thereby reflecting credit on the College at which he has been educated, and his life at which, I trust, he may always look back to with a pleasing and happy remembrance—I allude to Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh, of Jhallawar.

To refer now, Sir, to the prizes you have so kindly consented to distribute.

They are the rewards, as I said above, for work done between November 1881 and Christmas of last year, during which time eight examinations have been held, and on the results of which alone, the class prizes have been awarded.

The successful competitors for these prizes are as follows :—

ENGLISH	Entrance Class	Maharajah Balbhadra Singh, of Pipakheri, Jhallawar.
	First	Thakur Kuran Singh, of Jobnir, Jaipur.
	Second	Kanwar Gaj Singh, of Bandanwara, Ajmere.
	Third	Raja Mokand Singh, of Nimrana.
	Fourth	Kanwar Bijaya Singh, of Delwara, Meywar.
	Fifth	Sahibzadah Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Khan, of Tonk.
	Sixth	Thakur Sheo Singh, of Khera, Meywar.
SANSKRIT	Seventh	Bhanwar, Sujān, of Nimerā, Jaipur.
	Entrance Class	Maharajah Balbhadra Singh, of Pipakheri, Jhallawar.
	First	Kanwar Gaj Singh, of Bandanwara, Ajmere.
HINDI	Second	Thakur Lachman Singh, of Bagsori, Ajmere.
	Third Class	Kanwar Bijaya Singh, of Delwara, Meywar.
	Fourth	Sahibzadah Mohamamad Abdul Kuddus Khan, of Tonk.
	Fifth	Kanwar Takht Singh, of Dhanoda, Jhallawar.
	Sixth	(Amalgamated with seventh English prize.)
PERSIAN	Entrance Class	No prize awarded.
	First	Kanwar Birbhadra Singh, of Benares.
URDU	First Class	Kanwar Birbhadra Singh, of Benares.
	Second	Kanwar Gaj Singh, of Bandanwara, Ajmere.
	Third	Kanwar Dip Singh, of Garhsisar, Bikanir.
	Fourth	Kanwar Bijaya Singh, of Delwara, Meywar.
	Do.	Thakur Daulat Singh, of Khora, Alwar.
	Fifth	Sahibzadah Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Khan, of Tonk.
	Sixth	(Amalgamated with fifth Hindi prize.)
	Seventh	(Amalgamated with seventh English prize.)
	Entrance Class	Thakur Durjan Singh, of Jaoli, Alwar.
	Do.	Thakur Madhav Singh, of Bijwar, Alwar.
MATHEMATICS	First	Thakur Karan Singh, of Jobnir, Jaipur.
	Second	Thakur Lachman Singh, of Bagsori, Ajmere.
	Third	Kanwar Dip Singh, of Garhsisar, Bikanir.
	Fourth	Kanwar Karan Singh, of Bebla, Meywar.
	Fifth	Thakur Dhonkul Singh, of Nimri, Meywar.
	Sixth	Kanwar Abhaya Singh, of Mangal, Jhallawar.
	Seventh	(Amalgamated with seventh English prize.)
	Entrance Class	Thakur Madhav Singh, of Bijwar, Alwar.
	First	Kanwar Gaj Singh, of Bandanwara, Ajmere.
	Second	Thakur Lachman Singh, of Bagsori, Ajmere.
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY	Third	Raja Mokand Singh, of Nimrana.
	Fourth	Kanwar Bijaya Singh of Delwara, Meywar.
	Fifth	Sahibzada Muhammad Abdool Kuddus Khan, of Tonk.

The class prizes are supplemented by 2 for the highest aggregate class marks, that is, for the greatest number of marks daily awarded for position in class, averaging 70 per day for our six and a quarter hours of daily work. In the Entrance Class the maximum number amounted to 15,520, and the prize has been gained by Thakur Durjan Singh of Jaoli, Alwar, with 12,767, and in the remainder of the College the number obtainable was no less than 15,923, and the prize has been awarded to Kanwar Bijaya Singh, of Delwara, Meywar, with 13,602 marks to his credit. Both these boys have worked with great zeal and industry.

For work done during the summer vacation I have had with pleasure to award 10 prizes, which, as I have said on a previous occasion, implies punctual return to College and the obtaining of 66 per cent. of marks in each of the five subjects set for the holiday task.

These prizes have been awarded to the following boys:—

Kanwar Karan Singh of Bedla, Meywar.

Thakur Daulat Singh of Khora, Alwar.

Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh of Jhallawar.

Kanwar Bijaya Singh of Delwara, Meywar.

Thakur Phul Singh of Para, Alwar.

Thakur Madhav Singh of Bijwar, Alwar.

Sahibzadah Muhammad Abdul Alim Khan of Tonk.

Sahibzadah Muhammad Abdul Kuddus-Khan of Tonk.

Thakur Dhokul Singh of Nimri, Meywar.

Kanwar Abhaya Singh of Mangal Jhallawar.

The selection for the recipient of the Good-Conduct prize I left entirely in the hands of the boys themselves; and it was with great pleasure I received and confirmed their decision in awarding the same to Kanwar Gaj Singh, of Bandanwara, Ajmere. The conduct of this boy, both in and out of College, has been, and is, exemplary.

The prize for punctuality I have awarded to Thakur Phul Singh, of Para, Alwar, who since the commencement of the present term has never been absent from College at any time, either from the class room or from the play-ground.

The prizes for riding have been awarded to Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh, of Jhallawar, in the first ride, and Rao Sheonath Singh, of Ahmet, Meywar, in the second, the examination for which embraced tent-pegging, lime-cutting, tilting, and jumping.

For athletic games prizes have been awarded for proficiency in lawn tennis, running, jumping, and other manly exercises, and gained by—

Thakur Phul Singh, of Para, Alwar, in the 1st Division;

Thakur Daulat Singh, of Khora, Alwar, in the 2nd Division; and

Kanwar Jai Singh, of Kotara, Kotah, in the 3rd Division.

There is one remaining prize, Sir, of which I have to speak, and which heads our prize list—H. E. the Viceroy's Gold Medal—and it is with

great pleasure I have awarded the same to Thakur Durjan Singh, of Jaoli, Alwar.

In 1881 I selected for this prize a boy who had made the greatest progress in study, combined with good conduct; last year I chose one of unexceptionable character, and this year it is very gratifying to be able to report that Durjan Singh bears an excellent character; has made most satisfactory progress in every subject, and has also shown a praiseworthy example of having worked most diligently at his own home during our last summer vacation, and with the bestowal of this medal I would couple the sincere hope that he may be still further rewarded for his labours with success in passing the Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University, for which he is now reading.

I have now only to report to you, Sir, the continued good and able services of Mr. Johnstone, the Head Master; his work in the school room cannot fail to bring about good results, and his ever ready willingness and cheerfulness to take part in all out-door games, is of special value and assistance.

I would also beg leave to report the very good work of the other members of the educational staff and of the riding master Jemadar Shaikh Muhammad Azim, and to gratefully thank Mr. Rundall, guardian to His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar, for his many services during the past three years, and which I regret to say will terminate at the conclusion of the present term on his accompanying the Maharaj Rana to his capital.

In conclusion, I can only offer to you, Sir, our cordial thanks for the honour you are conferring on us this day—one more act of kindness and thoughtfulness added to the many which you have ever shown to this institution since the day of its birth.

(ii) *Speech delivered by Lieutenant-Colonel E. R. C. Bradford, C.S.I., Agent, Governor-General, and Chief Commissioner, Rajputana, on the occasion of the Distribution of Prizes at the Mayo College, Ajmere, on the 8th of March 1883.*

As I have had the pleasure of addressing you on more than one occasion of the annual distribution of prizes, I feel to-day that a few remarks from me will suffice.

It gives me great pleasure to hear that the numbers on the College books are rapidly increasing; that the attendance of the boys is becoming more regular, and that the health and discipline are excellent.

I attach great importance to the regularity of attendance; without it the efforts of your masters will be fruitless, and one of the chief elements of your education here, namely, discipline, will be wanting.

The objects of your education here have been so often explained to you that it appears to me unnecessary to reiterate them to-day, but I

would bid you remember that your lives and the lives of those who will be dependent on you are made up of little things, and unless your training here makes you patient and considerate, giving due regard to the details of human life, you will never attain to that fairness of judgment on which your own happiness and that of your surroundings so largely depends.

During my recent visits to some of the Rajput States I have noticed with gratification that your school is beginning to make itself felt, and that from being at first a novelty, it is now beginning to be regarded as an institution.

And I would impress upon you, boys of the Mayo College, that the good name of this institution lies in your hands; that by steady, good conduct and attention to your duties you can give a tone to the school which will ensure its popularity and usefulness for ever.

The school is still on its trial, and I trust that the hopes I now entertain for its success may be promoted by united effort on your part to make the term "a Mayo College boy" synonymous with the term "gentleman."

Some of you will in your after-lives be called upon to aid in the administration of the States to which you belong; others will find their sphere of usefulness in the administration of their own estates, and it is to these latter particularly that I would address my remarks to-day.

A vast change has come over Rajputana almost within your recollections, and the ambitious careers afforded by war and intrigue no longer serve to give a zest to the Rajput's life.

You must now turn to other fields for the emulation and competition which is necessary to life, and I would suggest to you that there can be no higher ambition than that of desiring to manage your estates in such a manner as to create esteem amongst your tenants and dependents, amongst your neighbours a generous envy.

The life of a large landlord is, perhaps, the only one which now-a-days affords real opportunities for preserving those feudal relations with the people on which you Rajputs set such store, and I can conceive no happier future for you than to live among your own people true Thakurs.

But you must remember, and indeed your education here will have been fruitless if you do not remember, that progress will change, though it may not impair, the relations between you and your followers, and it is only by careful study of your rights and duties, and by the practical appreciation of the lessons learnt by such a study, that you will be able to adapt yourselves to new circumstances, and to preserve your position intact.

At the present time it is commonly urged that education should be more practical, but in your case we shall be satisfied if your education is so far practical as to teach you to think.

A thinking man knows that there is a reason for everything, and if you think you will see that there is a reason for the existence of Thakurs.

Speaking to you as a friend and well-wisher, I can say that I fully recognise the value and necessity of your Rajput society as it now is, but the world is travelling very fast and the rapid minds of some of your countrymen may perhaps underrate that value and necessity, and if you wish to keep up with the world you must work hard.

The ball has been set rolling, and it is no good to ask now with the Lotos-eaters, "Why should life all labour be"? It is sufficient for us to recognise the fact that our lives must be laborious if we want to keep what we have.

Your ancestors had many a fight to win and keep the laurels you now enjoy, and you in your turn must fight, by hard study, to render yourselves fit for those duties on the proper performance of which the necessity or needlessness of your class depends.

Before sitting down I cannot resist noticing the earnestness with which your Principal, Major Loch, has dwelt on the subject of the punctuality of your return to the College after the long vacation. I cannot add to anything he has said on this point, except to express a hope that his words will be remembered by you, and that you will all return to school punctually at the close of a pleasant holiday.

(iii) Prize List.

[For terms commencing 8th November 1881 and ending 23rd December 1882.]

Name of Prize.	TO WHOM AWARDED.		REMARKS.
	Name of Boy.		
His Excellency the Viceroy's Gold Medal.	Thakur Durjan Singh, of Jaoli, Alwar.		Awarded for marked progress in all subjects and for special attention to his work during the summer vacation.
ENGLISH	Entrance Class	Maharajah Balbhadra Singh, of Pipakheri, Jhallawar.	First prize.
	First "	Thakur Karan Singh, of Jobair, Jeypur.	"
	Second "	Kanwar Gaj Singh, of Bandanwara, Ajmere.	"
	Third "	Raja Mokand Singh, of Nimrana.	"
	Fourth "	Kanwar Bijaya Singh, of Delwara, Meywar.	"
	Fifth "	Sahibzadah Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Khan, of Tonk.	"
	Sixth "	Thakur Shco Singh, of Khera, Meywar.	"
	Seventh "	Bhanwar Suran Singh, of Nimera, Jeypur.	"
SANSKRIT	Entrance Class	Maharajah Balbhadra Singh, of Pipakheri, Jhallawar.	First prize.
	First "	Kanwar Gaj Singh, of Bandanwara, Ajmere.	"
	Second "	Thakur Lachman Singh, of Bagsori, Ajmere.	"

(iii) *Prize List*—continued.

Name of Prize.	To WHOM AWARDED. Name of Boy:	REMARKS.
HINDI . Third Class Fourth " Fifth " Sixth "	Kanwar Bijaya Singh, of Delwara, Meywar. Sahibzadah Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Khan, of Tonk Kanwar Takht Singh, of Dhanoda, Jhallawar (Amalgamated with seventh English prize.)	First prize. " "
PERSIAN Entrance Class First "	No prize awarded. Kanwar Birbhadra Singh, of Benares	First prize.
URDU First Class Second " Third " Fourth do. Fifth " Sixth " Seventh "	Kanwar Birbhadra Singh, of Benares Kanwar Gaj Singh, of Bandanwara, Ajmere Kanwar Dip Singh, of Garhsisar, Bikanir Kanwar Bijaya Singh, of Delwara, Meywar Thakur Daulat Singh, of Khora, Alwar Sahibzadah Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Khan, of Tonk. (Amalgamated with Fifth Hindi prize.) (Amalgamated with Seventh English prize.)	First prize. " " Second prize. First prize.
MATHEMATICS Entrance Class Do. " First " Second " Third " Fourth " Fifth " Sixth " Seventh "	Thakur Durjan Singh, of Jaoli, Alwar Thakur Madhav Singh, of Bijwar, Alwar Thakur Karan Singh, of Jobnir, Jeypur Thakur " i, Ajmere Kanwar " Bikanir Kanwar " Jeypur Thakur " Meywar Kanwar Abhya Singh, of Mangal, Jhallawar (Amalgamated with Seventh English prize.),	First Prize. Second prize. First prize. " " " " "
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY. Entrance Class First " Second " Third " Fourth " Fifth "	Thakur Madhav Singh, of Bijwar, Alwar Kanwar Gaj Singh, of Bandanwara, Ajmere Thakur Lachman Singh, of Bagsori, Ajmere Raja Mokand Singh, of Nimrana Kanwar Bijaya Singh, of Delwara, Meywar Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Khan, of Tonk	First prize. " " " "
HIGHEST AGGREGATE CLASS MARKS { Entrance Class Remainder of College.	Thakur Durjan Singh, of Jaoli, Alwar Kanwar Bijaya Singh, of Delwara, Meywar	First prize. "
HOLIDAY TASK All Classes	Kanwar Karan Singh, of Bedla, Meywar Thakur Daulut Singh, of Khora, Alwar Maharajah Rana Zalim Singh, of Jhallawar Kanwar Bijaya Singh, of Delwara, Meywar Thakur Phool Singh, of Para, Alwar Thakur Madhav Singh, of Bijwar, Alwar Sahibzadah Muhammad Abdul Alam Khan, of Tonk. Sahibzadah Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Khan, of Tonk. Thakur Dhonkul Singh, of Chumri, Meywar Kanwar Abhya Singh, of Mangal, Jhallawar	Prize. " " " " " " "
GOOD CONDUCT All Classes	Kanwar Gaj Singh, of Bandanwara, Ajmere	Prize.
PUNCTUALITY All Classes	Thakur " Alwar	Prize.
RIDING { First Ride Second "	Maharajah Rana Zalim Singh, of Jhallawar Bao Sheenakh Singh, of Net, Meywar	Prize. "
ATHLETIC GAMES { First Division Second " Third "	Thakur Phool Singh, of Para, Alwar Thakur Daulut Singh, of Khora, Alwar Kanwar Jai Singh, of Kotah, Kotah,	Prize. " "

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMER.
The 23rd April 1883.

WILLIAM LOCH, *Major,*
Principal, Mayo College, Ajmere.

Appendix W.

Comparative Statement of Income and Expenditure during 1882-83 and 1883-84.

Estimated Receipts, 1882-83.	Actual Receipts, 1882-83.	Estimated Receipts, 1883-84.	SALARIES AND ESTABLISHMENT.	Estimated Expenditure, 1882-83.	Actual Expenditure, 1882-83.	Estimated Expenditure, 1883-84.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Interest on Endowment.	24,833.	24,833.	Allowance to Medical Officer.	600	600	600
Interest on Mayo Memorial Endowment.	400	400	Head Master.	6,000	6,000	6,000
Contributions from Native and private persons.	3,100	3,321	Masters and Teachers.	7,860	7,860	7,860
			Drill Masters.	1,080	720	1,080
			Clerks.	1,440	1,440	1,440
			Servants.	924	854	924
			Police Guard.	414	483	414
			Conservancy and Garden Establishment.	1,860	1,763	1,860
			Book, Play and Medical Fund Establishment.	792	719	792
				20,970	20,242	20,970
			CONTINGENT CHARGES.			
			Stationery.	200	196	200
			Conservancy of garden and grounds.	1,500	1,471	1,500
			Purchase and repairs of furniture.	300	297	300
			Travelling allowance.	300	313	300
			Book, play, and medical stores.	2,308	2,213	2,308
			Library.	600	609	600
			Miscellaneous.	800	792	800
			Prizes and rewards.	600	599	600
			Pension and absentee charges.	1,520	1,545	1,360
				8,128	7,925	7,968
			TOTAL.	29,098	28,167	28,938

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE,

The 23rd April 1883.

WILLIAM LOCH, Major,

Principal, Mayo College, Ajmere.

Appendix X.

Treasury Officer's Certificate of Balance in the Mayo College Fund on 31st March 1883.

I hereby certify that the balance in the Ajmere Treasury at the credit of Ajmere Mayo College Fund this day is Rs. 7,178-2-7 (seven thousand one hundred and seventy-eight, annas two, and pies seven) only.

AJMERE TREASURY,
The 1st April 1883.

AJODHYA PURSHAD,
Treasury Officer.

Appendix Y.

Revised Budget Estimate of Ordinary Income and Expenditure of the Mayo College, Ajmere, for 1882-83.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.			ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.		
Details.	Sanctioned Estimate for 1882-83.	Revised Estimate for 1882-83.	Details.	Sanctioned Estimate for 1882-83.	Revised Estimate for 1882-83.
XIX.—Education.			XXII.—Education.		
INCOME FROM ENDOWMENT.	Rs.	Rs.	SALARIES.	Rs.	Rs.
Interest on Government Securities for Rs. 6,22,400	24,833	24,833	Allowance to Medical Officer	...	600
Interest on Government Securities of Mayo Memorial Fund.	400	400	Head Master	6,000	6,000
CONTRIBUTIONS.			Masters and Teachers	8,100	7,860
From Native States and Private Persons	2,500	3,100	Drill Masters	1,080	1,080
MISCELLANEOUS.			Clerks	1,440	1,440
Conservancy and garden produce.	600	800	Servants	924	924
			Police Guard	414	414
			Conservancy and Garden Establishment	1,860	1,860
			Book, Play, and Medical Establishment	792	792
			CONTINGENT CHARGES.	20,610	20,970
			Stationery	200	200
			Purchase and repairs of furniture	300	300
			Travelling allowance	300	300
			Pension and absentee charges.	491	1,520
			Miscellaneous	800	800
			Conservancy of garden and grounds.	1,640	1,500
			Book, play, and medical stores	1,708	2,308
			Library	800	600
			Prizes and rewards	600	600
TOTAL	29,333	29,133	TOTAL	6,839	8,128
				27,449	29,098

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE,
The 23rd April 1883.

WILLIAM LOCH, Major,
Principal, Mayo College.

Appendix Z.

*Budget Estimate of Ordinary Income and Expenditure of the Mayo College,
Ajmere, for the year 1883-84.*

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.		1883-84.		ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.		1883-84.	
Details.	Amount.	Total.		Details.	Amount.	Total.	
XIX. Education.				XXII. Education.			
INCOME FROM ENDOWMENT.				SALARIES.			
Interest on Government securities for Rs. 6,22,400	24,833			Allowance to Medical Officer	600		
Interest on Government securities of Mayo Memorial Fund	400			Head Master	6,000		
		25,233		Masters and Teachers	7,860		
CONTRIBUTIONS.				Drill Masters	1,080		
From Native States and Private persons.	3,100			Clerks	1,440		
		3,100		Servants	924		
MISCELLANEOUS.				Police Guard	414		
Conservancy and garden produce	800			Conservancy and Garden Establishment	1,860		
		800		Book, Play, and Medical Establishment	792		
						20,970	
				CONTINGENT CHARGES.			
				Stationery	200		
				Purchase and repairs of furniture	300		
				Travelling allowance	300		
				Pension and absentee charges	1,360		
				Miscellaneous	800		
				Conservancy of garden and grounds	1,500		
				Book, play, and medical stores	2,308		
				Library	600		
				Prizes and rewards	600		
						7,968	
TOTAL		29,133		TOTAL		28,938	

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE,

WILLIAM LOCH, Major,

The 23rd April 1883.

Principal, Mayo College.

